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JANU TO MAR

1922

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th October 1921.

On and after 29th October and until further notice, Parts I, IV and V of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of 12th October 1920:—

In modification of the orders contained in the Home Department Circular Memorandum No. 4832, dated the 16th August 1901, the undersigned is directed to request that in future all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* may be sent to the Press not later than 4 P.M. on Thursdays. Exceptions may, however, be allowed in the case of really urgent matter which cannot be held over for the next *Gazette*, but the order in such cases should be signed by an officer not below the rank of an Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary.

G. F. WINN,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

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Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	40	0	0	per annum.
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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Part VI of the *Gazette of India* which formerly contained the Proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council is no longer published. The Debates of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly are now issued separately in handy book form. The price of copies of the Debates of the first Session held at Delhi during February and March 1921 varies according to the size of the publication; that of future issues has been fixed at eight annas for each day's Debate.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1922.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

19 December.

7732. M. Ishikawa. *Grihalakshmi charka.*

20 December.

7733. V. V. Ayyangar, and S. Narayanan. *The hand charka.*
7734. A. Klages. *Improvements in means for cauterising seeds and in the process of producing same.*
7735. A. L. Powell. *Improvements in transmission for engines.*
7736. A. L. Powell. *Improvements in transmission for engines.*
7737. W. P. Dreaper. *Improvements in the manufacture of artificial threads or filaments.*
7738. J. Meinecke. *Improvements in and relating to intermediate cane chutes for sugar cane mills for transferring or conveying the bagasse from one mill to another.*
7739. C. S. Sarkar. *Power driven mill for husking, grinding and the like operation.*
7740. S. R. Illingworth. *Improvements in the coking of coal.* ***February 2, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

21 December.

7741. N. P. Roe and Saxby & Farmer (India), Ld. *Improvements in or relating to electro-magnets.*
7742. J. M. Dick. *Improvements in and relating to barrels and like receptacles.* ***December 23, 1920. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***
7743. E. C. B. Walton. *Improvements in or relating to sluice gates.*

23 December.

7744. J. H. M. de Bretton. *Improvements in or relating to waterproofing and colouring agents.* ***September 13, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***
7745. C. J. H. Bolton. *Device for closing axle-boxes.*
7746. Polygraphische Gesellschaft. *Typewriter.*
7747. W. G. Scammell, W. J. Norton, and Sir James Farmer & Sons, Ld. *Improvements in and relating to bearings.* ***February 25, 1920. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***
7748. W. G. Kent. *Improved means for regulating and recording the flow of water through a pipe or channel.*

APPLICATIONS OF WHICH THE DATES HAVE BEEN CHANGED.

No. 6571, ante-dated 24th December 1920.
No. 7638, ante-dated 15th July 1921 under Rule 12(*4*).

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

6560. H. M. Wallace. *Improvements in or relating to the attachment of corrugated iron sheets or such like to roof purlins and walls.*

6571. H. Plauson and J. A. Vielle. *Process and apparatus for the manufacture of dispersoids.* (**Dated as of 24th December 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.**)

6574. Bowers Can Seal Co. *Apparatus for applying and sealing lined can ends to can bodies.*

6680. U. L. Das. *A modified process of extracting oil with the help of country oil-mill.*

6683. G. P. Lewis. *Improved process for effecting the combination of solid and liquid fuels.* (**Dated as of 30th July 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.**)

6727. M. L. M. Rathod. *Improvements in kilns for burning bricks and method and arrangement of unburnt bricks in the combustion chamber.*

6773. Metals Extraction Corporation, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to the purification of zinc solutions.*

6781. H. Miller. *Improvements in ticket printing, issuing and recording mechines.*

6972. I. E. Lehuraux. *Improved automatic window grip.*

7199. Singer Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in driving and controlling mechanism for power-operated sewing machines and other small machines.*

7218. H. Brooker. *Improvements in and relating to coin-freed delivery apparatus.* (**Dated as of January 9, 1919, under reciprocal arrangement.**)

7265. H. J. Round. *Improvements in and relating to the reception of wirelese signals.* (**Dated as of July 30th, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.**)

7291. E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co. *Improvements in and relating to ore concentration tables.*

7292. C. S. Franklin. *Improvements in continuous wave telephony and telegraphy.* (**Dated as of August 5, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.**)

7439. O. Von Faber. *Improved process for recovering iodine.*

7489. C. J. Lane & Galvanizing Equipment Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to separating or sorting apparatus and the like.* (**Dated as of October 11, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.**)

7519. W. A. Thomson and W. G. Mouldie. *An improved starting device for internal combustion engines.*

7524. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld. *Improvements in systems for controlling electric motors.*

7638. Singer Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in driving and controlling mechanisms for power-operated sewing machines and other small machines.* (**Dated as of 15th July 1921, under Rule 12(4).**)

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

5781. Electrostatic Separation Co., Ld.
5876. Standard Oil Co. of New York.
5962. Levy.
6077. Mangrulkar.
6117. Gesellschaft Fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m. b. H.
6149. Bentley.
6236. Zell.
6244. John Wilson and Sons, Ld.
6300. Lipman.
6337. Williams.
6340. Leonard.
6368. Riise.
6372. Pierce.
6378. Seers, Jr., Brookes and Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research.
6430. Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation.
6451. Pelling and Mattick.
6470. Degory.
6485. Allen and Allen.
6517. Tyer & Co., Ld., and Punter.
6537. Clarke.
6612. Coats.
6628. Raheem.
6651. Raheem.
6652. Raheem.
6735. Terry.
6736. Terry.
6833. Metropolitan Vickers-Electrical Co., Ld.
6834. Metropolitan Vickers-Electrical Co., Ld.
6871. Reid.
6895. Arutunoff.
6897. Jerram, Gouldbourn and British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ld.
6899. Booth and Corlass.
6913. D'Cunha.
6932. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld.

6933. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld.
6934. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld.
6935. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld.
6955. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld.
6983. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ld.
7123. Shah and Karmakar.
7173. Baker.
7202. International General Electric Co., Inc.
7214. Drury.
7237. Fitzgerald.

PATENTS SEALED.

5569. Datta.
5775. Wilson.
5807. Th. Goldschmidt A-G.
6144. Lake
6193. Caracristi.
6196. Muhlfeld and Caracristi.
6198. Muhlfeld and Caracristi.
6202. Muhlfeld.
6213. The Dorr Co.
6232. Adam.
6274. Ashcroft.
6435. Lumb.
6452. Pelling and Mattick.
6477. Lal.
6579. Ducasse.
6598. Forbes.
6617. Lal.
6697. Williams.
6711. Bedgood and Lobnitz & Co., Ld.
7003. Baron.
7012. Harrison.
7071. Morine.
7076. Ludorf.
7078. Shearing.
7079. Morris-Airey, Shearing & Randall.
7080. Morris-Aiery and Long.
7107. Seibel.
7108. Seibel.
7109. Seibel.
7121. The Leeds Forge Co., Ld., and Bailey.
7223. Boulton & Paul Ld , and ffIske.
7313. Adam.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

198 of 1908. Linotype and Machinery, Ld. (To 5 February 1923.)
512 of 1909. Wakefield. (To 22 March 1923.)
89 of 1910. Rawlings and ors. (To 31 March 1923.)
131 of 1910. Handcock and ors. (To 18 April 1922.)
599 of 1910. Allen Liversidge Portable Acetylene Co., Ld. (To 13 January 1923.)
650 of 1910. Farbwerke vorm Meister Lucius & Bruning. (To 7 February 1923.)
84 of 1911. McElory Shepherd Co. (To 27 February 1923.)
859 of 1913. Paterson. (To 26 March 1923.)
1411 of 1914. Lancaster-Sutton. (To 12 January 1923.)
2021 of 1915. Kitchen and anr. (To 11 February 1923.)
2426 of 1916. Herbert. (To 3 January 1923.)
2447 of 1916. Casablancas. (To 22 January 1923.)
3490 of 1918. Paton. (To 15 January 1923.)
3509 of 1918. Bertram. (To 1 February 1923.)
3523 of 1918. Cleworth. (To 4 February 1923.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1910.

47. (Brown and anr.)

1913.

1199. (White.)

1914.

1873. (Mullick.)

1917.

3283. (Suhrawardy.) 3284. (Power.) 3285. (Bose.) 3286. (Deakin.) 3290. (Cobwell Corporn.) 3292. (Birrell and ors.) 3293. (Renouf.) 3295. (Segay.) 3297. (Rahmatali and anr.) 3299. (McCay.) 3304. (Wright.) 3307. (Jackson.)

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1920 and the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Amendment Act, 1920, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. *Printed Specifications* of applications for patents, which have been accepted (8 annas per copy), may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD . . R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD . . Public Library.
BANGALORE . . Indian Institute of Science.
BARODA . . Department of Commerce and Industries.
BOMBAY . . Record Office.
" . Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
" . . The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA . . Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
" . . Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE . . Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH . . Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG . . . Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA . . Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI . . Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD . . Revenue Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI . , Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI . . Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE . . Punjab Public Library.
LONDON . : The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS . . Record Office, Egmore.
" . . College of Engineering.
MYSORE . . Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR . . Victoria Technical Institute.
PATNA . . . Secretariat Library, Government of Bihar and Orissa.
POONA . . College of Engineering.
RANCHI . . Office of the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa.
RANGOON . , Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE . . Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR . . Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.) The Patent Office.

V. LOUGH,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Treasury, Calcutta.

Treasury Bills sold and paid off during the week ending 31st December 1921 and the amount outstanding at the end of the week.

	Sold in				Total paid off.	Total outstanding on the 2nd January 1922.
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.		
3 months' Bills .	...	...	...	...	2,60,000	(a) 1,04,50,50,000
6 months' Bills .	17,35,000	5,60,000	...	22,95,000		
9 months' Bills .	...	...	...	...		
12 months' Bills .	35,000	15,000	...	50,000		
TOTAL .	17,70,000	5,75,000	...	23,45,000	2,60,000	1,04,50,50,000

(a) Includes 61,26,00,000 issued to Paper Currency Reserve.

The 4th January 1922.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Text-books, etc., for sale.

Except for a few which are bazaar editions, Text-books, prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination papers, are stocked by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, and are obtainable from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, and other principal book-sellers. A list of text-books, etc., above referred to is obtainable from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

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Two fully qualified instructors are maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian and Arabic. The services of these instructors may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

The Arabic Instructor gives instruction in *Turkish* as well.

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AGRA.—Ram Kishan, Regimental Munshi, Regimental Bazar, Agra Cantt.
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Syed Sultan Husain, Teacher, Government High School, Mohalla Shahganj.
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†S. Athar Hosain Jafari, 257, Chak, Allahabad.
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Chhota Lal, B. I., Ambala.
*Ghasita Ram, B. I., Ambala.
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*M. Rahmat Khan, Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
Zafarullah Khan, Haidari, Oriental Lodge,
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Hafizuddin Khan, B.A., Aqab Kotwali, Bareilly. (?)
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K. M. Syed, care of Munshi Syed Mustafa, Belgaum. (?)
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S. M. Aminuddin, Regimental Munshi, 11th Machine Gun Battalion. (?)
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*Mohd. Sadiq Ali, Brigade Munshi, 26th Brigade, R. F. A.
Nirmal Prasad Jain, Sadar Bazar.
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JUBBULPORE—
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Mohd. M. Haque, Officers' Munshi, C/o Nisar Ali Shah's Garden, Nerbadda Road, Jubbulpore Cantt.
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Hadiyar Khan, Mir Munshi, Jullundur Cantonment.
Karam Chand, C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
Mohd. Yaqub Khan, near Jumma Masjid, Sadar Bazar.
KAMPTEE.—Hamza Ali Khan, Regimental Mir Munshi (Interpreter), 2nd Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.
KARACHI.—Anandram Thadamal, Regimental Munshi, 1st Border Regt., Garrikhata, Karachi.
KASAULI.—Anand Sarup, Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).
KOHAT.—*Lal Mohd. Quraishi, Officers, Mir Munshi, Mohalla Mean Badshah, Kohat, N.-W. F. P.
KOLHAPUR.—
Pt. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni, 112, Shahupuri, Kolhapur.
† P. B. Bhaldar, Somwar-Peth, C/o Natey Potey, Kolhapur City.
LAHORE—
*Abdul Huq, English Teacher, Islamia High School, Bhati Gate, Lahore.
Abdur Rahaman Ahmadi, Head Clerk, No. 1 Base Depôt, Medical Stores, Lahore Cantonment.
Ganesh Datt Shastri, late Professor, Government College and Professor Emeritus, Forman Christian College Lahore.
Mahbub Alam Quraishi, Kucha Phullanwala, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
Mohd. Ishaq, Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
Mohd. Khalilur Rahman Sabri, Chunian District, Lahore.
Md. Muslim, B. A., Munshi Fazil C/o M. Khalilur Rahman Sahib, Nisar Cottage, Rabbani Road.
Muhammad Din, 2999, Pir Gilanian Street, Lahore.
Sham Lal Bhargava, Officers' Munshi, near Kali Bari, Lahore Cantonment.
Sita Ram Metha, Regimental Munshi, Napier Barracks, Lahore Cantonment.
Syed Khurshid Hussain Ahmad, Head Persian Teacher, Mission High School, Lahore. (?)
LANSDOWNE—
Syed Muhammad Yunus, Lansdowne, U. P.
Zafar Salim Kausar, Mir Munshi, Lansdowne.
LUCKNOW—
Abdul Alim, Hussainganj, Lucknow.
Krishna Saran Mathur, Senior Bench Reader, Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, or 162, Maulviganj, Lucknow.
Mohd. Ashfaq Husain, Regimental Munshi, 16th (The Queen's) Lancers, Lucknow.
Mohammad Musharraf Ali, Hewett Road, near Post Office, Lucknow.
*Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil), near Royal Hotel.
S. Muzaffar Hussain "Zaidi," C/o Maulana "Safi," Molvi Ganj, Lucknow.
S. R. Kapur, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion (P. A.), Somerset L. L., Dilkusha, Lucknow.
S. A. Hamid Shah, 1102 Raja Manzil, Dilkusha, Lucknow.
M. Ram Sarup, Sarai Malikhan, Chhotta Balkishan, Lucknow.
S. Tasadduq Hosain, S/o S. Wajid Ali, 62, Cantonment Road, Lucknow.
LUDHIANA—
Abdul Muid, S/o S. M. Ahmad Shah, Retired Municipal Secretary, near Golden Mosque, Ludhiana
†Amar Nath Yogi, Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.
Kishori Lall Jethi, Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana
MADRAS—Muhiddin Hussain, 15/16, Vathiar Chinaiah Pillai Street, Royapettah, Madras.
MEERUT—
Ahmad Bux, Regimental Munshi, 21st (Empress of India) Lancers.
Ghulam Haidar Khan, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, Meerut.
MEIKTILLA CANTONMENT (BURMA)—Husain Mirza, C/o The Post Master.
MULTAN—
Abdul Majid Shakir, near Railway Station, Multan Cantonment.
Allah Bakhsh, Outside Delhi Gate, Katimar Well, Multan City.
*Din Mohd. Khan 'Talib,' Regtl. Munshi, 2nd Bn., The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Multan Cantonment.
Permanand, C/o Babu Chhinku Ram, Train Clerk, Multan Cantonment.
S. M. Ramzan, C/o the Postmaster, Multan Cantonment.
Sher Ali Khan Rind, House No. 634, Sudder Bazar, Multan.
Sultan Mohammad, Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment. (?)

NAINI TAL.—Faqir Ulla, St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA—
Ghulam Idris, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City.
M. A. Huq, Shaikh, C/o, S. Abdur Rahman, Reader, Cantonment Magistrate's Office, Nowshera.
S. Mohd. Sarwar Chisti, Regimental Munshi, 456, New Mohalla, Sadar Bazar.
Sadal Mabud, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City.
Zainul Abdin Abid, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City.

PANIPAT—
†Brahma Nand Goel (Aggarwal), C/o L. Dalip Singh Telu ram, Cloth Merchants, Panipat (Punjab).
Jiya Lall, C/o Munshi Sadi Ram, Panipat.
Khwaja Amir Ahmad Ansary, M.A., M.R.A. S., Mohalla Pirzadgan.

PATNA—
*Mohd. Hassan Jafari, C/o Shamsul-Ulama Maulavi Mohd. Yusuf Jafari, Khan Bahadur, Juma Masjid Lane, Gulzarbagh.
S. Fasihuddin Balkhi, Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.
Rasid-uddin Ahmed Khan, Pathantoli, Gulzarbagh P. O., Patna.

PESHAWAR—
Chandan Khan, Officers' Munshi. Pabbi, Peshawar District.
H. S. Wajid Ali Shah. Mohalla Sayedan, Karimpura, Peshawar City. (?)
Kazi Ghulam Nabi, Suddar Bazar, Opposite Post Office.
Muhd. Zafar Ali, M.A., Professor, Edward's College.
S. Ali Hussain Shah, Garhi Hazrah Karim Shah Saheb Bukhari, Karimpura.
S. Zafar Shah Bukhari, Head Clerk, Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, Peshawar.

PHILLAUR.—Thakurdas Pahwa, Oriental Language Instructor, Police Training School.

POONA.—
S. Karim Baksh, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Bn., The Lincoln Regiment, Gharpuri, Poona.

PURNEA.—Mohd. Shuaib, Head Maulavi, Zilla School.

QUETTA—
Syed Inam Ali, Mission Road, Quetta.
Mirza Mohd. Sarwar Khan, Persian Professor, Government High School, Quetta.
K. R. Mehta, Regtl. Munshi, 4th Bn., King's Royal Rifle Corps, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI—
Abdul Karim Khan, Regimental Munshi, 2/ Gloucestershire Regt., West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
Dewa Singh Bawa, Mir Munshi, G. Divisional Signals.
Ghulam Rasul, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
Mohd. Abdul Khaliq, C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
Mohd. Aquil Shahidi, Regtl. Munshi, 1st Bn., The Connaught Rangers.
Mohd. Khalil, C/o Regtl. Munshi, 1st Bn., The Connaught Rangers.
S. C. Bagchi, Chief Accountant, Lyon's Cinema Co., Ld., Rawalpindi.

RISALPUR.—Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan, Regimental Munshi, Royal Flying Corps, Risalpur Cantonment.

ROHTAK—
†Abrar Ali, Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.
Mohammad Akeeluddin, Fort, Rohtak. (?)
Obaidullah Para, English Teacher, D. B. School, Mohem, District Rohtak.

ROORKEE CITY.—Fazl-i-Haq, Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SARGODHA—
Bagh Singh Vidwan, Teacher, Khalsa High School.

SAUGOR.—Rameshwar Dayal, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Saugor, C. P.

SECUNDERABAD.—S. Aftab Ali, Regtl. Munshi, 1st Green Howards, Secunderabad. (?)

SIALKOT—
Abdul Hamid Khan, Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street.
Ghulam Rasul Syed, Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.—Abdul Latif, Urdu Instructor, C/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Jame Masjid, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU.—Mool Chand Saihgal, Station Munshi, Subathu.

TRIMULGHERRY.—Muktar Ahmad, 28th R. F. A. Brigade Mir Munshi, C/o Messrs. Lalta Pershad & Sons, R. A., Broker and Contractors, Trimulgherry, Deccan.

Qualified Bengali Teacher.

BARISAL.—Mukunda Lal Das Gupta, Vidyaratna, Jail Road, Barisal.

Qualified Canarese Teacher.

BANGALORE CITY.—Pandit K. Hanumantha Rao, Pandit, Krishna Singh Lane.

Qualified Marhathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr. Laxman Narayan Phandis, B.A., Jalgaon.

POONA CITY—
Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New School, Poona City.
Mr. D. K. Pathak, 1000, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Mr. V. L. Deshpande. 479, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

KORIGAON.—*Pandit P. S. Bawle, qualified Marathi Tutor, Post Korigaon, District Satara.

Qualified Punjabi Teachers.

LAHORE—
Lala Lachhmi Sahai, B.A., B.T., Chirimárán Street, Lahore.
Onkar Nath Bhardwaja, Office of the Controller of Military Accounts.

PESHAWAR—
Muhd. Zafar Ali, M.A., Professor, Edward's College.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
K. Raghavachariar, Lecturer in Tamil and Superintendent of Vernacular Studies, Wesley College, Madras.

KUMBAKONAM—
A. M. Satakopa Ramanujacharyya, Vidvan (Madras University), Lecturer in Tamil, Government College

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

The address of a teacher, whose address is followed by a note of interrogation (?), may not be correct.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th December 1921.

C. L. PEART, Major,
Secretary and Member. Board of Examiners.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 23rd December 1921.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscribed Capital	11,23,96,000	0	0	Government Securities	11,12,27,000	0	0
Capital paid up	5,62,24,000	0	0	Other authorized securities under the Act	1,33,44,000	0	0
Reserve	3,91,79,000	0	0	Loans	10,69,02,000	0	0
Public Deposits	7,99,51,000	0	0	Cash Credits	24,30,41,000	0	0
Other Deposits	64,43,27,000	0	0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	10,62,84,000	0	0
Loans against securities *per contra*	40,38,000	0	0	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	5,42,000	0	0
Contingent liabilities	......			Bullion	10,000	0	0
Sundries	1,26,35,000	0	0	Dead Stock	2,33,39,000	0	0
				Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities *per contra*	......		
				Sundries	60,42,000	0	0
				Balances with other Banks	11,18,000	0	0
					70,18,49,000	0	0
				Cash	13,45,05,000	0	0
RUPEES	83,63,54,000	0	0	RUPEES	83,63,54,000	0	0

The above balance sheet includes—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits in London	42,800	0	0
Advances in London	3,36,800	0	0
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	69,992	0	0

R. AITKEN,
N. M. MURRAY (*offg.*),
Managing Governors.

Percentage 18·15
Bank Rate 7 per cent.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Raisina, the 28th December 1921.

No. 0129-*E*.—Mr. Kundan Bhagchand Kewalramani, Sub-Engineer, attached to the 8th Project Division, II Circle, Delhi, is appointed a Temporary Engineer, with effect from the 1st February 1920.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

II B

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1922.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 31st December 1921.

Circles of Issue.	Total amount of notes in circulation.	Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In India. — Silver Coin.	In India. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In India. — Silver Bullion under coinage.	In England. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In England. — Silver Bullion.	In His Majesty's Dominions. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In transit between India, England, and His Majesty's Dominions. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In transit — Silver Bullion.	Securities (Purchase Price) — Held in India.	Securities — Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	51,36,48,468	9,83,69,220	5,00,04,056	3,80,40,537	...	...	...	...	...	68,39,85,321	5,84,81,569	92,88,80,703	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R61,26,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R5,90,00,000 British Treasury Bills.
Cawnpore	8,51,44,263	13,25,02,072	1,04,03,655	...	...	...	...	...	...			14,29,05,727	
Lahore	16,77,47,036	8,82,26,599	1,33,57,910	...	...	...	...	...	...			10,13,84,509	
Bombay	52,51,74,257	20,44,95,083	13,91,43,580	40,18,867	...	...	...	...	...			34,76,62,530	
Karachi	7,34,12,367	3,63,62,318	14,69,135	...		...	...	...				3,78,31,453	
Madras	14,49,60,275	8,34,34,935	2,48,60,965	...	...	...	...	...	...			10,82,95,900	
Rangoon	21,51,60,895	5,44,13,339	39,43,360	...	...		...					5,83,56,699	
Total	1,72,53,17,521	69,76,03,566	24,31,87,661	4,20,59,404	...	...	...	...	...	68,39,85,321	5,84,81,569	1,72,53,17,521	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue	...	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another										...	
Total Circulation R	1,72,53,17,521										Total Reserve R	1,72,53,17,521	
Increase +; decrease — as compared with previous week's statement	—69,22,033	—69,22,311	+278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending the 31st December 1921.
There was no gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st December 1921.
The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 56·97.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *RESIDUAL ALKALOID* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. ***These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system***, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 25th April 1921 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 48 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery.	„ 49 „
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	„ 50 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE AND CINCHONA SULPHATE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 21 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. . . . . (Only small quantities available when in stock.)	„ 22 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUCE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 10 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	„ 11 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	„ 14 „
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form and Residual Alkaloid (when in stock).	„ 9 „

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	„ 14 „

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. boxes.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box (when in stock).
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box (when in stock).

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
Government reserve the right to alter the prices without notice.
Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab. 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab. 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab. 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

NOTICE.

Indian Mines Act.

EXAMINATIONS FOR COLLIERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

Dhanbad, 30th September 1921.

Examinations will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad :—

First Class Examination—13th, 14th and 15th February 1922—Fee Rs. 15 (fifteen).
Second Class Examination—20th, 21st and 22nd February 1922—Fee Rs. 8 (eight).

Applications on the prescribed forms, complete in all details and with fees, must reach the office of the Chief Inspector of Mines at least one month before the dates fixed for the examinations, otherwise they will not be considered.

Particulars of the examination and the prescribed forms of application can be obtained from—

The Chief Inspector of Mines in India,
Post Box No. 60,
Dhanbad P. O., E. I. Ry.

R. R. SIMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. W. C. SANDES, Major,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 30th December 1921.

No. 20.—On return from combined leave Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Marr, I.M.S., Officer-in-Charge, Medical Store Depôt, resumed charge of the Medical Store Depôt, Bombay, on the 11th December 1921.

No. 21.—Captain C. Tate, I.M.S., is appointed as Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge, Medical Store Depôt, Madras, with effect from the 14th December 1921 forenoon.

No. 22.—Captain E. S. Goss, M.C., I.M.S., is appointed as Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge, Medical Store Depôt, Lahore Cantonment, with effect from the 23rd December 1921 forenoon.

No. 23.—Captain E. S. Goss, M.C., I.M.S., Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge, Medical Store Depôt, Lahore Cantonment, is granted ninety days' privilege leave combined with sixty days special war leave and seven months furlough, with effect from the 23rd December 1921 forenoon.

R. A. NEEDHAM, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 19th December 1921.

No. 8019-*Education*.—The following amendments to the drainage bye-laws framed by the Notified Area Committee, Delhi, under the provisions of sections 188 (1) and 189 of Act III of 1911 (The Punjab Municipal Act), for regulating the dimensions, materials, form and mode of construction, and the maintaining, cleansing and repairing of the pipes and drains communicating with the sewerage system, and the traps and other apparatus connected therewith, within the limits of the Notified Area, Delhi, and published in Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 2709-Education, dated the 29th April 1920, are approved by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and are hereby published for general information. The amendments will come into force six weeks after the publication of this Notification.

AMENDMENTS.

Bye-law No. 18. Insert at end of bye-law after "Cement mortar" "Trowelled to a smooth finish".

All angles in manholes or inspection chambers shall be rounded off, when rendering, in cement plaster to a 3 inch radius, trowelled to a smooth finish.

The benching at the sides shall be carried up in such a manner as to provide no lodgment for any splashings or, in case of accidental flooding, of the chamber.

Chambers shall be of such a size as will allow necessary examination or clearance of drains, and foot iron shall be provided in all manholes more than 4 feet deep.

" " 19. Line 10 delete "tarred gaskin" and insert in its place "gaskin not more than ½ inch in depth, which has been steeped in cement grout."

Line 16 delete "and to be made with molten lead" and insert in its place "and to be made by forcing a ring of lead wool rope, not more than ½ inch in depth, well into the bottom of the Socket; the remaining space, 2 inches in depth shall be filled with molten lead".

" " 43. Insert at end of bye-law "Branch soil pipes leading from single water closets into the main stack may be of 3½ inches internal diameter".

" " 46. Line 18 delete "and to be made with molten lead" and insert in its place "and to be made by forcing a ring of lead wool rope, not exceeding ½ inch in depth, well into the bottom of the Socket; the remaining space, 2 inches in depth, small be filled with molten lead".

" " 49. Delete last two lines and insert "discharge below the grating but above the water surface of a properly tapped gully or into a back or side inlet gully". "If, in the opinion of the Engineer, it shall be necessary he shall cause such waste pipe to be continued upwards without any diminution in its diameter and (except where unavoidable) without any bend or angle being formed in such waste pipe, to such a height, and in such a position as to afford by means of the open end of such waste pipe, a safe outlet for foul air. The position of and covering to the open and being such as to comply with the conditions set out in the bye-laws relating to ventilation".

" " 50. Line 2 delete "otherwise than into a head open to the air".

Insert at end of bye-law "He shall (except where unavoidable) cause such common waste pipe to be situated outside such building, and, if in the opinion of the Engineer, it shall be necessary, to be continued upwards without diminution of its diameter, and (except where unavoidable) without any bend or angle being formed in such waste pipe, to such a height and in such a position as to afford by means of the open and of such waste pipe a safe outlet for foul air. The covering to the open end being such as to comply with the conditions set out in the bye-laws relating to ventilation".

" " 53. Line 8 and 9 delete "to discharge in the open air over the grating of a properly trapped gully or over a channel leading to such a gully".

Insert "to discharge below the grating but above the water surface of a properly trapped gully or into a back or side inlet gully".

" " 61. Line 11 insert after ball cock "and stop cock".

" " 79. Line 5 delete "soil pipe".

See also the amended sketches of joints.

Insert as new Section 113.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

113. The following fees shall be paid for making connections to the Committee's Sewers :—

1. If the work is carried out by the applicant, in addition to the cost of the work, a fee of Rs. 5, shall be paid for each connection.
2. If the work is carried out by the Committee, a connection fee of Rs. 10 shall be paid for each connection and the following rates for the work shall be paid in addition to the fees :—

(a) for supplying and laying stoneware pipes on concrete bed, measured from the termination of the work constructed by the applicant to the point of connection, including the cost of restoration of surface.

If 6″ pipes are used to a depth of—

	Rs.	A.	P.
up to and not exceeding 10 feet per foot . . .	2	4	0
Do. do. 15 do. . . .	3	0	0
Do. do. 20 do. . . .	3	12	0

If 9″ pipes are used to a depth of—

	Rs.	A.	P.
up to and not exceeding 10 feet per foot . . .	3	0	0
Do. do. 15 do. . . .	3	12	0
Do. do. 20 do. . . .	4	8	0
(b) For a connection to an existing manhole . . .	5	0	0
(c) For a connection to an existing brick sewer . . .	7	8	0

(d) If a new junction pit is required—

	Rs.	A.	P.
where the sewer does not exceed 10′ in depth . .	125	0	0
Do. do. 15′ do. . .	150	0	0
Do. do. 20′ do. . .	175	0	0

3. If owing to special conditions such as the necessity of restoration of paved roads drains or footpaths, the treacherous nature of soil, proximity of houses, high subsoil water level, interference with trap lines, electric or telephone cables, water mains or other underground services, the above schedule will not cover the cost of connection, the Engineer to the Committee shall give a certificate to that effect and shall prepare a special estimate and shall carry out the work after the applicant has deposited the amount of the estimate and fees or shall call upon the applicant to deposit a connection fee of Rs. 5 and to carry out the work at his own expense to the satisfaction of the Engineer.
4. The rates and fees quoted above are liable to alteration in consequence of changes in prices and wages. The notice of any change will be given.

C. A. BARRON,

Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 29th December 1921.

No. 8675-An.—*Corrigendum.* In Military Accounts Department Notification No. 6257-An., dated the 17th October 1921, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, dated the 22nd October 1921, page 1339, for "Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston" read "Lieutenant C. Johnston."

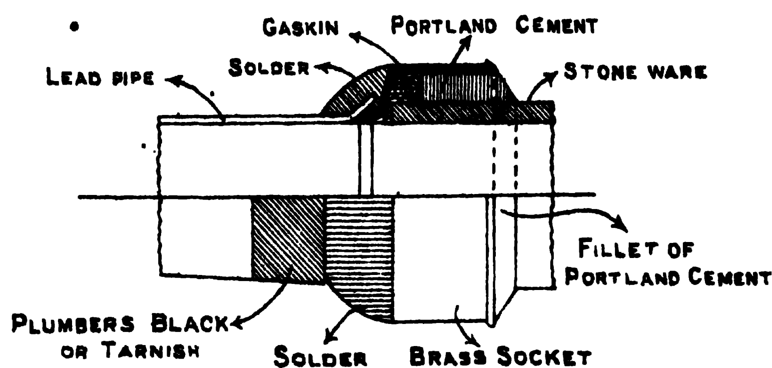
A. W. DALDY, Colonel,

Offg. Military Accountant-General.

DRAINAGE BYELAWS

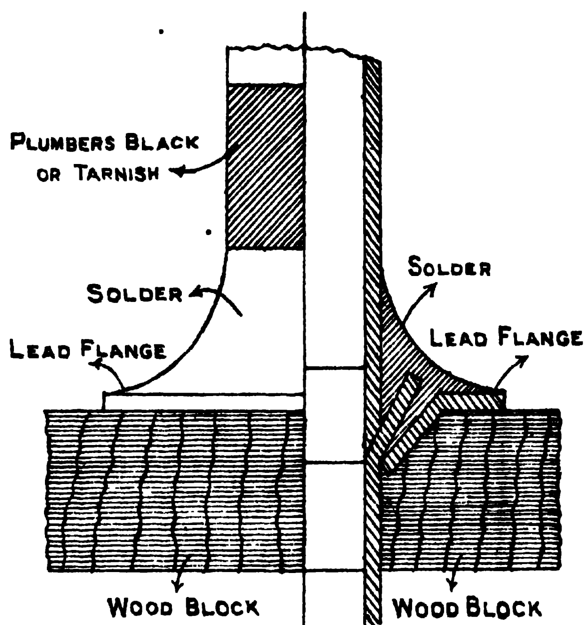
S.N.E. No. 466.

AMENDMENTS



STONEWARE AND LEAD

IMPROVED FLANGE JOINT



REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion The Lancashire Fusiliers, dated at Nowshera, this 26th day of December 1921.

Number, Rank, and Name—3436281, Private, Robert Humphreys.
Age—22 years 9 months.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, fair; eyes, blue.
Trade—Fitters Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—30th January 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Redcar, Yorkshire.
Parish and County in which born—Newcross, London, Sussex.
Date of Desertion or Absence—18th December 1921.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Nowshera.
Marks—Oriental sore on forehead.
On furlough.
Under three years' service.

J. S. FULTON, Capt. and Adjt., for Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Lancashire Fusilier.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 134th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Hyderabad, Sind, this 29th day of December 1921.

Number, Rank, and Name—1040907, Driver, Pilkington, Charles.
Age—21 years.
Height—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Carter.
Date of Enlistment—3rd June 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Leeds, Yorkshire.
Parish and County in which born—Bradford, Yorkshire.
Date of Absence—27th December 1921.
Place of Absence—Hyderabad, Sind.
Under 3 years' service.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 134th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Hyderabad, Sind, this 29th day of December 1921.

Number, Rank, and Name—1040933, Gunner, Thorpe, William.
Age—21 years.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Carman.
Date of Enlistment—10th February 1919.
Place of Enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Hoxton, Middlesex.
Date of Absence—27th December 1921.
Place of Absence—Hyderabad, Sind.
Under 3 years' service.

A. A. E. McBARNETT, Lt., Major, R.F.A.,
Commanding 134th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 30th December 1921

No. 74.—In this office Notification No. 72 of 21st December 1921, the date from which the combined leave granted to Mr. F. V. Mahony, District Controller of Stores, has effect should be read as "1st January 1922" instead of "2nd January 1922."

F. A. HADOW,
Agent.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 28th December 1921.

No 22.—Mr. F. S. Hay, Probationary Assistant Controller of Stores of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani held on 7th November 1921.

F. J. HARVEY,
Agent, O. & R. Railway.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 192 OF 1921.

Dated the 22nd December 1921.

Re Harkissen Mundra, Issurdas Mundra, Asharam Mundra, Ram Chandra Mundra and Bhimraj Mundra, members of a Mitakshara joint family business at No. 27, Puggyaputty Street, in the town of Calcutta, under the name and style and firm of Harkissen Issurdas, cloth merchants.

Ex parte the creditor Kanailal Loonkaran.

On the 8th day of December 1921, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 196 OF 1921.

Dated the 22nd December 1921.

Re Fatehchand Damani, at present residing at No. 95, Lower Chitpore Road, in the town of Calcutta, and Chandmull Damani, at present residing at Bikaneer, carrying on business in co-partnership as Bankers at No. 95, Lower Chitpur Road, in the town of Calcutta under the name and style of Fatehchand Chandmull, and at Benares under the name and style of Fatechand Damani.

Ex parte the creditors. K. K. Dutt & Co.—Creditors' firm Solicitors.

On the 18th day of December 1921, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 203 OF 1921.

Dated the 22nd December 1921.

Re Profulla Chandra Datta and Benoy Bhusan Datta, lately carrying on business at No. 2, 3 and 4 Cornwallis Buildings, in Calcutta, under the name and style of Datta Brothers.

Ex parte the creditor Gobinda Chandra Roy.

On the 14th day of December 1921, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 204 OF 1921.

Dated the 20th December 1921.

Re Edward Austin Neame, an Engineer, residing at No. 7, Russell Street, in the town of Calcutta, but now without any occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor in person.

On the 15th day of December 1921, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 179 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 20th December 1921.

In the matter of Patrick Laine, Contractor, residing at No. 114, Bigandet Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Patrick Laine an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of December 1921.

CASE No. 195 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 19th December 1921.

In the matter of Mana Karapan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mana Karapan, residing at No. 15, 109th Street, Rangoon, on the 19th day of December 1921, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mana Karapan.

CASE No. 196 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 19th December 1921.

In the matter of Sayed Hamed, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sayed Hamed, residing at 109 in Mayo Road, Rangoon, on the 19th day of December 1921, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sayed Hamed.

CASE No. 197 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 19th December 1921.

In the matter of Ezekiel Sasoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ezekiel Sasoon, residing at No. 51, Barr Street, Rangoon, on the 19th day of December 1921, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 19th day of December 1921 against the said Ezekiel Sasoon.

CASE No. 198 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 21st December 1921.

In the matter of Shaik Mallick, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shaik Mallick of No. 97, Mogul Street, Rangoon, on the 21st day of December 1921, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 21st day of December 1921 against the said Shaik Mallick.

CASE No. 199 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 22nd December 1921.

In the matter of Ayab Chin Kee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ayab Chin Kee, trader, residing at No. 7, 21st Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of December 1921, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 22nd day of December 1921 against the said Ayab Chin Kee.

CASE No. 88 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 22nd December 1921.

In the matter of Bhrigu Nath Singh, charcoal trader, residing at No. 45, Yseekai Maung Yawlay Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Bhrigu Nath Singh an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 21st day of December 1921.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1922.

No. *D. P.*-6.—Mr. L. P. D'Souza, Assistant Engineer, is granted an extension of furlough on average salary for one month with effect from the 28th November 1921 in continuation of the leave granted to him in this Department Notification No. D.P.-6, dated the 24th November 1921.

No. *D. P.*-40.—The following officiating promotion in the upper subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. J. A. H. Black . . .	Engineering Supervisor.	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 2nd class, officiating.	7th July to 3rd November 1921.

No. *D. P.*-95.—Mr. J. Brown, Assistant Electrician, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 14th November 1921.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The War Bond of 1921 of the 5½ per cent. interest for Rs. 300, standing in the name of Balwant Singh, was lost in the loot of Anaj Mundi, Meerut City, committed on 3rd September 1921, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of the Duplicate in favour of the proprietor Balwant Singh. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

BALWANT SINGH, son of BALDEO SAHAI ARTI,
Vaish Agarwal,
Residence—Meerut, Anaj Mundi.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. D-014809 and E-007679 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1921 for Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Punjab, and last endorsed to Mulk Raj Puri, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—MULK RAJ PURI.
Residence—Vakil, Sialkot City.

Dated 4th October 1921.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 272883 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,500, originally standing in the name of Kunwar Raj Rani, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—KUNR RAJ RANI.

Residence—C/o M Bhagwati Prasad, Offg. 1st Moharrir, Opium Department, Chandausi.

Witness—RAMA NAND,
Gomasta.

LOST.

The Temporary Scrip No 7681 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 300, originally standing in the name of Shankar Chandra Saha and Iswari Sundari Dassya, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost notice is hereby given that payment of the above Temporary Scrip and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SHANKAR CHANDRA SAHA.

Residence—Village Kullagara, Police Station Durgapur, Post Office Durgapur, District Mymensingh.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. F 000938 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of 1930 for Rs. 500 (five hundred only), originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Punjab, and last endorsed to the Municipal Committee, Khangarh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—NAWAB MOHAMMAD SAIFULLAH KHAN,
President,
Municipal Committee, Khangarh.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

Calcutta Port Trust Debentures Nos. $\frac{5002}{3622}$, dated 1st August 1906 and $\frac{1434}{1009}$, dated 1st April 1907 of the 4 per cent Loan of 1906 and 1907 respectively for Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, originally standing in the name of Nani Bala Dabee, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above debentures and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of Raj Coomar Goswami, executor to the estate of Nani Bala Dabee. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—RAJ COOMAR GOSWAMI.

Residence—26, Badur Bagan Lane, Calcutta.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. E.015740 for Rs. 200 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921, originally standing in the name of Mohrimull, son of Bilasee, resident of Bahadrabad, Tahsil Rurkee, district Saharanpur, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and interest thereon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Advertiser—MOHRIMULL, son of BILASEE.

Residence—Bahadrabad, Tahsil Rurkee, District Saharanpur.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 1.} DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 3rd January, 1922.

No. 1.—Mr. E. H. Brandon, a Superintendent in the Legislative Department, is granted furlough on full average salary for 5 days with effect from the 11th December, 1921, in continuation of the leave granted to him in the Legislative Department Notification No. 46, dated the 1st April, 1921.

No. 2.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation of the Honourable Mr. F. G. Pratt of his office of Member of the Council of State.

No. 3.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 24 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Charles Maurice Baker, C.I.E., being an official to be a member of the said Council of State.

The 4th January, 1922.

No. 4.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. D. R. Lyle of his office of Member of the Legislative Assembly.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 5th January 1922.

No. F.-532.—The extraordinary leave, without allowances, for four months granted in the Home Department Notification no. 1444, dated the 18th August 1920, to Mr. S. R Das, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, which was extended up to the 30th November 1921 in the Home Department Notification no. 455, dated the 5th March 1921, has been extended up to the 28th February 1922 inclusive.

POLICE.

The 5th January 1922.

No. F.-235.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as Assistant Commandants, Burma Military Police, with effect from the dates on which they assume charge of their duties:—

1. Captain J. H. Pringle, attached 126th Baluchistan Infantry.
2. Captain F. A. Latter, attached 6-7th Cavalry.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 4th January 1922.

No. 19-Int.—In pursuance of clause 12 of the Constitution of the Chamber of Princes, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 262-R, dated the 8th February 1921, His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to direct that the following words shall be added at the end of Regulation II (5) of the First Regulations:—

"The Committee will have discretion in the discharge of these functions to appoint Sub-Committees of State Officials (subject to the consent of the States concerned) and others to examine and report to the Committee on technical or other intricate questions."

The 6th January 1922.

No. 31-Gen.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Hakim Saiyid Hassan, Sub-Inspector of Police, at present on deputation as Assistant to His Majesty's Vice Consul, Jeddah, the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Delhi, the 5th January 1922.

No. 39-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

November 1921. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	NOVEMBER.		TO END OF NOV.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	Budget, 1921-1922.	Actuals, Preliminary 1920-1921.
Civil Revenue.						
Customs	3,49	2,91	21,93	21,22	37,73	30,98
Taxes on Income	2,16	1,48	11,76	10,13	18,06	20,22
Salt	56	41	4,08	5,01	7,01	6,30
Opium	11	13	1,36	1,83	8,73	8,53
Other principal heads of Revenue	9	9	95	1,03	2,45	2,20
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	6,41	5,02	40,11	39,22	68,98	63,23
Other Revenue	17	21	2,05	1,49	18,31	3,21
TOTAL REVENUE HEADS	6,58	5,23	42,16	40,71	87,29	66,44
Civil Expenditure.						
Opium Expenditure	22	2	1,64	1,11	1,52	1,23
Debt Services	1,14	1,09	13,72	12,59	20,01	20,19
Contributions and Assignments	...	...	...	...	63	...
Delhi Capital Expenditure	6	9	60	71	78	1,02
Other Expenditure	1,00	1,22	9,19	8,12	18,07	14,09
TOTAL EXPENDITURE HEADS	2,42	2,42	25,15	22,53	41,01	36,53
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Posts and Telegraph (Net)	—42	+2	—3,78	+1,98	+2,08	+1,88
Marine (Net)	—11	—27	—1,74	—1,56	—2,02	—2,85
Military Works (Net)	(a)	—38	(a)	—3,17	—4,05	—5,06
Military Receipts	+93	+43	+6,27	+5,10	+9,04	+16,27
Military Issues	—5,21	—7,58	—47,99	—62,35	—64,89	—97,88
Railway Receipts	+7,21	+6,59	+56,46	+52,29	+94,48	+81,21
Railway Issues	—5,70	—4,71	—51,62	—40,08	—69,80	—64,80
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—3,30	—5,90	—42,40	—47,79	—35,21	—70,78
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt	...	...	(b) +46,31	+29,22	+12,88	+31,30
Temporary Debt	—50	—36	—18,58	—27,42	—16,10	—27,91
Treasury Bills—						
Issued to Public	+9,52	+3,93	—4,36	—5,20	...	+78
" P. C. R.	—2,80	...	—4,06	+51,17	—4,31	+51,17
Ways and Means Advances	+2,50	+2,00	+15,00	+2,00	...	...
Cash certificates	—2	—6	—32	—73	—60	—97
Deposits of District Funds	—34	+5	—98	—20	—6	—31
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances	—5	—10	+60	—36	...	—69
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	—16	+1,03	—21,75	+5,45	—23,97
Adjustment of exchange on revaluation of gold and sterling securities held in P. C. R.	...	...	...	—17,47	...	—17,47
Transfers through Currency	—2,00	...	—2,00	—36,50	—8,35	—36,50
Transfers through G. S. R.	...	...	...	...	—2,50	...
Purchase of Gold	...	...	...	+7,74	+7	+7,74
Loans by Central Government	+1	+1	...	+19	+18	+15
Loans between Central and Provincial Governments	...	...	—26,16	...	—1,20	...
Other Debt Heads	—1,20	—29	+28,33	—4,00	+4,62	—10,72
Secretary of State's Bills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sterling Transfers on London	...	...	...	+30,99	...	+30,99
Balances of Provincial Governments	—3,40	—7,60	—6,89	+8,74	—2,46	+24,67
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+1,72	—2,58	+27,92	+16,42	—12,38	+28,26
GRAND TOTAL, RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+2,58	—5,67	+2,53	—13,19	—1,31	—12,61
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Imperial Bank of India.	13,77	18,96	13,82	26,48	16,37	26,48
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Imperial Bank of India.	16,35	13,29	16,35	13,29	15,06	13,87

(a) Included in Military issues.
(b) Includes 1926 Bonds.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th January 1922.

No. 16-F. E.—Mr. J. N. Roy, Assistant Accounts Officer attached to the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, was granted privilege leave from the 9th to the 27th September 1921, and furlough on half average salary from the 28th September to the 11th October 1921, and on full average salary from the 12th October to the 11th December 1921.

Mr. G. K. Rangaswami Iyenger, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, was appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer from the 25th September 1921 to the 6th November 1921.

Mr. S. K. Aiyar, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, was appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer from the 7th November 1921 to the 11th December 1921.

No. 99-Accts.—Mr. M. K. Ramanuja Chari, an accountant in the Military Accounts Department, is appointed as a temporary Assistant Controller of War Accounts with effect from the 11th November 1921, *vice* Mr. N. K. Mukerji, reverted to his substantive appointment.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

AUDIT, ETC.

The 3rd January 1922.

No. 1-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 45-A, read with section 129-A, of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in rule 16 of the Devolution Rules, namely :—

To the said rule after the words "standing in the account" the following shall be added, namely :—

"Such orders may, to such extent and for such purposes as may be stipulated, delegate power to prescribe procedure for the said purposes to the Auditor General, the Controller of the Currency and to Local Governments."

J. E. C. JUKES,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1276-C. S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 27th December 1921.

RESOLUTION.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to decide that additional pensions shall be granted to military officers who have held certain high civil posts and have fulfilled the conditions stated in the following paragraphs.

2. The additional pensions will be of two classes; a higher pension of £200 a year and a lower pension of £100 a year. Their grant will be subject to the condition that the total pension of an officer receiving the higher class additional pension shall not exceed £1,000 a year and that of an officer receiving the lower class shall not exceed £900 a year.

3. (*a*) The pensions will be earned by approved service of the following kinds in a qualifying post:—

(*i*) Three years' substantive service; or

(*ii*) Three years' continuous officiating service; or

(*iii*) Three years' continuous officiating and substantive service.

(*b*) All privilege leave, and all leave which, under the terms of the resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1260-C. S. R., dated the 21st December 1921, counts as privilege leave, will, if taken during such service, count as service.

4. The posts qualifying for the higher pension will be all civil posts which now carry a pay of not less than Rs. 4,000 a month. The posts qualifying for the lower pension will be all civil posts which now carry a pay of not less than Rs. 3,000 a month.

5. The period of three years' service prescribed in paragraph 3 above is an absolute minimum, and no portion of either class of additional pension will be admissible to an officer who has held a qualifying post for a shorter period. A period of three years, spent partly in a post or posts qualifying for the higher, and partly in a post or posts qualifying for the lower class additional pension, will, however, entitle an officer to a lower class pension.

6. An officer serving in a post on a progressive or time-scale pay rising to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 or of Rs. 4,000 will be entitled to count as qualifying for a lower or higher pension, as the case may be, that portion only of his service during which he has drawn the maximum pay of the post.

7. These rules will apply with effect from the 1st April 1919 to all officers who retired from civil employ after the 4th August 1914. They will apply to an officer who retired from civil employ before that date if he was recalled during the great war for further civil employment in a qualifying post in India and completed in all three years' service in such a post.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Advisers), all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments, the Auditor General, the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, all Accountants General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts, the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, the Examiner, Government Press Accounts, the Controller of War Accounts, the Examiner of Customs Accounts, the Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, Delhi, the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, the Audit Officer, Delhi (New Capital), and the Auditor of Government of India Sanctions.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

J. E. C. JUKES,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND SURVEYS.

Delhi, the 3rd January 1922.

No. 1-155-2.—The following officers are confirmed as Assistant Superintendents, Survey of India, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

Brevet-Major E. O. Wheeler, M.C., R.E. 9th December 1921.

Captain E. A. Glennie, D.S.O., R E. 20th December 1921.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

TELEGRAPHS.

Delhi, the 7th January 1922.

No. 14-P. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th September 1909, namely:—

In rules 124 and 324 of the said rules, the words "Table Island" shall be omitted.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 7th January 1922.

No. 25.—Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., officiating Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 29th November 1921, *vice* Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S., retired.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 4th January 1922.

No. 2.—The Reverend W. Muspratt has been permitted to retire from the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 22nd October 1921.

No. 3.—The Reverend Basil Ivor Morgan has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The 5th January 1922.

No. 5.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the administrative powers exercised by the Director of Military Works under Rule I (5), Part I, and Rules 23-A, 23-B and 27, Part V, of the Ecclesiastical Rules published with the Department of Education Notification no. 212, dated 10th May 1915, as subsequently amended, shall be exercised by the Deputy Directors of Military Works of Commands, subject to the necessity for the works in all cases being accepted by the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief of the Commands.

MEDICAL.

The 5th January 1922.

No. 4.—With reference to the Department of Education and Health Notification no. 1181 (Medical), dated the 17th November 1921, Captain H. G. Alexander, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., assumed charge of the office of Professor of Anatomy, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 11th November 1921.

SANITARY.

The 5th January 1922.

No. 5.—The services of Major A. D. Stewart, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., D.T.M.H., I.M.S., Health Officer, Imperial City, Delhi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 7.—The services of Major E. S. Phipson, D.S.O., M.D., I.M.S., Health Officer, Simla, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, for a period of two months with effect from the 1st January 1922, for appointment as Assistant Health Officer, Imperial City and Notified Area, Delhi.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 6th January 1922.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 2.—Lieutenant-Colonel Cuthbert Allan Sprawson, C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., Indian Medical Service, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Colonel while holding the appointment of Consulting Physician in Mesopotamia. From 8th November 1917 to 30th April 1920.

(Army Department Notification No. 2424, dated the 18th October 1918, is hereby cancelled.)

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer, whose admission to the Indian Army on probation was notified in Army Department Notification No. 1778, dated the 9th August 1918, is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified :—

Alexander Harold James Howlett, Australian Imperial Force. Dated 5th December 1921.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 4.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their temporary commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

Captain Yedatore Venkoba Krishnamoorthy. Dated 11th December 1921.

Captain Frederick Bertram DeSouza. Dated 16th December 1921.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 5.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Herbert Sweet, C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st January 1922.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 6.—The following direct appointment is made :—

1st Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Mir Samand Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, with effect from the 25th October 1921 ; to complete the establishment.

No. 7.—The following promotions are made :—

1st-3rd Cavalry.

Ressaidars Bhagwan Singh, Mangal Singh, Ami Lal, M.C., Badshah Hussain, Bhagwan Singh and Asghar Ali Khan to be Risaldars, with effect from the 1st April 1921; under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 260 of 1921.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Phuman Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 9th August 1921; to complete the establishment.

10th Jats.

Jemadar Fateh Ali to be Subadar, with effect from the 16th October 1921; Havildar Kundan Lal to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th June 1921; Havildar Kutab Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 2nd August 1921; and Havildar-Major Kurda to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th October 1921; to complete the establishment.

27th Punjabis.

Subadar Sultan Khan to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st November 1921; *vice* Arjan Singh transferred to the pension establishment.

2nd Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.

Subadar Maung Gyi to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Maung Ba Chein to be Subadar, with effect from the 20th December 1920; Company Havildar-Major Aung Nyun to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th October 1920; Havildar Tha Ya to be Jemadar, with effect from the 21st October 1920; and Company Havildar-Major Ba Thein to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th December 1920; to complete the establishment.

98th Infantry.

Company Quartermaster-Havildar Hardatt Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 21st November 1921; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Havildar Ghulam Muhammad to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th August 1921; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 113th Infantry.

Subadar Bansi to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st July 1921; *vice* Khudadad Khan, *Bahadur*, transferred.

2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Company Havildar-Major Dhanbir Karki to be Jemadar, with effect from the 7th October 1921; to complete the establishment.

114th Mahrattas.

No. 8.—The promotion of Jemadar Balagirao Ghag, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2502, dated the 18th December 1920, is antedated, without pay and allowances, to the 14th September 1918, to rank next above Jemadar Keshao Talekar, M.C.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 9.—The following promotion is made :—

4th Bullock Corps.

No. 1431, Quartermaster-Dafadar Dagroo Tuka Ram Sindhey, 110th Mahrattas, to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 4th September 1920; to complete the establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

No. 10.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Philip Watts is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1922.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 11.—Sub-Conductor Charles Crowther is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th November 1921.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 12.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following reward for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field whilst serving with the Waziristan Force, North-West Frontier, India :—

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Jemadar Indar Singh, I.O.M., 28th Light Cavalry.

No. 13.—The following amendment is made to Army Department Notification No. 982, dated the 6th May 1921 :—

For "Jemadar (now Subadar) Bishan Singh, *Bahadur*, 1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis," *read* "Subadar (now Subadar-Major) Bishan Singh, *Bahadur*, 1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 14.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Second Supplement, dated the 25th November, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 25th November, 1921, pages 9613, 9614 and 9615.

War Office,
25th November, 1921.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig. Comdr.—Col. G. A. H. Beatty, C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., Ind. Army, relinquishes his appt. and the temp. rank of Col. Comdt. 20th Feb. 1921.

The undermentioned temp. appts. are made :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

A.D.C.—Jamadar Dost Muhammad Khan, 30th Lrs., Ind. Army. 21st May 1921.

* * * * *

HD.-QRS. FOR EMBARKATION DUTIES.

Asst. Emb. Staff Officer (Cl. FF.).—Capt. B. S. Sowton, Ind. Army. from 1st May 1920 to 24th Aug. 1921.

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INFANTRY.

* * * * *

D. W. R.—

* * * * *

Temp. Lt. Herbert Harvey, M.C., from M. G. Corps, and Ind. Army Res. of Off., to be Lt. 26th Nov. 1921, with seniority 26th July 1917.

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MEMORANDA.

Col. (now Maj.-Gen.) A. M. S. Elsmie, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army, to be temp. Maj.-Gen. whilst in command of the Kohat-Kurram Force from 16th Feb. to 6th May 1920.

Col. A. P. Douglas, C.M G., C.B.E., retires on an Indian Pension. 1st Nov. 1921.

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Third Supplement, dated the 28th November, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 25th November, 1921, pages 9621 and 9623.

War Office,
28th November, 1921.

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MEMORANDA.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned Maj.-Gens., Ind. Army, are as now stated, and not as in the Gazettes of 24th June and 26th Sept. 1921 :—

H. F. Cooke, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., vice Maj.-Gen. N. G. Woodyatt, C.B., C.I.E., ret. 31st Jan. 1921.

H. O. Parr, C.M.G., vice Maj.-Gen. A. W. Peck, C.B., C.M.G., ret. 20th Mar. 1921.

Col. H. A. V. Cummins, C.M.G., Ind. Army, to be Maj.-Gen., vice Maj.-Gen. Sir S. H. Climo, K.C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army. 1st June 1921.

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Supplement, dated the 29th November, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 29th November, 1921, pages 9739, 9740, 9741, 9743 and 9744.

War Office,
29th November, 1921.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned temp. appts. are made :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

A.D.C.—Lt. H. L. Wyndham, attd. 12th Cav., Ind. Army. 15th Aug. 1921.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cl. X.—Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) C. I. Shepherd, D.S.O., 53rd Sikhs, Ind. Army, and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. 1st July 1921.

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Cl. FF.—Capt. L. F. Hunt, 119th Inf., Ind. Army, from 1st to 31st Dec. 1920.

* * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig. Maj.—Capt. A. R. Thomson, M.C., 7th Rajputs, Ind. Army, from a D.A.A.G. 3rd Aug. 1921.

Staff Capts.—

* * * * *

Capt. L. F. Hunt, 119th Inf., Ind. Army. 6th Sept. 1921.

* * * * *

CAVALRY.

7th H.—Lt. C. A. Rennie is secd. for service as an Adjt., Auxiliary Force, India. 13th Oct. 1921.

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FOOT GUARDS.

* * * * *

C. G'ds.—Lt. G. C. L. Atkinson, M.C., late Spec. Res., and Ind. Army Res. of Off., to be Lt., 30th Nov. 1921, with seniority 21st Dec. 1920, and precedence next below C.F.O.G. Forbes.

INFANTRY.

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R. W. Fus.—

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Lt. E. W. Gillbe, M.M., is secd. for service as an Adjt., Auxiliary Force, India. 22nd Mar. 1920.

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D.W.R.—

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Capt. R. H. D. Bolton, from Ind. Army, to be Capt., vice A. O. L. Davis, who exchanges. 18th Nov. 1921.

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Conn. Rangers.—

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Lt. L. W. L. Leader is secd. for service as Adjt., Auxiliary Force, India. 12th Oct. 1921.

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SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

RESERVE UNITS.

CAVALRY.

N. Ir. Horse.—Lt. W. K. McMullen relinquishes his commn., 30th Sept. 1919, on appt. to the Ind. Army.

INFANTRY.

*   *   *   *   *

The undermentioned relinquish their commns. on appt. to the Ind. Army:—

6th R. Fus.—Lt. E. N. Lind. 2nd May 1919.

3rd R. Ir. Regt.—Lt. F. G. Smith. 12th May 1919.

4th R. Ir. Regt.—2nd Lt. J. A. Lewis. 25th Sept. 1918.

5th Worc. R.—Lt. M. Hurford-Jones. 28th July 1918.

3rd E. Surrey R.—Lt. S. F. Irwin. 8th Feb. 1919.

Lt. H. E. Whittle. 11th Feb. 1919.

3rd Essex R.—Lt. C. E. P. Wilton. 25th Mar. 1919.

Lt. M. Bird. 16th Apr. 1919.

3rd R.W.K.—Lt. B. L. Tankard. 29th Nov. 1918.

3rd Seaforth.—Lt. W. S. Mackenzie, D.S.O. 4th Apr. 1918.

3rd Camerons.—Capt. G. S. Mackay. 28th May 1919.

3rd Leinster R.—Lt. W. A. Lyon. 16th Sept. 1918.

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SUPPLEMENTARY TO REGULAR UNITS OR CORPS.

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FOOT GUARDS.

The undermentioned relinquish their commns.:—

*   *   *   *   *

W. G'ds.—Lt. H. E. Baness, 29th Oct. 1919, on appt. to the Ind. Army.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Lt. A. L. Ravenhill relinquishes his commn., 11th Apr. 1919, on appt. to the Ind. Army.

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Third Supplement, dated the 1st December, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 29th November, 1921, pages 9767, 9769 and 9773.

War Office,
1st December, 1921.

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MEMORANDA.

*   *   *   *   *

Col. E. R. P. Boileau, C.I.E., C.B.E., Ind. Army, to be temp. Col. Comdt. whilst a Brig.-Comdr. in India. 13th June 1921.

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Col. G. Lubbock, C.M.G., D.S.O., h.p., retires on an Indian Pension, 2nd Dec. 1921, and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen.

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REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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R. S. Fus.

Temp. Lt. G. A. Swain relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R.O. 13 Dec. 1918.

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London Gazette, dated the 2nd December, 1921, pages 9785 and 9786.

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India Office,
2nd December, 1921.

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NOTE.—I. A. Capt. E. G. Ford is restored to the active list of his unit from the temp. non-effective list, with effect from 26th Nov. 1921.

The KING has approved the admission of the undermentioned to the Ind. Med. Service, with effect from the date specified :—

Sydney Nuttall Hayes. 30th July 1921.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the relinquishment of their temp. commns. by the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified, and the grant of rank as shown below :—

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captains :—

C. H. Wray. 12th June 1921.

C. Mills. 9th Oct. 1921.

Lieut. C. D. Jacob. 11th July 1921.

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The KING has approved the resignation of the following officer of the Ind. Army, with effect from the date specified :—

Lieut. G. Moore. 7th Nov. 1921.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

INDIAN ARMY.

* * * * *

Col. W. F. Smith, O.B.E. 21st Nov. 1921.

Col. R. A. Steel, C.M.G., C.I.E., on account of ill-health. 1st Dec. 1921.

* * * * *

Lt.-Col. J. R. Gaussen, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen. 20th Sept. 1921.

Sec. Lieut. H. F. A. Thunder, on account of ill-health. 14th June 1921.

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INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissaries, with rank of Captain.

* * * * *

G. F. Fressanger. 26th Nov. 1921.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. N. Quick, on account of ill-health. 17th Nov. 1921.

NOTE.—I. A. To Lon. Gaz. notifn., dated 4th Oct. 1921, regarding the retirement of Maj. E. F. D. Money, D.S.O., add after his name "and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col."

NOTE.—I. A. The retirement of Lt.-Col. A. B. Souter is antedated from 9th July 1921 (as notified in Lon. Gaz. dated 12th Aug. 1921), to 15th Mar. 1921.

NOTE.—I.A.D. The retirement of Commy., with rank of Maj., A. Blackwood is post-dated from 1st Jan. 1921 (as notified in Lon. Gaz. dated 22nd Mar. 1921), to 1st Apr. 1921.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 2nd December, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 2nd December, 1921, pages 9855, 9858 and 9859.

War Office,
2nd December, 1921.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned temp. appts. are made :—

* * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

* * * * *

Staff Capt.—Temp. Lt. A. C. G. Toogood, Serv. Bn., Hampshire R., from a Spec. Appt., Cl. GG, vice Capt. R. R. Jones, 87th Punjabis, Ind. Army. 13th July 1921.

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MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Lt.-Col. J. H. S. Murray, h.p. list, having attained the age fixed for compulsory retirement, retires on an Indian Pension. 3rd Dec. 1921. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 5th Sept. 1921.)

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SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

RESERVE UNITS.

INFANTRY.

3rd Warwick R.—Lt. L. B. Pugh relinquishes his commn. on appt. to the Ind. Army. 12th June 1918.

6th Midd'x R.—Capt. C. K. Noad relinquishes his commn. on appt. to the Ind. Army. 29th July 1918.

* * * * *

SUPPLEMENTARY TO REGULAR UNITS OR CORPS.

CAVALRY.

The undermentioned relinquish their commns. :—

1st L. G.—Lt. C. T. Roark on appt. to the Ind. Army. 13th May 1919.

18th H.—Lt. G. M. K. Young, on appt. to the Ind. Army. 1st Jan. 1919.

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FOOT GUARDS.

W. G'ds.—Lt. F. D. S. Fripp relinquishes his commn. on appt. to the Ind. Army. 12th Jan. 1920.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 5th December, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 2nd December, 1921, pages 9873 and 9877.

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War Office,
5th December, 1921.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

Garrison Battalions.

Bedfs. & Herts. R.

3rd Garr. Bn.—

Tem. Lt. H. N. Gallichan relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R.O. 14 Dec. 1919.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 6th December, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 6th December, 1921, pages 9981, 9982 and 9984.

War Office,
6th December, 1921.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned temp. appts. are made :—

* * * * *

A.G.'s & Q.M.G.'s STAFF.

D.A.Q.M.G.—Capt. T. S. Emery, M.C., 76th Punjabis, Ind. Army. 9th Aug. 1921.

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ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

R.H. & R.F.A.—The undermentioned are secd. :—

* * * * *

Lt. R. W. Morgan, for duty with the Ind. Sig. Serv. 15th Sept. 1921.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Lt. D. N. Hill, Ind. Army Res. of Off., relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Works Officer, R.E. 20th Aug. 1921.

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G. FELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 26th December 1921.

No. 897-E.—21.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Coal Superintendents, State Railways :—

Mr. John Gough Cunningham.
Mr. Eric Milne Moyes.

The 5th January 1922.

No. 1089-E.—21.—Mr. T. W. E. S. Wrench, District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent on that line with effect from the 7th December 1921 and until further orders.

No. 1089-1-E.—21.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 1995-E.—21, dated the 8th December 1921, and No. 1089-E.—21, dated the 5th January 1922, Mr. H. D. Furley, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Locomotive Superintendent with effect from the 7th December 1921.

No. 1146-E.—21.—Mr. A. E. Wallace, Officiating Assistant Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 1336-E.—21.—Mr. J. O. Affleck, Executive Engineer and Officer-in-charge, Aden Railway, is granted combined leave for 10 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and 7 days, furlough on average salary for 4 months and 23 days and furlough on half average salary for 2 months with effect from the 22nd November 1921.

(This cancels Railway Department Notification No. 1336-E.--21, dated 5th October 1921.)

No. 1690-E.—21.—Mr. A. N. Kureshi, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is confirmed as Assistant District Traffic Superintendent in the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st December 1921.

No. 1766-E.—21.—Mr. F. W. Allum, C.B.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Hukong Valley Railway Survey, on completion of the project is posted as Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, and granted privilege leave for six months, combined with furlough on average salary for four months.

(This cancels Notification No. 1758-E.—21, dated 26th October 1921.)

No. 2054-E.—21.—Mr. J. D. Muir, Assistant District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway (on leave), is permitted to resign the service with effect from the 3rd December 1921.

H. L. COLE,
Secretary, Railway Board.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 31st December 1921.

No. S.-358.—Mr. J. S. Pitkeathly, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., Superintending Engineer (Electrical and Mechanical), Delhi, is appointed to be Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, with effect from the 1st January 1922.

No. S.-373.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Alexander, D.S.O., O.B.E., I.A., Deputy Chief Controller (Surplus Stores), and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Industries Department, is appointed to be Director of Purchases and Intelligence, Indian Stores Department, with effect from the 1st January 1922.

The 3rd January 1922.

No. A.-354.—Mr. F. D. Ascoli, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries, is placed on deputation in the same Department with effect from the 3rd January 1922.

The 5th January 1922.

No. M.-268-88.—Mr. J. A. Dunn, B.Sc., is appointed Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, with effect from the 17th December 1921.

No. M.-844-6.—Captain R. W. Palmer, M.C., M. Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is permitted to resign the service with effect from the forenoon of the 4th December 1921.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 1.} DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1922.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th January 1922, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The western disturbance which crossed the northwest frontier about the 25th traversed the whole length of northern India and caused widespread rain and snow in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, the Punjab excluding the southwest, and the west of the United Provinces, and fairly general rain in the Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, with local falls in southwest Bengal. The depression which formed to the east of Ceylon on the 27th passed over the island and moved in a northwesterly direction towards the centre of the Arabian Sea; although it did not cross any part of the Peninsula, it was instrumental in introducing a burst of monsoon rain there with some exceptionally heavy falls. The week's rainfall was accordingly heavy for the time of year in Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

2. *Burma.*—The week was rainless except for a light fall at Tavoy.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Nearly general rain fell in Chota Nagpur on the 1st and in Orissa on the 3rd; there were a few falls on one other day in both these subdivisions. In Assam, Bengal and Bihar rainfall was limited to a few scattered falls.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—In Central India and the east of the United Provinces weather was dry except for a light fall at Sutna and Bahraich. In the west of the United Provinces there was nearly general rain in the hills between the 30th and 1st, and in the plains on the 31st, with local or scattered falls on one other and two other days respectively. In the Central Provinces while local rain fell in the west on the 31st and 1st, rainfall was nearly general in the east on the 1st.

Northwest India.—Nearly general rain and snow fell in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir on the 29th, and in the Punjab hills on the 29th and 31st; local or scattered falls occurred on one other day in the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab hills, and on two other days in Kashmir. In the Punjab plains no rain occurred in the southwestern districts, while in the northern and eastern districts nearly all stations recorded more or less rain between the 29th and 31st. In Baluchistan local rain fell in the northern districts on the 28th and 29th.

The Peninsula.—In southeast Madras rainfall was nearly general on the 28th and 29th, and local between the 30th and 1st. There was local rain in Malabar on the 29th and 1st, in north Hyderabad on the 31st and 3rd, in south Hyderabad between the 1st and 3rd, and in Mysore and the Madras Deccan on the 31st and 2nd. There were a few falls in the Bombay Deccan on the 31st and 2nd, and on the north Madras coast on the 3rd.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

December 28th. Sonamarg 0·51″, Parachinar 0·82″, Quetta 0·37″, Chaman 0·22″, Tinnevelly 1·15″, Pamban 7·51″, Madura 1·72″, Kodaikanal 1·40″, Negapatam 0·39″, Cuddalore 1·29″ and Madras 0·63″.

„ 29th. Sialkot 0·24″, Rawalpindi 1·40″, Dalhousie 0·82″, Murree 0·65″, Srinagar 0·49″, Sonamarg 1·82″, Dras 1·65″, Peshawar 0·66″, Cherat 2·10″, Drosh 0·50″, Quetta 0·31″, Trivandrum 0·84″, Tinnevelly 2·55″, Madura 1·03″, Kodaikanal 2·62″, Trichinopoly 1·26″, Cuddalore 0·49″, Ootacamund 0·63″ and Madras 0·80″.

„ 30th. Sibsagar 0·38″, Simla 0·50″, Dalhousie 0·65″, Rawalpindi 0·45″, Srinagar 0·64″, Sonamarg 1·42″, Tinnevelly 1·39″, Kodaikanal 1·14″, Madura 0·52″, Trichinopoly 0·77″ and Cuddalore 0·47″.

„ 31st. Bareilly 0·72″, Roorkee 0·90″, Mussooree 0·76″, Chakrata 1·93″, Seoni 0·38″, Ambala 0·30″, Simla 1·48″, Dalhousie 0·25″, Belgaum 0·28″, Parbhani 0·83″, Bangalore 0·36″, Negapatam 0·30″, Cuddalore 0·33″ and Madras 0·41″.

January 1st. Chaibasa 0·42″, Hazaribagh 0·34″, Roorkee 0·60″, Dehra Dun 1·10″, Mukteswar 2·54″, Mussooree 1·25″, Chakrata 0·85″, Seoni 0·66″, Raipur 0·57″, Chanda 0·78″, Dharampore 0·32″, Simla 0·68″, Gulbarga 1·67″, Hanamkonda 0·86″ and Cochin 0·62″.

„ 2nd. Bijapur 3·51″, Hyderabad Deccan 3·67″, Hanamkonda 1·13″, Chitaldrug 1·14″, Kodaikanal 1·99″ and Bellary 0·38″.

„ 3rd. Saugor Island 0·50″, Balasore 0·70″, Cuttack 0·35″, Nizamabad 0·75″, Hyderabad (Deccan) 0·82″ and Mercara 0·38″.

4. The week's rainfall is 30 per cent. or more in excess in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces excluding Berar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan; and is 50 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, the Punjab Southwest, Central India West, Berar and the Madras Coast North. It is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the United Provinces East, Baluchistan and Central India East. In the remaining divisions no rain usually falls at this time of year.

The rainfall from 1st November to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Upper Burma, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and Mysore; and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the United Provinces West, Hyderabad North and the Madras Deccan. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 4th January 1922.			Rainfall data from 1st November 1921 to 4th January 1922.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·5	—0·5	6·2	16·5	—10·3	—62	—61
Lower Burma	0	0	0	2·8	4·5	—1·7	—38	—38
Upper Burma	0	0	0	3·9	2·2	+1·7	+77	+77
Assam	0·1	0	+0·1	0·9	1·3	—0·4	—31	—38
Bengal	0·1	0	+0·1	0·1	1·6	—1·5	—94	—100
Orissa	0·4	0	+0·4	0·4	2·1	—1·7	—81	—100
Chota Nagpur	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·3	0·8	—0·5	—63	—100
Bihar	0·1	0	+0·1	0·1	0·4	—0·3	—75	—100
United Provinces, East	0·1	0·1	0	0·2	0·8	—0·6	—75	—86
United Provinces, West	0·7	0·2	+0·5	0·7	0·7	0	0	—100
Punjab, East and North	0·4	0·3	+0·1	1·3	0·8	+0·5	+63	+86
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·7	0·4	+1·3	+325	+467
Kashmir	1·2	0·4	+0·8	5·7	2·3	+3·4	+148	+137
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·4	0·1	+0·3	4·0	0·7	+3·3	+471	+500
Baluchistan	0·2	0·2	0	3·3	1·1	+2·2	+200	+244
Sind	0	0	0	1·3	0	+1·3	—	—
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Central India, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·7	—0·7	—100	—100
Central India, East	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·9	—0·8	—89	—100
Berar	0	0·2	—0·2	0	1·3	—1·3	—100	—100
Central Provinces, West	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·3	1·0	—0·7	—70	—100
Central Provinces, East	0·4	0·1	+0·3	0·4	0·9	—0·5	—56	—100
Konkan	0	0	0	0·7	1·0	—0·3	—30	—30
Bombay, Deccan	0·6	0	+0·6	3·0	1·2	+1·8	+150	+100
Hyderabad, North	0·4	0·1	+0·3	0·8	0·9	—0·1	—11	—50
Hyderabad, South	2·1	0·1	+2·0	4·6	0·9	+3·7	+411	+213
Mysore	0·5	0	+0·5	4·6	2·7	+1·9	+70	+52
Malabar	0·6	0·2	+0·4	3·9	6·6	—2·7	—41	—48
Madras, South-East	2·9	0·6	+2·3	8·1	13·7	—5·6	—41	—60
Madras Deccan	0·2	0·1	+0·1	2·3	2·7	—0·4	—15	—19
Madras Coast, North	0·1	0·2	—0·1	1·6	7·0	—5·4	—77	—78

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 4th January 1922.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 31st December 1921.

Burma.—No rain fell during the week except in Tavoy. Standing crops are in good condition. Reaping of winter rice is in progress. Cattle are generally healthy.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable and favourable. Harvesting of *matikalai* and winter rice has commenced. Plucking of cotton and sowing of spring rice continue. Plucking of tea is over. The outturn and prospects of crops are generally fair except transplanted winter rice which is good. The outturn of cotton is below normal. Cattle disease is reported from one district. The price of common rice is practically stationary.

Bengal.—Practically no rain fell during the week. Harvesting of winter paddy and sowing of spring crops are nearly finished. The condition and prospects of spring crops are fair. Light showers are urgently needed for their growth. The average price of rice has fallen by about 1·8 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—No rain fell in the Province except light showers in Gaya, Champaran, Monghyr, Angul, Sambalpur, Ranchi, Palamau, Manbhum and Singhbum. Harvesting of winter paddy and pressing of sugarcane still continue. Sowing of spring crops has been finished. Standing spring crops are generally doing well but rain is wanted in Gaya and Purnea. The price of common rice has risen in six districts, fallen in two and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul was 7·61 seers a rupee against 7 78 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 10·73 seers against 10·63 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—Light rain fell in parts of certain districts. Land has already been prepared for extra crops and sugarcane in places. Irrigation of spring crops and poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are well. Prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is in a satisfactory condition though cattle disease still exists in places. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are still high.

Punjab.—Light rain fell in parts of nearly all the reporting districts and was beneficial to standing crops. More rain is badly wanted. Picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The yield is below normal to normal. The condition of wheat and other standing spring crops is generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas. Reaping of *toria* continues. The expected yield is normal. Cattle are healthy. Green fodder and water for drinking and for irrigation purposes are sufficient. Stocks of foodgrains are generally insufficient. Prices of wheat :—Rawalpindi 3¼, Ferozepur 3¾, Lyallpur 3⅞, Lahore and Ambala 4 seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Good and beneficial rain fell throughout the Province. Sowings of spring crops are proceeding satisfactorily and pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The outturn is average. The condition of standing crops is generally average. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices of foodgrains continue to be dangerously high. Wheat is selling in Peshawar at 4 seers and in Dera Ismail Khan at $3\frac{7}{16}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Rain is sufficient. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Kashmir.—It is snowing slightly in the valley. No cattle disease is reported. Prices are stationary.

Baluchistan.—(*Report for the week ending the 24th December 1921.*)—Heavy rain fell during the week throughout the Province and further encouraged *rabi* prospects but damaged *juar* on threshing floors in Sibi. Economic conditions and prices of wheat remain unaltered. 63 persons were employed on relief works in Quetta-Pishin. Relief works were

stopped elsewhere on account of rains. 1,671 persons were fed in the Loralai district. *Atta* is still being issued from the cheap *atta* shop in Chaman. Figures of recipients of *atta* for the week are not available. The condition of livestock is good. Fodder is sufficient except in Chaman and Pishin.

Rajputana.—No rain fell during the week. The weather is clear and cold. Watering of spring crops continues. Cotton picking is progressing. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle disease is prevalent in Pattena in the Bharatpur State, parts of Kotah and Sarwar district in the Kishenghar State. Fodder is sufficient. Water is scanty in Jhalawar. Prices are rising in Kotah.

Central India.—Harvesting of autumn crops continues in Indore, Bundelkhand, Malwa, the Southern States and in parts of Baghelkhand and has been completed elsewhere. Sowing of spring crops is in progress in Bundelkhand. The crops are being irrigated in the Southern States. Cotton picking is in progress in Indore and Malwa. The condition of standing crops is fair to good except in Bhopal where spring crops are suffering for want of rain. The probable outturn is fair to good except in the Rampura-Bhanpura district and in Bhopal. Crops are reported to have been damaged in the Pahra Jagir in Baghelkhand. The condition of agricultural stock is fair to good except for cattle disease in Kurvai and Orcha and in parts of Barwani and Rewa. The condition of opium is fair in Indore but its cultivation is only four annas in the rupee. Poppy plants are in good condition in Malwa and Rajgarh. Weeding and watering continue in Narsingarh. Prices are high.

Gwalior.—(*Report for the week ending the 24th December 1921.*)—The condition of standing crops is satisfactory. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. Sowing of spring crops has been generally completed. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced. The probable outturn of autumn crops is ten to fourteen annas. Cattle disease still prevails. Prices of foodgrains continue to be high. Prices of *juar* and *bajra* have dropped slightly. Weeding and watering of opium have commenced. Picking of cotton is in progress.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cool with occasional clouds in the latter part of the week. Seoni and Mandla received rain amounting to 1 and 2 inches respectively. Seven other districts have also had light showers nowhere exceeding 78 cents. This will improve the condition of the spring crops but more rain is required at once everywhere. Picking of cotton and threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continue. Prospects of spring crops are, so far, generally good. The supply of fodder and water is adequate and cattle are healthy. Rice in Raipur sells cheaper by 1 seer per rupee. Other variations exhibit a slight downward tendency.

Feudatory States:—A good shower of rain is required for the spring crops.

Bombay.—Standing crops are thriving except in parts of the Deccan where they are withering for the want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearing completion. Threshing continues. Cotton picking is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Baroda. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Water for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Cattle are good. Prices are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The autumn harvest is over except cotton which is being picked. Early rice is being harvested. Late rice sowings continue. The condition of wheat, *juar*, gram, tobacco, sugarcane, linseed and castor is generally fair except in parts of Aurangabad where the crops are withering for want of moisture. Standing crops are being weeded and irrigated. Water and fodder are generally available. The condition of cattle is satisfactory. Stocks of foodgrains are sufficient. Employment is available and prospects are generally fair. Prices of foodgrains show a downward tendency. *Juar* is selling at 3½ seers per rupee in the Gulbarga and Mahbubnagar districts.

Mysore.—The week was rainless. Prices of food grains are steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. The outturn of the harvested *ragi*, paddy and sugarcane is fair. Prospects of the season are fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The weather is cloudy. Picking of coffee and reaping of rice continue. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is good. Prices of foodgrains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was heavy in the south except Madura, moderate in the Carnatic except Nellore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Travancore and the hills, fair in North Arcot and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair and have benefited by recent rains but are withering in parts of South Arcot and the central districts. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and

dry crops are proceeding except in the extreme south-west coast. The condition of cattle is good. Water is sufficient generally except in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, the central districts, the south and west coast. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prospects are generally fair but the labour condition is unsatisfactory in parts of Malabar affected by the mopla outbreak and more rain is required in parts of the Carnatic and the central districts. Three test works are in progress in Kurnool with an attendance of 777 persons. Gratuitous relief was given to 882 persons.

The weekly report on famine for Bellary and Anantapur is as follows:—Three relief works in Bellary and seven in Anantapur are in progress. Distress is decreasing.. Coolie classes are mostly affected. People are resorting to works but numbers on relief are decreasing owing to work in fields. There is no foreign influx. The condition of the people on relief works and the public health are generally fair. No emaciation is noticeable. Relief measures are adequate. No special relief to weavers and artisans is necessary now. Cooked food is being provided by private charity in Bellary. Cheap grain shops are run by private relief committees in Anantapur. Private charity is unable to supply all clothing required by the destitute. State loans are being advanced. Prices of cholam:—Bellary 8·3 and Anantapur 7 seers per rupee. Number on relief:—Bellary—works 1,863, gratuitous 692, total, 2,555; Anantapur—works 2,860, gratuitous 1,892, total 4,752. Relief works have been closed in Kurnool.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief in British Provinces and in Indian States in which famine or scarcity exists.

Name of Province or State.	Figures reported up to the 29th December 1921.			Figures reported up to the 5th January 1922.			Increase or decrease, *plus* or *minus*.
	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Baluchistan	63	1,671	1,734	Report not received.			
(2) Hyderabad	...	400	400	Report not received.			
(3) Madras	6,808	6,254	13,062	5,500	3,466	8,966	—4,096
Total	6,871	8,325	15,196	5,500	3,466	8,966	

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 6th January 1922.

Statistics for the week ending the 24th December 1921 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		
Bombay City	1	1
East Khandesh District	18	13
Nasik District	4	1
Dharwar District	42	16
Karachi City	1	1
TOTAL	66	32
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		
Bellary District	Return	not received.
Chittoor District		
Coimbatore District		
Madras City		
Madura District		
Ramnad District		
Salem District		
TOTAL		
BIHAR AND ORISSA.		
Patna District	15	10
Gaya District	5	3
Shahabad District	20	14
Saran District	42	27
Muzaffarpur District	29	15
Darbhanga District	74	58
Monghyr District	6	3
TOTAL	191	130
UNITED PROVINCES.		
Pilibhit District	3	7
Cawnpore District	7	22
Fatehpur District	21	17
Allahabad City	1	1
Ghazipur District	23	12
Ballia District	24	18
Gorakhpur District	33	20
Basti District	26	23
Azamgarh District	33	29
Rai Bareli District	14	6
Gonda District	13	6
Bahraich District	2	3
TOTAL	200	164

Statistics for the week ending the 24th December 1921 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—*concld.*

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
PUNJAB.		
Sialkot District	3*	1*
Gujranwala District	1	1
Sheikhupura District	7	11
Jhelum District	25	11
Rawalpindi District	59	39
Attock District	26(a)	22(a)
Mianwali District	1	...
TOTAL	122	85
BURMA.		
Rangoon Town	14	13
Hanthawaddy District	1	1
Insein District	1	2
Tharrawaddy District	7	8
Pegu District	6	2
Prome District	30	28
Bassein District	7	7
Henzada District	5	5
Maubin District	2	5
Toungoo District	8	6
Amherst District	1	1
Mandalay District	4	1
Mandalay Town	41	37
Bhamo District	3	2
Shwebo District	1	1
Thayetmyo District	10	10
Meiktila District	9	5
Yamethin District	8	5
TOTAL	158	139
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Nagpur District	Return	not received.
Bhandara District		
Jubbulpore Town		
Jubbulpore District		
Damoh District		
Seoni District		
Mandla District		
Narsinghpur District		
Akola District		
TOTAL		
MYSORE STATE.		
Bangalore Civil and Military Station	5	5
Bangalore District	17	11
Mysore City	6	6
Mysore District	22	17
Hassan District	7	8
Kadur District	27	17
Shimoga District	18	7
Tumkur District	10	4
TOTAL	112	75
GRAND TOTAL	849	625

* Imported.

(a) From 30th November to 24th December 1921.

In the return for the week ending 10th and 17th December 1921 the following additions should be made :—

Hyderabad State—Week ending 10th December—Raichur District—*add* 7 cases, 6 deaths.

Punjab—Week ending 17th December { Sialkot District—*add* 2 cases, 2 deaths, imported. Mianwali District—*add* 1 death only.

DELHI : } A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*

The 5th January, 1922. } *Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.*

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from Cholera, Small-pox and Plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during the week ending 26th November, 1921.

—	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.						
Ahmednagar District	...	...	...	...	2	3
Ratnagiri District	...	...	4	1	...	...
Kanara District	...	...	8	...	...	...
East Khandesh District	...	...	...	...	42	38
Belgaum District	...	...	1	...	16*	9*
Kaira District	...	...	4	5	...	...
Nasik District	...	...	...	...	5	2
Poona District	5	6	...	...	...	...
Satara District	...	...	...	...	41	31
Bijapur District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dharwar District	...	...	2	...	49	30
Total	5	6	15	6	155	113
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.						
Anantapur District	...	...	7	...	...	...
North Arcot District	...	...	1	1	...	...
Bellary District	...	...	...	...	32	12
Chittoor District	...	...	2	...	1(a)	...
Coimbatore District	89	57	5	...	125 (b)	91 (b)
Ganjam District	10	2	...	...	...	...
South Kanara District	...	...	4	...	...	...
Guntur District	3	3	27	...	...	...
Kistna District	17	14	4	1	...	...
Kurnool District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Madura District	...	...	1	...	73	43
Nellore District	...	...	11	1	...	...
Malabar District	...	...	5	3	...	...
Ramnad District	10	6	...	...	...	...
Salem District	...	...	2	...	74	47
Tanjore District	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tinnevelly District	1	...	4	1	...	...
Trichinopoly District	8	7	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam District	...	...	...	1	...	...
Madras Town	...	...	16	6	...	...
Total	138	89	90	15	305	193
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.						
Burdwan District	1	1	...	...	...	...
Midnapur District	8	4	1	...	...	...
Hoogly District	1	1	...	...	...	...
Howrah District	12	11	2	2	...	...
24-Parganas District	15	8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	16	13	8	2	...	...
Murshidabad District	53	37	10	...	...	...
Nadia District	2	2	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi District	79	50	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur District	45	32	4	3	...	...
Jalpaiguri District	...	...	2	...	...	...
Rangpur District	374	287	9	1	...	...
Bogra District	98	47	...	...	...	...
Pabna District	65	42	...	...	...	...
Malda District	20	19	4	3	...	...
Dacca District	315	174	11	...	...	...
Mymensing District	506	260	...	...	...	...
Faridpur District	57	84	24	5	...	...
Bakarganj District	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chittagong District	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tippera District	140	93	8	...	...	...
Noakhali District	†	80	...	...	...	...
Total	1,807	1,196	73	17	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA.						
Gaya District	...	...	8	3	4	2
Shahabad District	...	...	4	1	...	...
Saran District	...	...	4	...	4	3
Muzaffarpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	1
Darbhanga District	15	13	...	...	11	10
Bhagalpur District	2	2	...	...	...	...
Purnea District	...	...	7	6	...	...
Santal Parganas District	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cuttack District	17	11	7	...	...	...
Puri Town	1	1	...	...	...	...
Puri District	...	...	3	1	...	...
Hazaribagh District	...	...	7	...	...	...
Sambhalpur District	...	...	4	...	...	...
Total	36	27	45	11	19	16
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Dehra Dun District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bulandshahr District	10	6	...	...	...	...
Budaun District	7	7	...	...	...	...
Shahjahanpur City	5	5	...	...	...	...
Pilibhit District	2	2	...	...	12	8
Fatehpur District	...	...	...	...	7	3
Ghazipur District	11	8	...	...	6	7
Ballia District	3	5	...	...	...	...
Basti District	9	9	...	...	2	4
Azamgarh District	17	30	...	...	16	16
Rae Bareilly District	11	5	...	...	...	...
Kheri District	14	10	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad District	323	279	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur District	297	226	...	...	...	...
Total	709	592	1	...	43	38
PUNJAB.						
Kangra District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lahore Town	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gujrat District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sialkot District	...	...	...	...	1(a)	1(a)
Sheikhupura District	...	...	...	...	22	10
Jhelum District	...	...	...	...	2	...
Rawalpindi District	...	...	...	...	97	73
Attock District	...	...	...	...	11(a)	9(a)
Muzaffargarh District	...	...	1	1	...	...
Multan Town	...	...	10	10	...	...
Total	...	...	13	11	134	94
BURMA.						
Akyab Town (Port)	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rangoon Town (Port)	1	1	...	...	10	8
Prome Town	...	...	...	...	18	18
Prome District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bassein Town (Port)	...	...	...	...	2	1
Henzada Town	...	...	...	...	2	1
Henzada District	4	3	...	...	...	...
Toungoo Town	...	...	...	...	3	3
Thaton District	3	2	...	...	...	...
Tavoy Town (Port)	3	3	...	...	...	...
Tavoy District	55	45	...	...	...	...
Mergui Town (Port)	4	4	...	...	...	...
Mergui District	11	5	...	...	...	...
Mandalay Town	...	...	...	...	23	21
Maymyo Town	...	...	...	...	1(a)	1(a)
Thayetmyo District	...	...	...	...	4	4
Magwe District	1	1	...	...	...	...
Meiktila District	...	...	2	...	...	...
Yamethin District	...	...	...	...	4	3
Myingyan District	...	...	4	2	...	...
Total	82	64	7	2	68	61

*For two weeks.

†Not furnished.

(a) Imported.

(b) Includes 8 attacks and 2 deaths imported.

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from Cholera, Small-pox and Plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during the week ending 26th November, 1921—*concld.*

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.						
Narkhed Town	...	...	...	...	2	1
Nagpur District	...	...	...	...	22	17
Gondia Town	...	...	...	...	3	3
Jubbulpore City	...	...	...	...	8	8
Jubbulpore Cantonment	...	...	...	...	8	6
Sihora Town	...	...	...	...	5	4
Jubbulpore District	...	...	...	...	118	94
Seoni Town	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mandla Town	...	...	...	...	12	7
Mandla District	...	...	2	2	...	...
Nimar District	...	...	...	...	5	3
Narsinghpur Town	...	...	...	...	2	3
Gadarwara Town	...	...	...	...	9	8
Chhota Chhindwara Town.	...	...	...	...	17	10
Narsinghpur District	...	...	...	...	10	10
Akola District	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total	...	...	2	2	220	177
ASSAM.						
Cachar District	Not available.	3	Not available.	...	...	...
Sylhet District		122		...	...	...
Goalpara District		32		...	...	...
Nowgaung District		6		...	...	...
Garo Hills District		28		...	...	...
Total		191		...	...	...
INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES.						
Bombay.						
Kathiawar Agency	Not available.				6	4
MYSORE STATE.						
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Not available.				13	10
Bangalore City					1	1
Bangalore District					33	33
Mysore City					18	19
Mysore District					81	58
Hassan District					5	8
Kadur District					3	4
Shimoga District					17	5
Chitaldroog District					17	10
Tumkur District					11	5
Total					204	148
HYDERABAD STATE.						
Raichur District	...	...	...	...	19	8
Usmanabad District	...	...	...	...	39	24
Total					58	32
GRAND TOTAL	...	2,165	...	64	1,212	876

No. $\frac{14089\text{-}14180\text{-Ds. I.}}{4\text{—}77}$, dated Simla, the 28th December 1921.

Forwarded for information.

A. B. FRY, M.D., D.P.H., *Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

No. 9.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

INTERNAL TRADE.

Delhi, the 3rd January 1922.

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE QUESTION OF INTRODUCING UNIFORM WEIGHTS AND MEASURES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

RESOLUTION.

By their Resolution No. 8492—8514-4, dated the 10th October 1913, the Government of India appointed a Committee to enquire into the question of the feasibility of introducing uniform weights and measures throughout India, and the Committee duly submitted their Report in July 1914.

2. The Government of India, however, refrained during the war from dealing with the question of the standardisation of weights and measures, as it was obvious that any radical change of system would entail at any rate a temporary dislocation of trade. A further factor which influenced this decision was the uncertainty whether the United Kingdom would adopt the metric system in its policy of post-war reconstruction; for, if it did, the arguments in the Minority Report in favour of the adoption of that system in India would have been strongly re-inforced. The Report of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee on commercial and industrial policy after the war makes it clear that any alteration to the standards of the United Kingdom is highly improbable at any rate for sometime to come. The Government of India therefore consider that they are now in a position to dispose of the recommendations made by the Weights and Measures Committee with a reasonable prospect of finality.

3. The Government of India think it necessary at the outset to make a clear distinction between weights and measures from the point of view of the need for standardisation. Measures of capacity, especially dry measures, vary enormously from province to province and even from district to district. They are, however, used merely in retail trade, and the replies of the Local Governments and Administrations show with singular unanimity that discrepancies in measures of capacity do not cause so much practical inconvenience as discrepancies in weights, while their influence on inter-provincial and foreign trade is practically negligible. Subject to the restriction imposed by Section 80-A (*3*) (*f*) of the Government of India Act, read with item 29 of Part II of the first Schedule to the Devolution Rules, the Government of India, therefore, propose to leave this question at any rate for the present entirely to Local Governments who may take such action as they may think advisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces.

4. Similarly, it is not proposed to adopt all-India standards of length or area. On general grounds the Government of India consider the English measures of length and area the most prevalent and therefore the most suitable. These are the foot, yard, chain, furlong, mile and acre, the chain being divided into 100 links for land measurement. At the same time, they recognise that the use of other measures can cause no serious inconvenience from the commercial standpoint, while Local Governments are intimately concerned inasmuch as any change in these measures might cause great inconvenience in its effect on revenue records. Subject again to the restriction mentioned in the concluding sentence of paragraph 3, Local Governments will, therefore, be left a free hand to deal with this matter if and as they choose.

5. As regards weights, the Committee discussed three standards, (1) the Indian Railway standard, (2) the British standard based on a new *seer* exactly equal to 2 lbs., and (3) the metric system. They decided, by majority, in favour of the Railway standard of one maund=40 seers and 1 seer=80 tolas or 16 chataks. This standard has undoubtedly many arguments in its favour. It has a definite and convenient base in the tola of 180 grains, a weight which is universal throughout the country in the form of the rupee. It lends itself to multiple halving, and since it is in use on every railway, it is known throughout the country. Local Governments, who have been consulted are almost unanimous in their support of the majority finding of the Committee, and the Government of India have decided after careful consideration to confirm this decision.

6. At the same time, the method of introduction present serious difficulties. Measures of weight differ so radically throughout India that the imposition of any uniform system would necessarily entail a complete alteration in the standards prevailing throughout the greater part of the country whatever the standards adopted might be. In order to make the change effective, therefore, it would be necessary firstly to pronounce illegal from some future specified dates the possession and use of weights varying from the standard; secondly to enforce this pronouncement by definite penalties; and thirdly to ensure the substitution throughout India of standard weights for local varieties. The difficulties attending such legislation were recognised by the Committee. The Government of India fully appreciate them, and would be exceedingly loath to create by statute a new offence, specially an offence involving no moral obliquity in the minds of the people. The expense of prompt and general distribution of standard weights would also be very great.

7. The Government of India, therefore, accept the Resolution adopted by the Council of State on the 23rd September in the following terms:—

> "This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Government of India should declare themselves in favour of the ultimate adoption in India, excluding Burma, of a uniform system of weights based on the scale now in use on the Railways."

The Government of India are not prepared to allow the intrinsic merits of the Railway system to weigh against the strong general arguments against compulsion, and they have, therefore, decided to limit their action first, to indicating a preference for the Railway system of weights, and second to maintaining standard weights at the chief Presidency towns. As regards Burma, they have no preference to indicate since it is clear from page 149 of the Report that Burma requires special treatment.

8. The subject of weights and measures is now provincial, with the reservation that the Government of India shall legislate as regards standards (*vide* item 29 of Part II, Schedule I of the Devolution Rules). The only Act regarding standardisation is the Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act (XXXI of 1871), but this Act has in practice no operative effect because none of the notifications prescribed by the various sections of the Act have yet been issued. It is based on the continental metric system, the *seer* being defined as equal to the kilogramme. The Government of India do not propose to repeal this Act nor to introduce at present any new measures prescribing all-India measures of weight or capacity. Their opinion is that Local Governments, in exercise of the power conferred upon them by the Devolution Rules, should take such executive action as they can to educate public opinion in favour of the standard maund and seer, by publicity work, by adoption in school curricula, and by any other suitable measures. Municipal bodies might be encouraged to frame bye-laws adopting this standard, and Local Governments might maintain standard weights at their respective capitals and at important trade centres. Where a Local Government considers that provincial standardisation by law is feasible, the Government of India will have no *a priori* objection to such legislation, on the usual understanding that they

will be consulted as to the actual form which such proposed provincial legislation is to take and thus such legislation will not be introduced without obtaining the previous sanction of the Governor General under Section 80-A (3) (f) of the Government of India Act. If, subsequently, opinion develops strongly in favour of imperial standardisation of weights, the Government of India will be prepared to undertake such legislation, but at present they consider that any such step would be premature.

9. With regard to Burma, the Government of Burma have generally accepted the recommendations of the Committee summarised in Chapter VII of their Report, except in respect of measures of dry capacity, and have submitted proposals for legislation with a view to giving effect to them. The Government of India in approving these proposals have suggested that the necessary legislation might be postponed until the Reformed Legislature comes into existence in that province.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, other Departments of the Government of India, Collectors of Customs, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Director of Statistics, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, and the Indian Trade Commissioners in London and East Africa, for information.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1260-C. S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 21st December 1921.

RULES REGARDING THE EXTENT TO WHICH LEAVE TAKEN UNDER THE FUNDAMENTAL RULES SHALL COUNT FOR PENSION.

RESOLUTION.

The extent to which leave taken under the Fundamental Rules shall count for pension under the rules now in force for the calculation of pensions shall be determined in accordance with the following rules:—

(1) Any period of leave on average pay not exceeding four months, the first four months of any period of leave on average pay in excess of four months, or any longer period to which Government servants may be entitled under the operation of the Note under Rule 81 (*b*) of the Fundamental Rules, shall count as privilege leave whether in the calculation of pensions, proportionate pensions or additional pensions.

(2) Any other period of leave during which leave salary is drawn shall count as leave with allowances.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Advisers), all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments, the Auditor General, the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, all Accountants General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts, the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, the Examiner, Government Press Accounts, the Controller of War Accounts, the Examiner of Customs Accounts, the Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, Delhi, the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, the Audit Officer, Delhi (New Capital), and the Auditor of Government of India Sanctions.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. M.-682—22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Delhi, the 3rd January 1922.

PERSONNEL OF THE SELECTION COMMITTEE FOR APPOINTMENT OF CANDIDATES TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA FOR 1922.

RESOLUTION.

With reference to Rule 1 of the Rules for the submission of applications by candidates resident in India for appointments in the Geological Survey of India, published with the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Industries, No. M.-682—15, dated the 6th October 1921, the Government of India have appointed the following gentlemen to be members of the Selection Committee for 1922 in addition to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, and the Director, Geological Survey of India, who will be *ex-officio* members:—

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.L.A.

Dr. A. Jowett, Geologist to Messrs. Bird and Company, Calcutta.

Mr. G. H. Tipper, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, for information and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

A. C. CHATTERJEE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Serial Number.	RAILWAYS.	OPEN MILEAGE. 1921.	TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING 24th December 1921.	EARNINGS PER MILE WORKED FOR WEEK. 1921.	TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 24th December 1921.	Serial Number.
			Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		State Railways.					
5' 6" gauge.	1	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	2,697	13,83,000	513	4,64,71,000	1
	2	Bezwada Extension	21	8,800	419	4,01,000	2
	3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,005	11,21,000	1,115	4,10,03,000	3
	4	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	1,632	8,57,000	525	3,12,55,000	4
	5	East Indian	2,614	24,57,000	940	10,63,32,000	5
	6	Great Indian Peninsula	2,621	29,83,000	1,138	8,79,13,000	6
	7	*Agra-Delhi Chord	126	92,000	730	33,97,000	7
	8	Baran-Kotah	40	2,500	63	1,26,000	8
	9	Bhopal-Itarsi (including Indian State Section)	57	46,100	809	18,14,000	9
	10	Cawnpore-Banda	76	7,500	99	2,72,000	10
	11	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	2,566	11,80,000	460	4,31,70,000	11
	12	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	4,295	34,51,000	803	9,21,89,000	12
	13	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	1,576	5,74,000	364	2,41,69,000	13
3' 3⅜" gauge.	14	Aden	28	4,500	161	1,83,000	14
	15	Assam-Bengal	893	1,89,000	212	58,06,000	15
	16	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,836	9,57,000	521	3,16,68,000	16
	17	Burma	1,342	5,92,000	441	2,17,09,000	17
	18	Burma Extensions	188	44,000	234	16,63,000	18
	19	Southern Shan States	86	13,000	151	5,55,000	19
	20	Dhone-Kurnool	32	3,700	116	1,28,000	20
	21	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	124	36,200	292	12,43,000	21
	22	Lucknow-Bareilly	287	63,000	220	24,54,000	22
	23	Mysore	262	71,800	274	26,10,000	23
	24	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	1,587	8,64,000	544	3,20,36,000	24
	25	Travancore Branch	146	40,200	275	16,32,000	25
	26	Tirhoot	806	2,89,000	359	90,27,000	26
2' 6" gauge.	27	Broach-Jambusar	30	2,500	83	1,16,000	27
		TOTAL	26,973	1,73,32,800	643	58,95,39,000	
2' 0" gauge.	28	Jorhat (Provincial)	33	2,500	76	92,800	28
		All other Railways.					
5' 6" gauge.	29	Amritsar-Patti	56	12,700	227	5,89,000	29
	30	Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section) (a)	...	...	...	...	30
	31	Bhopal-Ujjain	114	22,000	193	10,54,000	31
	32	Bina-Goona-Baran	149	9,000	60	3,74,000	32
	33	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	239	1,01,000	423	39,12,000	33
	34	Hardwar-Dehra	32	10,500	328	5,88,000	34
	35	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	16	3,100	[illegible]	1,20,000	35
	36	Jullundur-Mukerian	45	7,000	156	2,25,000	36
	37	Khanpur-Chachran	22	600	27	28,500	37
	38	Kolar Gold Fields	10	3,200	320	1,47,000	38
	39	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	80	16,900	211	8,28,000	39
	40	Mandra-Bhaun	47	3,600	77	1,85,000	40
	41	Nagda-Ujjain	33	5,900	158	3,14,000	41
	42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42
	43	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43
	44	Phagwara-Rahon	42	7,300	155	2,97,000	44
	45	[illegible]	108	34,800	322	11,37,000	45
	46	Saiem District Board	4	2,600	650	67,200	46
	47	Sara-Sirajganj	53	14,700	277	6,23,000	47
	48	Sialkot-Narwal	38	6,300	166	2,55,000	48
	49	Southern Punjab (Main Line)	429	1,42,000	331	51,57,000	49
	50	Jullundur-Doab	133	13,000	98	4,98,000	50
	51	Ludhiana Extension	155	30,100	194	12,28,000	51
	52	Tapti Valley	156	46,200	296	14,93,000	52
	53	Tenali-Repalli	21	2,600	124	1,08,000	53
3' 3⅜" gauge.	54	Ahmedabad-Dholka	34	3,600	106	1,59,000	54
	55	Ahmedabad-Parantij	89	12,000	135	4,97,000	55
	56	Bengal and North-Western	1,251	3,26,000	261	1,22,79,000	56
	57	Bengal-Dooars	158	23,300	147	11,14,000	57
	58	Bezwada-Masulipatam	52	13,300	256	4,64,000	58
	59	Bhavnagar State	217	38,700	178	16,10,000	59
	60	Chaparmukh-Silghat	51	1,000	20	99,000	60
	61	Cooch Behar State	33	4,900	148	2,13,000	61
	62	Dhrangadra	40	3,500	87	1,29,000	62
	63	Dibru-Sadiya	86	33,000	384	12,03,000	63
	64	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	224	29,600	132	11,40,000	64
	65	Gondal	231	46,000	199	16,77,000	65
	66	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	441	1,79,000	406	43,97,000	66
	67	Jaipur State	122	10,000	82	4,20,000	67
	68	Jamnagar	54	10,990	202	3,68,000	68
	69	Jodhpur-Bikaner	1,106	1,51,000	137	58,37,000	69
	70	Junagad State	140	19,800	141	7,50,000	70
	71	Kolhapur State	29	8,600	297	3,42,000	71
	72	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	100	7,300	73	3,01,000	72
	73	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	93	20,000	215	9,08,000	73
	74	Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	101	20,000	198	5,22,000	74
	75	Mysore-Arsikere	264	45,800	173	18,61,000	75
	76	Podanur-Pollachi	25	5,700	228	2,04,000	76
	77	Rohilkund and Kumaon	270	46,100	171	21,61,000	77
	78	Sangli State	5	1,100	220	44,000	78
	79	Secunderabad-Gadwal	104	9,100	87	3,27,000	79
	80	Shoranur-Cochin	65	22,800	351	7,21,000	80
	81	Tanjore District Board	135	22,000	163	9,60,000	81
	82	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	67	7,100	106	2,77,000	82
2' 6" gauge.	83	Barsi	118	38,900	330	9,32,000	83
	84	Bilimora-Kalamba	35	2,600	74	89,700	84
	85	Bodeli-Chhota Udaipur	23	2,100	91	61,200	85
	86	Champaner-Shivrajpur	33	1,900	58	86,300	86
	87	Dhond-Baramati	27	2,900	107	1,19,000	87
	88	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	139	44,400	319	9,38,000	88
	89	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	199	19,300	97	7,07,000	89
	90	Godhra-Lunavada	25	1,700	68	71,600	90
	91	Jacobabad-Kashmor	76	3,200	42	97,800	91
	92	Khulna-Bagerhat	20	1,900	95	65,500	92
	93	Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chik Ballapur)	102	6,800	67	2,88,000	93
	94	Kosamba-Zankhvav	26	1,100	42	41,100	94
	95	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	30	4,600	153	1,76,000	95
	96	Pachora-Jamner	35	4,400	126	1,08,000	96
	97	Petlad-Vaso	19	3,700	195	90,400	97
	98	Rajpipla State	39	2,600	67	1,18,000	98
2' 0" gauge.	99	Darjeeling-Himalayan	51	18,200	357	11,72,000	99
	100	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	100	10,300	103	3,15,000	100
	101	Pipar-Bilara	25	800	32	31,900	101
		TOTAL	9,063	19,75,600	218	7,21,65,200	
		GRAND TOTAL	36,069	1,93,10,900	585	66,17,97,000	

(a) The earnings for the period (24,300) and to date (9,52,000) have been included with the British Section.

K. VENKATARAMA IYER,
Offg. Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

Delhi, the 5th January 1922.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi*

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Serial Number.	Railways.	Open Mileage. 1921.	Total earnings for week ending 31st December 1921.	Earnings per mile worked for week. 1921.	Total earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1921.	Serial Number.
			Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		State Railways.					
5' 6" gauge.	1	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	2,697	13,19,000	489	4,77,90,000	1
	2	Bezwada Extension	21	9,100	433	4,10,000	2
	3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,005	11,31,000	1,125	4,21,34,000	3
	4	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	1,632	6,57,000	403	3,19,12,000	4
	5	East Indian	2,614	19,29,000	738	10,82,61,000	5
	6	Great Indian Peninsula	2,621	31,96,000	1,219	9,11,09,000	6
	7	Agra Delhi Chord	126	95,000	754	34,92,000	7
	8	Baran Kotah	40	3,000	75	1,29,000	8
	9	Bhopal-Itarsi (including Indian State Section)	57	45,700	802	18,59,000	9
	10	Cawnpore Banda	76	7,700	101	2,79,000	10
	11	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	2,566	11,56,000	451	4,43,26,000	11
	12	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	4,295	41,79,000	973	9,63,68,000	12
	13	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	1,576	5,48,000	348	2,47,17,000	13
3' 3⅜" gauge.	14	Aden	28	4,700	168	1,88,000	14
	15	Assam-Bengal	893	1,81,000	203	59,84,000	15
	16	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,836	8,66,000	472	3,25,34,000	16
	17	Burma	1,342	6,44,000	480	2,23,53,000	17
	18	Burma Extensions	188	46,000	243	19,14,000	18
	19	Southern Shan States	86	18,000	209	5,73,000	19
	20	Dhone-Kurnool	32	3,600	112	1,32,000	20
	21	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	124	32,700	264	12,76,000	21
	22	Lucknow-Bareilly	294	65,900	224	25,20,000	22
	23	Mysore	262	70,300	268	26,80,000	23
	24	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	1,587	8,01,000	505	3,29,86,000	24
	25	Travancore Branch	146	37,000	253	16,55,000	25
	26	Tirhoot	806	1,63,000	202	91,90,000	26
2' 6" gauge.	27	Broach-Jambusar	30	2,600	87	1,19,000	27
		TOTAL	26,980	1,72,11,300	638	60,68,90,000	
2' 0" gauge.	28	Jorhat (Provincial)	33	2,500	76	95,300	28
		All other Railways.					
[illegible]	29	Amritsar-Patti	56	13,300	237	6,03,000	29
	30	Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section) (*a*)	...	...	...	...	30
	31	Bhopal-Ujjain	114	24,500	215	10,78,000	31
	32	Bina-Goona-Baran	149	10,000	67	3,82,000	32
	33	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	239	76,400	320	39,89,000	33
	34	Hardwar-Dehra	32	10,400	325	5,99,000	34
	35	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	16	2,700	169	1,22,000	35
	36	Jullundur-Mukerian	45	5,800	129	2,31,000	36
	37	Khanpur-Chachran	22	600	27	29,100	37
	38	Kolar Gold Fields	10	3,800	360	1,31,000	38
	39	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	80	18,800	229	8,48,000	39
	40	Mandra-Bhaun	47	4,300	91	1,94,000	40
	41	[illegible]	22	5,100	155	3,19,500	41
	42	Nizam's Guaranteed State	334	1,69,000	506	63,76,000	42
	43	Petlad-Cambay	33	8,500	258	3,44,[illegible]	43
	44	Phagwara-Rahon	47	8,100	172	3,08,000	44
	45	Rajpura-Bhatinda	108	35,700	326	11,92,000	45
	46	Salem District Board	4	2,000	500	69,600	46
	47	Sara-Sirajganj	53	14,100	266	6,37,000	47
	48	Sialkot-Narwal	38	6,200	163	2,61,000	48
	49	Southern Punjab (Main Line)	429	1,43,000	333	58,90,000	49
	50	Jullundur-Doab	133	12,000	90	5,10,000	50
	51	Ludhiana Extension	155	28,400	183	12,57,000	51
	52	Tapti Valley	156	46,200	296	15,40,000	52
	53	Tenali-Repalli	21	2,600	124	1,11,000	53
3' 3⅜" gauge.	54	Ahmedabad-Dholka	34	3,600	106	1,63,000	54
	55	Ahmedabad-Parantij	89	11,900	134	5,09,000	55
	56	Bengal and North-Western	1,251	1,84,900	147	1,24,63,000	56
	57	Bengal-Dooars	158	21,400	135	11,86,000	57
	58	Beswada-Masulipatam	52	12,900	248	4,77,000	58
	59	Bhavnagar State	217	42,900	198	16,52,000	59
	60	Chaparmukh-Silghat	51	2,000	39	1,01,000	60
	61	Cooch Behar State	33	3,800	115	2,17,000	61
	62	Dhrangadra	40	3,300	82	1,33,000	62
	63	Dibru-Sadiya	86	33,000	384	12,36,000	63
	64	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kaloi Kadi)	224	29,600	132	11,70,000	64
	65	Gondal	231	39,400	171	17,17,000	65
	66	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	441	1,82,000	413	45,79,000	66
	67	Jaipur State	122	10,200	84	4,30,000	67
	68	Jamnagar	54	10,600	196	3,69,000	68
	69	Jodhpur-Bikaner	1,106	1,42,000	128	59,80,000	69
	70	Junagad State	140	17,300	124	7,67,000	70
	71	Kolhapur State	29	8,400	290	3,50,000	71
	72	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	100	6,200	62	2,07,000	72
	73	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	93	20,300	218	9,23,000	73
	74	Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	101	16,000	158	5,39,000	74
	75	Mysore-Arsikere	264	45,000	170	18,95,000	75
	76	Podanur-Pollachi	25	5,100	204	2,12,000	76
	77	Rohilkund and Kumaon	270	48,400	179	22,10,000	77
	78	Sangli State	5	1,100	220	45,100	78
	79	Secunderabad-Gadwal	104	7,100	68	3,34,000	79
	80	Shoranur-Cochin	65	21,100	325	7,20,000	80
	81	Tanjore District Board	135	19,300	143	9,77,000	81
	82	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	67	7,200	107	2,84,000	82
2' 6" gauge.	83	Barsi	118	33,700	286	9,81,000	83
	84	Bilimora-Kalamba	35	2,700	77	92,400	84
	85	Bodeli-Chhota Udaipur	23	2,000	87	68,200	85
	86	Champaner-Shivrajpur	33	1,800	55	88,100	86
	87	Dhond-Baramati	27	3,100	115	1,22,000	87
	88	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	139	49,500	356	9,87,000	88
	89	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	199	18,900	95	7,26,000	89
	90	Godhra-Lunavada	25	2,000	80	73,600	90
	91	Jacobabad-Kashmor	76	3,100	41	1,01,000	91
	92	Khulna-Bagerhat	20	1,400	70	66,900	92
	93	Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chik Ballapur)	102	7,100	70	2,93,000	93
	94	Kosamba-Zankhvav	26	1,100	42	42,200	94
	95	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	30	4,800	160	1,81,000	95
	96	Pachora-Jamner	35	4,200	120	1,07,000	96
	97	Petlad-Vaso	19	4,000	211	94,400	97
	98	Rajpipla State	39	2,500	64	1,16,000	98
2' 0" gauge.	99	Darjeeling-Himalayan	51	19,300	378	11,97,000	99
	100	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	100	9,900	99	3,26,000	100
	101	Pipar-Bilara	25	700	28	32,600	101
		TOTAL	9,063	17,77,400	196	7,39,27,200	
		GRAND TOTAL	36,076	1,89,91,200	526	68,09,12,500	

(*a*) The earnings for the period (24,100) and to date (9,76,000) have been included with the British Section.

K. VENKATARAMA IYER,
Offg. Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

Delhi, the 12th January 1922.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 2.] DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 10th January, 1922.

No. 5.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation of the Honourable Mr. E. L. L. Hammond, C.B.E., of his office of Member of the Council of State.

No. 6.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 24 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Henry Telford Stonor Forrest, being an official, to be a Member of the said Council of State.

The 11th January, 1922.

No. 7.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 24 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Arthur Innes Mayhew, C.I.E., being an official, to be a Member of the said Council of State.

No. 8.- The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation of the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Charles Elliott, C.B.E., of his office of Member of the Council of State.

No. 9.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 24 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Diwan Tek Chand, O.B E., being an official, to be a Member of the said Council of State.

No. 10.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 24 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Major-General Sir William Rice Edwards, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P., being an official, to be a Member of the said Council of State.

No. 11.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by Sir Logie Pirie Watson, Kt., of his office of Member of the Legislative Assembly.

No. 12.—A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Assembly by reason of the acceptance by the Governor General of the resignation of his office by Sir Logie Pirie Watson, Kt., a Member elected to the said Assembly by the United Provinces (European) constituency, the Governor General is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 24 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, to call upon the United Provinces (European) constituency to elect, in accordance with the said Rules, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before 15th February, 1922.

No. 13.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. D. K. Mitter of his office of Member of the Legislative Assembly.

No. 14.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 24 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Khagendra Nath Mitra, being an official, to be a Member of the said Legislative Assembly.

No. 15.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 67, read with section 129-A, of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Legislative Rules, namely :—

"For rule 6 of the said Rules the following shall be substituted, namely : —

'6. The Governor General, after considering the state of business of the Chamber, shall allot so many days as may in his opinion be possible compatibly with the public interests for the business of non-official members in that Chamber, and may allot different days for the disposal of different classes of such business, and, on days so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence. On other days no business other than Government business shall be transacted except with the consent of the Governor General in Council'"

The 13th January, 1922.

No. 17.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Mr. Denys deSaumarez Bray, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., of his office of Member of the Council of State.

No. 18.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 24 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Major Mohamed Akbar Khan, C.I.E., Khan of Hoti, being a non-official, to be a Member of the said Council of State.

No. 19.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 24 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Denys deSaumarez Bray, C S.I., C.I.E , C.B.E., being an official, to be a Member of the said Legislative Assembly.

No. 20.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by Khan Bahadur Chaudhuri Wajid Hussain of his office of Member of the Legislative Assembly.

No. 21.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 24 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Theodore Alban Henry Way, being an official, to be a Member of the said Legislative Assembly.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 16.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PEACE TREATY.

Delhi, the 12th January 1922.

RESOLUTION.

With reference to the notice published in the Board of Trade Journal of 21st October, 1920 (page 479), stating that His Majesty's Government had informed the German Government that they did not intend to exercise their rights under paragraph 18 of Annex II to Part VIII of the Treaty of Versailles to seize certain property in the United Kingdom of German nationals in the case of voluntary default by Germany in the performance of any obligation under Part VIII of the Treaty, notice is hereby given that this undertaking is extended to cover the property of German nationals in India.

This undertaking does not in any way affect the position of property rights and interests which are subject to the charge imposed by paragraph 1 (XVI) of the India Treaty of Peace Order, 1920, or which have been dealt with under the India Trading with the Enemy Legislation.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 12th January 1922.

No. F.-98-II.—Mr. H. A. C. Colquhoun is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 4th September 1921.

POLICE.

The 12th January 1922.

No. F.-257.—Mr. L. Withinshaw, Officer on Special Duty under the Director, Intelligence Bureau, officiated as Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, from the 16th to the 30th November 1921 inclusive.

Mr. H. V. B. Hare Scott on return from leave resumed charge of his duties as Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, with effect from the 1st December 1921.

PUBLIC.

The 10th January 1922.

No. F.-400.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, will take rank as follows in the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with the Government of India, Home Department, Notification no. 328, dated the 10th February 1899 :—

In article 25 when in the Punjab :

and in article 43 when elsewhere.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No F.-105.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 12th January 1922.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council has decided to appoint Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons, K.C., Barrister-at-Law, Advocate General of Bengal, to be a member of the committee to consider the existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians, the constitution of which was announced in the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department of the 27th December 1921.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to all local Governments and Administrations, the Calcutta High Court and the Legislative Department for information.

Also that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary of the Committee for information.

H. TONKINSON,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 9th January 1922.

No. 61-Est.—Mr. A. W. Fagan, Indian Civil Service, temporarily officiating in the Political Department of the Government of India, is appointed to the Political Department of the Government of India substantively on probation, with effect from the 29th September 1921.

No. 47-Int.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 754-I. B., dated the 28th March 1912, providing for the administration of justice on certain railways including the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, namely :—

After the entry relating to the Gurumahisani Mines Extension the following shall be inserted :—

Onlajori to Sulaipat-Badampahar Extension.	Mayurbhanj.	The Dhalbhum Pargana in the Singhbhum District.

No. 48-Int.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, applying the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), to the lands occupied by certain Railways in Indian States, namely :—

After the entry relating to the *Gurumahisani Mines Extension*, the following shall be added, namely :—

Onlajori to Sulaipat-Badampahar Extension.	Mayurbhanj.	The Government of Bihar and Orissa.

No. 50—16-Int.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25, sub-section (1), of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), as applied to the District of Abu, the Governor General in Council is pleased to transfer the case cited in the margin from the court of the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, to the court of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer.

Application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the case Hira Lal Dayabai Nanavati and Seth Ramrukjee, trustees of the debenture-holders of the Mount Abu Transport and Agency Company, Limited, Appellants, *versus* the Collector of Abu and the Secretary of State, Respondents.

No. 46-Gen.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to Berar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Berar Arms Rules, 1921, *viz.*—

In Schedule III to the said rules—

In Form V, in Columns 4 and 5, for the words "description of arms" the following words shall be substituted, *viz.*, "description and number of arms."

In Columns 6 and 7 for the words "description of ammunition or military stores" the following words shall be substituted, *viz.*, "description and quantity of ammunition or military stores."

In Form VI, in Columns 4 and 5, for the present headings the following headings shall be substituted, *viz.*—

In Column 4 "description and number of arms."

In Column 5 "description and quantity of ammunition or military stores."

In Form VII, in Columns 4 and 5, for the words "description of arms" the following words shall be substituted, *viz.*, "description and number of arms."

In Columns 6 and 7 for the words "description of ammunition or military stores" the following words shall be substituted, *viz.*, "description and quantity of ammunition or military stores."

In Form VIII, in Columns 4 and 5, for the present headings the following headings shall be substituted, *viz.*—

In Column 4 "description and number of arms."

In Column 5 "description and quantity of ammunition or military stores."

No. 62-Est.—Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, of the Political Department, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, with effect from the 1st November 1921.

No. 63-Est.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and is posted as Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, with effect from the 1st November 1921.

The 11th January 1922.

No. 93—42-Est.—The privilege leave for one month granted to Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, of the Political Department, with effect from the 4th October 1921, in Notification No. 2935-Est. A., dated the 31st October 1921, is extended by twelve days.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 10th January 1922.

No. 56-Gen.—With reference to Notification No. 1827-G., dated the 26th August 1920, Mr. R. T. Menzies, Consul for Denmark at Madras, resumed charge of his office on the 31st January 1921.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Delhi, the 7th January 1922.

No. 66-F.—In modification of the Notification in the Finance Department No. 3606-F., dated the 28th December 1921, it is notified for public information that with effect from Monday, the 9th January 1922, the rates for nine and twelve months Treasury Bills will be Rs. 96 annas 5 and Rs. 95 annas 2 per cent., respectively, the rate for six months bills remaining unchanged.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 12th January 1922.

No. 61-F. E.—Mr. Lehna Singh, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Chief Auditor, North-Western Railway, was appointed to officiate as Assistant Audit Officer for the periods from the 12th to the 20th October 1921, from the 22nd to the 23rd October 1921, and from the 15th to the 22nd November 1921, both days inclusive in each period.

Mr. Jug Mohan Lall, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Chief Auditor, North-Western Railway, was appointed to officiate as Assistant Audit Officer for the period from the 1st to the 20th November 1921.

No. 62-F. E.—Mr. K. C. Srinivasan, a probationer in the Indian Audit Department, has been attached for training to the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, with effect from the 22nd November 1921.

No. 63-F. E.—Mr. A. W. Smart, Deputy Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been granted combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 11 days and furlough on average salary for 9 days, and in continuation leave on average pay for 5 months and 11 days, with effect from the 12th December 1921.

No. 64-F. E.—In supersession of this Department Notification No. 2218-F. E., dated the 18th October 1921, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 22nd October 1921, Mr. H. B. Rau, an officer of the Indian Audit Department, has been granted combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 10 days, furlough on average salary for 4 days, and in continuation leave on average pay for the remaining period, with effect from the 18th October 1921.

No. 65-F. E.—Mr. I. L. Bhattacharya, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Burma, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer with effect from the 5th January 1922.

No. 66-F. E.—Mr. R. J. P. Talbot, officiating Assistant Audit Officer, has been posted to the office of the Chief Auditor, Eastern Bengal Railway, with effect from the 23rd December 1921.

No. 67-F. E.—Mr. C. H. James has been posted as Deputy Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the 3rd January 1922.

No. 68-F. E.—Mr. N. Loganatha Ayyar, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer with effect from the 21st December 1921.

No. 69-F. E.—Mr. P. Mohan Rao has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Nagpur, with effect from the 3rd January 1922.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 11th January 1922.

No. 44—96-20.—Mr. E. G. Hesse is appointed to be Carpenter at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th December 1921.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 14th January 1922.

No. 41-P. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 29 and 35 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st February 1922, the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely:—

1. In rule 33 of the said rules, for the words "and parcels" the words "parcels and newspapers prepaid with postage at newspaper rates of postage when sent as V. P. articles" shall be substituted.
2. In rule 69 of the said rules, for the words "Registered parcels, registered letters and registered book-packets" the words "Registered parcels, registered letters, registered book-packets and newspapers prepaid with postage at newspaper rates of postage and with registration fee" shall be substituted.
3. In rule 70 of the said rules, for the names of countries and the entries against them, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"*United Kingdom.*—Registered parcels.

Ceylon.—Registered parcels, registered letters, registered book-packets and newspapers prepaid with postage at newspaper rates of postage and with registration fee.

Portuguese India, the Seychelles, the Somaliland Protectorate and the Straits Settlements.—Registered parcels, registered letters and registered book-packets."

No. 54-P. W.—The following days will be observed as Post Office holidays in the several postal circles during the year 1922 in addition to the holidays on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King-Emperor's Birthday and Christmas Day :—

	Bengal and Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab and North-West Frontier.	Bombay.		Madras.	Central.	Burma.
					Presidency proper.	Sind.			
Sri Panchmi	February 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pongul	...	...	...	...	...	...	January 14	...	...
Shivratri	...	...	...	...	February 24	February 24	...	...	...
Full Moon of Tabaung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	March 11
Holi or Doljatra	...	March 14	March 13	...	...	March 13	...	March 14	...
Telugu New Year's Day	...	...	...	...	...	...	March 29	...	...
Tamil New Year's Day	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 13	...	...
Baisakhi	...	...	...	April 13	...	...	...	...	...
Burmese New Year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 14
Idul-ul-Fitr or Ramzan	(a) May 29	(a) May 29	(a) May 29	(a) May 29	(a) May 29	(a) May 29	(a) May 29	(a) May 29	...
Beginning of Buddhist Lent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 8
Id-uz-zoha or Bakrid	(b) August 4	(b) August 4	(b) August 4	(b) August 4	(b) August 4	(b) August 4	(b) August 4	(b) August 4	(b) August 4
Janmastami, Gokul Astami or Sri Jayanti	...	August 16	August 15	August 16	August 15	August 16	...	August 16*	...
Tenth day of Muharram	(c) September 4	(c) September 4	(c) September 4	(c) September 4	...	...	...	(c) September 4	...
Mohalaya Amavasya	September 20	...	...	...	...	...	September 20	...	...
Dasera, Audha Puja or Durga Puja	September 28	September 30	September 30	September 30	September 30	September 30	...	September 30	...
End of Buddhist Lent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	October 5
Dewali, Dipavalli or Kali Puja	October 19	October 20	October 20	October 20	October 21	October 21	...	October 20	October 20
Tazaungdaing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	November 3
Bara Wafat	...	...	...	...	November 3	...	November 2	...	...

(a) If the moon be visible on May 27th, the holiday will be observed on Sunday, the 28th May.

(b) If the moon be visible on 26th July, the holiday will be observed on 5th August.

(c) If the moon be visible on 23rd August, the holiday will be observed on 2nd September.

* In Central India and Rajputana, the holiday will be observed on 15th August

No. 70-P. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (b) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 122 of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders* the following shall be substituted:—

"2. In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rates of commission shall be the following, namely:—

On any sum not exceeding £1 . . . . 3 annas.

On any sum exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2 . . . 5 annas.

On any sum exceeding £2 but not exceeding £3 . . . 8 annas.

On any sum exceeding £3 but not exceeding £4 . . . 10 annas.

On any sum exceeding £4 but not exceeding £5 . . . 12 annas.

On any sum exceeding £5 . . . . 12 annas for each complete sum of £5 and 12 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 3 annas; if it does not exceed £2, the charge for it shall be 5 annas; if it does not exceed £3, the charge for it shall be 8 annas, and if it does not exceed £4, the charge for it shall be 10 annas.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 14th January 1922.

No. 33-P. W.—Mr. E. A. Faithfull, Superintendent of Post Offices, is appointed permanently as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office in the grade of Rs. 800 with effect from the 1st October 1921.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 14th January 1922.

No. 23-P. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4837-88, dated the 20th June 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the telegraph authority the power to grant a license to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within any part of British India: provided that every such license shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(1) that the telegraph shall be used solely for the transmission of unpaid messages relating to the business of the licensee; and in the case of a wireless telegraph licensed for research, experimental or instructional purposes that the telegraph is solely used for such purposes;

(2) that the telegraph authority may at any time take possession of the telegraph should he consider it necessary; and

(3) that the license shall be revocable on the breach of any of the conditions therein specified.

No. 24-P. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1984-P. & T., dated the 24th February 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules regulating the conduct of wireless telegraphs established, maintained and worked by persons licensed under this Act:—

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Indian Wireless Telegraphs Rules, 1921.

Definitions. 2. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "*certificate of competency*" means a certificate of competency granted by the telegraph authority under these rules or by the proper authority in any British Possession or Protectorate entitling the holder to be employed as a wireless telegraph operator;

(2) "*convention*" means the Internatinoal Radio-Telegraph Convention, dated the 5th July 1912, and the Service Regulations made thereunder and includes any modification of the said Convention or Regulations made from time to time;

(3) "*harbour*" includes harbours, whether natural or artificial, estuaries, navigable rivers, piers, jetties and other works in or at which ships can obtain shelter, or ship or unship goods or passengers;

(4) "*service signalling*" means signalling by means of any system of wireless telegraph between any fixed or mobile stations of His Majesty's Imperial Dominion or Indian Naval, Military or Air Forces.

Working of wireless telegraphs in ships within Indian territorial waters.

3. Except with the general or special permission in writing of the telegraph authority no persons shall work or use a wireless telegraph in any ship (other than a British ship-of-war) whilst the ship is in any harbour in India.

4. No person shall send any message by means of the wireless telegraph in any ship (other than a British ship-of-war) whilst the ship is within Indian territorial waters when and where such messages can be forwarded by a Government telegraph.

5. No person shall work or use the wireless telegraph in any ship whilst the ship is within Indian territorial waters in such a way as to interrupt or interfere with service signalling or the transmission of messages between other wireless stations.

6. When communications are made by wireless telegraph between any ship within Indian territorial waters and a land station the rules given in the handbook "*General Rules and Departmental Instructions for Radio-Telegraph Stations in India*" shall be observed.

7. Nothing in these rules shall apply to the use of wireless telegraphs within Indian territorial waters for the purpose of making or answering signals of distress.

Working of wireless telegraphs in aircraft over British India or over Indian territorial waters.

8. Except with the general or special permission in writing of the telegraph authority no person shall work or use a wireless telegraph in any aircraft (other than one of the Royal Air Force) whilst the aircraft is over British India or over Indian territorial waters, except in accordance with the following restrictions:—

(*a*) the wireless apparatus shall not be used except during actual flight or in case of forced landing;

(*b*) it may be used for receiving messages on any subject, but shall be used only for sending messages on the following subjects:—

(*i*) distress signals;

(*ii*) meteorological information;

(*iii*) forced landings and landing instructions;

(*iv*) ascertaining or indicating position;

(*v*) supply of fuel and spare parts;

(*vi*) origin, destination or course of flight;

(*c*) the Aircraft Normal Wave (900 metres continuous wave) and no other wave shall be employed for the sending and receipt of messages to and from—

(*i*) other aircraft stations;

(*ii*) aviation stations;

(*d*) the Aircraft Ship Wave (600 metres interrupted continuous wave) and no other wave shall be employed for the sending and receipt of—

(*i*) messages to and from British ships-of-war and all merchant ships;

(*ii*) such messages as are rendered necessary by reason of exceptional emergency and do not come within the scope of the above mentioned provisions for the use of the Aircraft Normal Wave;

(*e*) the rules given in the handbook "*General Rules and Departmental Instructions for Radio Telegraph Stations in India*" shall be observed;

(*f*) service signalling or the transmission of messages between other wireless telegraph stations shall not be interfered with;

Provided that nothing in these restrictions shall apply to the use of wireless telegraphs for the purpose of making or answering signals of distress.

Certificate of competency.

9. No person shall work the transmitting apparatus of a wireless telegraph in British India or in any ship or aircraft registered in British India unless he is a British subject or the subject of a State in India and holds a certificate of competency.

10. Certificates of competency shall be granted by the telegraph authority subject to an examination, shall be in forms set out in the First and Second Schedules annexed hereto, shall indicate the system or systems in which the holder's examination was conducted, and shall certify that the holder—

(a) is able to send and receive, by sound, messages in plain language in the International Morse Code and to send and receive speech clearly by wireless telephone apparatus, the speed at which Morse is to be sent and received being as follows (five letters being counted as one word) :—

(i) *First Class.*—Not less than 20 words per minute.

(ii) *Second Class.*—12 to 19 words per minute.

(iii) *Third Class.*—Not less than 10 words per minute;

(b) is able to adjust the apparatus ordinarily used so as to suit the varying conditions of working without using excessive power;

(c) has an efficient working knowledge of the regulations applicable to the exchange of radio-telegraph traffic.

11. Applications for permission to attend examinations for a certificate of competency shall be made to the telegraph authority in the form shown in the Third Schedule to these rules. The date and place of examination will be notified to the candidate as soon as possible after the receipt of the application.

12. No person shall be eligible to attend an examination for a certificate of competency who is not a British subject or the subject of a State in India.

13. Candidates for examination for first class certificates must be not less than 18 years of age.

14. The application form shall be forwarded to the examining officer by the telegraph authority before the examination takes place.

15. Candidates for examination shall pay an examination fee of five rupees by means of postage stamps affixed to the application form.

Scope of examination.

16. Candidates at an examination will be expected to—

(a) send with an ordinary Morse key for five consecutive minutes at the prescribed speed. Accuracy and spacing will be taken into consideration;

(b) receive and write down legibly for five consecutive minutes at the prescribed speed. A double headgear telephone receiver will be used for reception;

(c) understand simple diagrams of the apparatus in which he is being examined and to make such diagrams from such apparatus;

(d) be able to connect up the apparatus with the help of such diagrams so far as this is required in the system in which he is being examined;

(e) name the parts of the apparatus and indicate their uses;

(f) recognise, detect and remedy common faults in the apparatus;

(g) adjust the apparatus as regards wave-length;

(h) adjust the apparatus as regards power and generally regulate the transmitting gear and adjust the receiving gear;

(i) answer questions on the method of handling radio-telegraph traffic as set out in the handbook issued by the telegraph authority (*General Rules and Departmental Instructions for Radio-Telegraph Stations in India*) and the Service Regulations attached to the Convention.

Declaration to observe secrecy.

17. If the candidate passes the examination he shall make a declaration before the examining officer that he will observe the secrecy of correspondence which comes to his knowledge in the course of duty.

Photograph of candidate.

18. (1) A candidate presenting himself for examination shall provide an unmounted photograph (approximately 2″ × 3″). This will be checked by the examining officer.

(2) If the candidate is successful in the examination he will sign the photograph in the presence of the examining officer. The examining officer will attach it to the candidate's application form and return both to the telegraph authority.

(3) The photograph will be affixed to the back of the certificate of competency in the office of the telegraph authority and stamped with a special date stamp overlapping photograph and certificate.

(4) The certificate will be completed and sent to the candidate by post.

Failure.

19. In case of failure at an examination the candidate will not be re-examined until after the lapse of three months. An additional fee of five rupees shall be payable in respect of such re-examination.

Power of the telegraph authority to endorse, suspend or cancel certificate.

20. (1) Should the holder of a certificate of competency be proved to the satisfaction of the telegraph authority wilfully or negligently to have failed to comply with the provisions of the Convention or any other regulations which may be issued from time to time for his guidance the telegraph authority may endorse, suspend or cancel the certificate.

(2) The telegraph authority may require the holder of a certificate of competency to produce the same for action under sub-rule (1), and the holder shall comply with such requisition.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See* rule 10.)

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AS WIRELESS OPERATOR.

1st and 2nd Class.—Wireless Telegraphs (including Telephone).

This is to certify that under the provisions of the Radio-Telegraph Convention, 1912, Mr. ________________ has been examined in radio-telegraphy and has passed in :—

(*a*) The working and adjustment of apparatus,

(*b*) Transmission and sound reading (Morse Code) at a speed of not less than_______ words per minute, and transmission and reception of speech.

(*c*) Knowledge of the regulations applicable to the exchange of radio-telegraph traffic.

2. The holder's practical knowledge was tested on a ________________ set of apparatus.*

His knowledge of other systems is as follows :—

3. It is also certified hereby that the holder has made a declaration that he will preserve the secrecy of correspondence.

*Signature of Examining Officer*________________

Date ____________ *192* .

The holder of this certificate is therefore authorized to operate radio-telegraph apparatus as a ____________ class operator.

*Signature*________________

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India.

Date ________ *192* .

Signature of Holder ________________

Date of Birth ____________ *Place of Birth*____________

Description and Photograph of Holder.

*Height*____________ feet ________ inches.

*Colour of eyes*____________

Colour of hair ____________

*Complexion*____________

Any special peculiarities or marks ____________

---

* It is not intended to limit the employment of the holder to a particular system, but merely to indicate the particular system in which he was tested for adjustment of apparatus.

N.B.—This certificate may be endorsed, suspended or cancelled at the discretion of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in the case of misconduct or breach of the regulations on the part of the holder.

Two rupees will be charged for each duplicate copy of this certificate in cases in which the loss is due to unavoidable accident. In all other cases the following charges will be made for duplicate copies of this certificate :—

Four rupees on the first occasion.

Eight rupees on the second occasion.

Sixteen rupees on the third or subsequent occasions.

In cases of gross carelessness the question of withholding the issue of a duplicate copy of this certificate will be considered.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See* rule 10.)

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AS WIRELESS OPERATOR.

3rd Class.—Wireless Telephone.

This is to certify that Mr.________________________ has been examined in radio-telegraphy and has passed in :—

(*a*) The working and adjustment of apparatus.

(*b*) Transmission and sound reading (Morse Code) at a speed of not less than ten words per minute, and transmission and reception of speech.

(*c*) Knowledge of the regulations applicable to the exchange of radio-telegraph traffic.

2. The holder's practical knowledge was tested on a ________________________ ________________________set of apparatus.*

His knowledge of other systems is as follows :—

3. It is also certified hereby that the holder has made a declaration that he will preserve the secrecy of correspondence.

Signature of Examining Officer ________________________

*Date*________________________ *192* .

The holder of this certificate is therefore authorised to operate radio-telegraph apparatus as a third class operator.

Signature ________________________

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India.

Date ________________________*192* .

Signature of Holder ________________________

*Date of Birth*________________________ *Place of Birth*________________________

Description and Photograph of Holder.

Height ________________________feet ____________ inches.

*Colour of eyes*________________________

*Colour of hair*________________________

Complexion ________________________

*Any special peculiarities or marks*________________________

* It is not intended to limit the employment of the holder to a particular system, but merely to indicate the particular system in which he was tested for adjustment of apparatus.

N.B.—This certificate may be endorsed, suspended or cancelled at the discretion of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in the case of misconduct or breach of the regulations on the part of holder.

Two rupees will be charged for each duplicate copy of this certificate in cases in which the loss is due to unavoidable accident. In all other cases the following charges will be made for duplicate copies of this certificate :—

Four rupees on the first occasion.

Eight rupees on the second occasion.

Sixteen rupees on the third or subsequent occasions.

In cases of gross carelessness the question of withholding the issue of a duplicate copy of this certificate will be considered.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See rule 11.)

Application to attend examination for Certificate of Competency as Wireless Operator.

(Postage stamps or stamp to the value of five rupees to be affixed here.)

To

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS
(WIRELESS BRANCH), INDIA.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I wish to obtain a certificate qualifying me to act as Wireless Telegraph Operator. I declare that I am a British subject or subject of a State in India.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Signature ____________

Date ____________ 192 .

Name in full ____________

Date of Birth ____________ *Place of Birth* ____________

Address to which it is desired that the order for examination shall be sent ____________

____

System or systems in which examination is desired* ____________

Place at which the candidate would prefer to be examined* ____________

Description of Candidate.

Height ____________ feet ____________ inches.

Colour of eyes ____________

Colour of hair ____________

Complexion ____________

Any special peculiarities or marks ____________

* Every endeavour will be made to meet the convenience of candidates in this respect, but no assurance can be given that the examination will be held at the place specified.

A candidate presenting himself for examination shall provide an unmounted photograph (approximately 2" × 3") before his examination. This will be checked by the Examining Officer.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Delhi, the 14th January 1922.

No. 193.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association to appoint the Hon'ble Samuel Best of Messrs. Octavius Steel and Company, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. W. G. Figg.

LASCAR SEAMEN.

The 14th January 1922.

No. 105. - Mr. A. G. Clow, I.C.S., Controller, Labour Bureau, is placed on special duty in the Department of Commerce, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th January 1922.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 12th January 1922.

No. 20.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Foster, M.D., I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 18th March 1921.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 13th January 1922.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 15.—Colonel G. A. F. Sanders, C.B., C.M.G., British Service, to be a Brigade Commander, and is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Colonel Commandant while so employed. Dated 11th December 1921.

No. 16. -Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (now Colonel) A. F. Cumberlege, O.B.E., Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director General of Military Works. From 17th March 1916 to 1st April 1917.

No. 17.—Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) H. G. LeMesurier, C.I.E., Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director General of Military Works. Dated 21st October 1914 to 24th February 1918, inclusive.

No. 18.—Colonel G. A. H. Beatty, C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army, to be a Brigade Commander, and is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Colonel Commandant while so employed. Dated 25th October 1921.

No. 19.—Major G. H. Plinston, 11th Rajputs, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General. From 10th December 1915 to 16th February 1916.

No. 20.—Captain A. R. Jefferis, 1st-3rd Cavalry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Dated 18th December 1921.

No. 21.—Lieutenant W. B. Harrison, 7th Hariana Lancers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. From 16th November to 17th December 1921.

No. 22.—Lieutenant W. B. Harrison, 7th Hariana Lancers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 18th December 1921.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 23.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn Alfred Hewlett.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie Gwatkin Williams, C.M.G., D.S.O.
} Dated 1st August 1921.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Edmund Henry Salt James, C.I.E., Supernumerary List. Dated 12th December 1920.

Charles Sumner Stooks, D.S.O., Indian Army.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Bayfield Stokes, C.I.E., O.B.E., 3rd Skinner's Horse.
} Dated 28th September 1921.

Captains to be Majors.

Basil Sydney Atkins, 11th Rajputs. Dated 13th December 1920.
Eric Haldane Chapman, 107th Pioneers. Dated 29th August 1921.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 24.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Infantry Branch.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Lancelot Dover Wilson. Dated 20th October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 25.—The following acting promotions are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Rest Camp, Bushire.

Lieutenant J. S. More, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while in command of a Rest Camp. From 14th March to 15th May 1919, inclusive.

21st Persian Labour Corps.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. C. Bowder, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, retains his acting rank while commanding a Labour Corps. From 23rd March 1919 to 17th February 1920, inclusive.

37th Persian Labour Corps.

Lieutenant N. C. Bowder, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps. Dated 5th October 1918.

No. 26.—In Army Department Notification No. 2219, dated the 26th November 1921, against the name of Captain L. A. S. Thomas, *for* "Royal Army Service Corps" *read* "Indian Army."

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 27.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their temporary commissions, with effect from the dates specified, and to retain the rank of Captain :—

Jagadispada Dutt. Dated 23rd May 1921.

Raghavacheri Rajagopalan. Dated 29th October 1921.

William Arthur Nason Chanmugam. Dated 5th December 1921.

No. 28.—With reference to Army Department Notification No 1230, dated the 10th June 1921, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retain the rank of Captain :—

Amolak Ram.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

No. 29.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 232, dated the 4th February 1921, Major R. G. MacIver is permitted to retain his rank on resignation.

No. 30.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 1616, dated the 12th August 1921, Major R. Gollan, V.D., is permitted to retain his rank on retirement.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE MEDICAL CORPS.

No. 31.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Arthur Fuller is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 30th September 1920.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 32.—Lieutenant-Colonel George McIver Campbell Smith, C.M.G., M.B., is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th September 1921.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 33.—Major-General C. J. Deverell, C.B., British Service, to be a District Commander. Dated 13th December 1921.

No. 34.—Major J. W. Parrington, Royal Field Artillery, relinquishes the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on ceasing to hold the appointment of Assistant Director of Armaments, Army Headquarters. Dated 6th December 1921.

No. 35.—Lieutenant (temporary Major) H. H. Daw, Royal Engineers, relinquishes the temporary rank of Major on ceasing to be employed as Deputy Assistant Director of Works. Dated 19th November 1921.

No. 36.—Lieutenant (temporary Captain) A. T. Griffiths, M.C., D.C.M., The Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's), relinquishes the temporary rank of Captain on ceasing to be employed as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. Dated 2nd November 1921.

No. 37.—Major S. R. G. Kendall, O.B.E., Supply and Transport Corps, relinquishes the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on ceasing to be employed as Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport. Dated 18th November 1921.

No. 38.—Lieutenant W. B. Harrison, 7th Hariana Lancers, relinquishes the temporary rank of Captain on ceasing to be employed as Staff Captain. Dated 15th November 1921.

No. 39.—Lieutenant W. B. Harrison, 7th Hariana Lancers, relinquishes the temporary rank of Major on ceasing to be employed as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Dated 17th December 1921.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 40.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Marshall, I.S.O., V.D., Assistant Secretary, sub-*pro tem.*, is granted an extension of service for a period of one year, with effect from the 24th March 1922.

No. 41.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 51, dated the 13th January 1922, *Rai Sahib* S. S. Ghosh, Secretariat Assistant, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, *vice* Mr. J. E. G. Kirk, with effect from the 23rd December 1921.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 42.—His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Henry Craddock, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Governor of Burma, is appointed Honorary Colonel of the Rangoon Battalion, with effect from the 1st October 1920.

No. 43.—The Right Reverend Foss Westcott, D.D., Bishop of Chota Nagpur, is appointed Honorary Chaplain of the Chota Nagpur Regiment, with effect from the 1st October 1920.

No. 44.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

United Provinces Horse (Northern Regiment).

To be Major.

Joseph William Glynn Ouseley, O.B.E., V.D. Dated 1st October 1920.

To be Captain.

Frederick George Quarry, V.D. Dated 1st October 1920.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Richard Ferguson Hall. Dated 1st October 1920.

The Assam Bengal Railway Battalion.

To be Second Lieutenants.

John Herbert Bavin. Dated 23rd September 1921.
William Hilary Prendergast. Dated 24th September 1921.
Humphrey Mabyn Read. Dated 25th September 1921.
William Coltman. Dated 4th October 1921.

The Madras Guards.

To be Lieutenant.

John Walter Chitty. Dated 1st October 1921.

The Rangoon Battalion.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Ewen Broadfoot Hannay.
Stanley James Potter. } Dated 1st March 1921.

The Calcutta Presidency Battalion.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

George Gerald Pearse, V. D. Dated 1st October 1920.

To be Majors.

John Dixon.
Eric Herbert Wootten Wootten.
Edwin Greaves. } Dated 1st October 1920.

To be Captains.

Ernest Stanley Behrend.
Maurice Remfry.
Jack Lionel Cottle.
} Dated 1st October 1920.

To be Lieutenants.

John Wilfred Long.
Clifford George Warren-Boulton.
Richard Francis Read.
William Cook.
James Woolley.
Ernest Augustus John Chapman.
} Dated 1st October 1920.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Hugh Alfred Clifford Dingle.
Walter Beecroft.
Robert Leonard Jenks.
} Dated 1st October 1920.

The Chota Nagpur Regiment.

To be Captains.

Frederick Charles Temple.
Percy Stanley Keelan.
} Dated 1st October 1920.

To be Lieutenant.

William Mungall. Dated 1st October 1920.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Harold Lancaster.
Edward Barry Davenport.
Colin Arthur Maguire.
} Dated 5th March 1921.

(Army Department Notification No. 115, dated the 21st January 1921, in so far as it relates to Captain Frederick Charles Temple is hereby cancelled.)

Auxiliary Force Medical Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Charles Arthur Fuller. Dated 1st October 1920.

To be Major.

Alexander Smith Allan. Dated 18th May 1921.

To be Captain.

Patrick Black. Dated 6th September 1921.

(Army Department Notification No. 2265, dated the 2nd December 1921, in so far as it relates to Captain Alexander Smith Allan, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 45.—Army Department Notification No. 115, dated the 21st January 1921, in so far as it relates to Captains R. H. Nichols and R. G. Warren, is hereby cancelled.

No. 46.—In Army Department Notification No. 2384, dated the 3rd December 1920, *after* the name of "Reginald Willows Hildyard Marris" *insert* "C.I.E."

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 47.—The services of Major H. V. Reynolds, Indian Army, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 48.—The undermentioned Indian officers, appointed Jemadars on probation in Army Department Notification No. 800, dated the 19th April 1918, are confirmed in that rank, with effect from the dates specified:—

71st Punjabis.

Khazan Singh. Dated 9th October 1917.

Aziz Jamal Din. Dated 10th October 1917.

Charles Jacob Matthew. Dated 15th October 1917.

Samuel Paul Singh. Dated 27th October 1917.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 49.—The appointment of Ram Saran Chand as a Jemadar, on probation, *vide* Army Department Notification No. 2104, dated the 4th November 1921, has effect from the 1st July 1921 and not as stated in that notification.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 50.—The undermentioned 4th class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class to be 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 5th October 1921:—

Norman Alfred Michael.

Stanley Christian Vanderwart.

Trevelyan Kenneth Clarke Boswell.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 51.—Mr. J. E. G. Kirk, Superintendent, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 23rd December 1921.

REWARDS.

No. 52.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned in recognition of conspicuous gallantry on the 5th May 1921 while serving with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force:—

Jemadar Bharat Singh, 8th Cavalry.

No. 1837 Dafadar Jodha Singh, 8th Cavalry.

No. 53.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned Indian officer in recognition of his specially meritorious service in Dehra Dun city on the 19th August 1921:—

Subadar J. Mathew, 71st Punjabis.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 54.—Under the provisions of paragraph 365-B., Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the honorary rank of Subadar-Major is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar Umrao Singh, *Bahadur*, 1st Battalion, 10th Jats, with effect from the 15th October 1921.

No. 55.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred on Nur Muhammad Khan, Hazara District, as a reward for services rendered during the war, with effect from the 13th January 1922.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 56.—In line 4 of Army Department Notification No. 2371, dated the 16th December 1921, *for* "19th November" *read* "18th November."

JUDICIAL.

No. 57.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the death of the officer named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there has been received by me, as the surplus of his property, the amount set opposite his name in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus. Rs. A. P.	REMARKS.
Major Godfrey Pearse.	Supply and Transport Corps.	Bannu	22nd April 1920.	Testate	1,000 0 0	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 58.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 9th December, 1921, pages 10025, 10026 and 10027.

* * * * *

Air Ministry,
9th December, 1921.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Lt. Talbot Baines Bruce relinquishes his temporary commission on appointment to the Indian Army. 7th Feb. 1920. (The notifications in the Gazettes of 20th February 1920 and 12th Mar. 1920 are cancelled, and the notification in the Gazette of 18th July 1919 stands.)

* * * * *

India Office,
9th December, 1921.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the admission of the undermentioned officer to the Indian Army :—

To be Captain.

Lieut. N. M. Anderson, by exchange from Leicester Regt. 15th July 1921, but to rank from 14th Aug. 1919.

Capt. Anderson's rank as Lieut. is antedated to 14th Aug. 1916.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the relinquishment of their temp. commns. by the following officers, with effect from the dates specified and the grant or the retention of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

* * * * *

Captains.

* * * * *

Nosherwan Hormuzdjt Bamboat. 26th Nov. 1921.

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captains.

C. T. Welch. 19th Mar. 1921.

R. Walker. 6th Oct. 1921.

Lieutenants.

C. J. Webber. 3rd Aug. 1921.

A. C. Elliott, M.C. 4th Aug. 1921.

* * * * *

NOTE.—I.A.R.O. : In Lon. Gaz. notifn. dated 25th Nov. 1921, regarding the relinquishment of their temp. commns. by certain officers of the Ind. Army Res. of Officers, *for* "H. C. Field" *read* "H. Field."

The KING has approved the resignation of the following officers, with effect from the dates specified, and the grant of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Captains.

* * * * *

N. Thacker, M.C. 29th Oct. 1921.

Sec. Lieut. C. A. Vickers. 6th June 1920.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenants.

* * * * *

L. M. Thomas. 16th Sept. 1921.

The KING has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officers to the temp. non-effective list, with effect from the dates specified :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Capt. A. Neville-Rolfe. 7th Dec. 1921.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. E. C. Williams. 6th Nov. 1921.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers, with effect from the dates specified, and the grant of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY.

* * * * *

Maj. H. E. Medlicott, D.S.O., and is granted the rank of Lieut.-Col. 17th Sept. 1921.

Capt. E. N Carter, on account of ill-health. 24th Nov. 1921

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Sec. Lieut. B. T. Tinton, on account of ill-health. 31st Oct. 1921.

NOTE.—I.A. : Col. A. W. Andrew, C.M.G., whose retirement with effect from 19th July 1920 was notified in the Lon. Gaz. dated 15th Feb. 1921, is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 9th December, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 9th December, 1921, pages 10081 and 10083.

War Office,
9th December, 1921.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

ARMY EDUCATIONAL CORPS.

2nd Lt. Arthur Duncan Glynnly McClay (since resigned), Ind. Army Res. of Off., to be Lt. (on prob.), 13th Feb. 1921, with seniority 15th June 1920, and precedence next below Lt. H. Yeats. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 7th Jan. 1921.)

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 12th December, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 9th December, 1921, pages 10097 and 10102.

* * * * *

War Office,
12th December, 1921.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

S. Wales Bord.

* * * * *

Temp. Lt. C. V. Ashe, M.C., relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R.O. 10 Dec. 1919.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 13th December, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 13th December, 1921, pages 10200 and 10203.

* * * * *

War Office,
13th December, 1921.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

The Queen's R.

Temp. Lt. R. P. Abigail relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the Ind. Army. 18 May 1919.

* * * * *

G. FELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 13th January 1922.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1.—With reference to Marine Department Notification No. 47, dated the 9th September 1921, Lieutenant-Commander C. R. Bluett, Royal Indian Marine, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Port Officer, Calcutta, with effect from the 22nd November 1921.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 2.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 25th October 1921 :—

To be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Maurice Theobald Maud.

G. FELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 10th January 1922.

No. 10-E.—22.—Mr. A. A. French, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, officiated as a District Traffic Superintendent from the 1st to the 15th November 1921, inclusive.

No. 1506-E.—19.—*Corrigendum.—In Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board) Resolution No. 1506-E.—19, dated 3rd February 1921, for the words* "an important district" *occurring at the end of paragraph 4 substitute* "a district".

No. 1656-E.—16.—*Corrigendum.—In the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board) Resolution No. 1656-E.—16, dated 10th December 1919, for the words* "an important district" *occurring at the end of paragraph 3, substitute* "a district".

No. 2048-E.—21.—Mr. C. E. Spurgeon, District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 2048-1-E.—21.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2048-E.—21, dated the 10th January 1922, Mr. E. G. Townshend, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is on return from leave transferred to the North Western Railway.

The 11th January 1922.

No. 799-W.—21.—The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. I, Lahore, having inspected the Nowshera-Takht-i-Bhai section of the Nowshera Durgai Railway—a length of 23·5 miles—which has been converted from 2′ 6″ gauge to the standard 5′ 6″ gauge—authorised its opening for public traffic with effect from 27th September 1921.

The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action.

No. 1089-F.—In pursuance of Sub-Section (1) of Section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the South Indian Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

Local authority.	Tax.
1	2
Tiruvannamalai Municipality	Land Tax.

No. 1337-E.—21.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 1354-E.—17, dated the 10th May 1918, Mr. H. S. Sales, Bridge Engineer, on special duty under the Indian Bridge Committee, reverted to the North Western Railway, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st December 1921, from which date he has been granted combined leave for 20 months.

No. 1954-E.—21.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2077-E.—18, dated the 15th October 1920, Mr. E. Lee, Assistant Traffic Superintendent (on probation), Eastern Bengal Railway, is confirmed as Assistant District Traffic Superintendent in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st December 1921.

The 12th January 1922.

No. 1667-2-E.—21.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 1667-E.-1—21, dated the 4th November 1921, Mr. E. H. Keelan, Officiating Deputy Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent with effect from the 18th November 1921.

H. L. COLE,
Secretary, Railway Board.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 6th January 1922.

No. S.-399.—Mr. R. W. Targett, Deputy Controller, Textiles Purchases, Office of the Chief Controller (Surplus Stores), is appointed temporarily to be Controller of Leather and Textile Purchases, Indian Stores Department, with effect from the 1st January 1922.

The 7th January 1922.

No. M.-619.—In this Department Notification No. M.-619, dated the 5th December 1921, *for* the words "Assistant Commissioner" *read* "Deputy Commissioner".

The 9th January 1922.

No. G. (E.)-88.—The services of Mr. A. G. Clow, I.C.S., Controller (Labour Bureau), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Commerce, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th January 1922.

No. G. (E.)-91.—Rai Sahib S. N. Banerji, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, is granted privilege leave for six months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, with effect from the 16th January 1922 or any subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

The 10th January 1922.

No. S.-377.—Mr. R. L. Mason, temporary Director of Purchases and Intelligence, Indian Stores Department, is appointed temporarily to be Chief Inspector in that Department, with effect from the 1st January 1922.

The 11th January 1922.

No. G. (E.)-1.—Mr. S. C. Ghose, Secretariat Assistant, on return from leave is appointed to officiate as a Secretariat Superintendent, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd January 1922, from which date Maulvi Feroz Din, Officiating Secretariat Superintendent, reverts to his substantive appointment of Secretariat Assistant.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 11th January 1922.

No. G. (E.)-81.—Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from deputation resumed charge of his duties as Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd January 1922, from which date Mr. J. C. B. Drake, O.B.E., I.C.S., Officiating Secretary, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Secretary in that Department.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th January 1922, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. During the past week conditions were disturbed in the central parts of the country, and in conjunction with a western depression these gave unusually wet weather in Central India, the Central Provinces and the north Deccan from the 6th, and widespread rain in the region from the east Punjab to Bihar from the 7th. In the Peninsula the monsoon reappeared during the latter half of the week, with the result that rainfall was nearly general and locally heavy on the Coromandel coast and in the Madras Deccan.

2. *Burma.*—Weather was dry except for a light fall at Victoria Point.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain fell locally in Bihar on the 10th and at a few stations in Assam on the 4th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was nearly general rain in the Kumaon hills and the adjacent plains on the 8th and 9th, in the east of the United Provinces and of Central India on the 10th, in the west of the Central Provinces on the 7th; local falls occurred on one other day in the east of the United Provinces, on two other days in the east of Central India, and on four other days in the west of the Central Provinces. In Central India West rain fell locally between the 6th and 8th, while in the east of the Central Provinces there were a few falls on the 10th.

Northwest India.—Local rain fell in the east and north Punjab plains on the 7th and 8th, in the North-West Frontier Province on the 6th, and in Baluchistan on the 9th; a few falls occurred on one other day in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. In Kashmir there was local snowfall on the 5th, 8th and 9th, with a few falls on two other days, while in the hills of the Punjab nearly general rain fell on the 8th and 9th, with local falls on the 10th.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was nearly general in north Hyderabad on the 6th and 7th, and in the southeast Madras on the 9th; it occurred locally or at a few stations on two other days in north Hyderabad, and on four other days in southeast Madras. Rain fell locally in the Bombay Deccan on the 7th, in south Hyderabad and Malabar on the 9th, in the Madras Deccan on the 8th and 9th, and on the north Madras coast on the 6th; there were also a few falls on three other days in the Bombay Deccan, and on two other days in south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

3. The principal amounts of rainfall reported were as follows:—

January 5th. Sonamarg 0·47″, Parbhani 0·21″ and Hyderabad (Deccan) 0·37″.

„ 6th. Ahmadnagar 0·30″, Aurangabad 0·42″, Parbhani 0·44″ and Nizamabad 1·80″.

„ 7th. Cawnpore 0·32″, Lucknow 0·26″, Neemuch 0·43″, Akola 1·93″, Khandwa 0·82″, Hoshangabad 0·54″, Saugor 0·18″, Pachmarhi 1·40″, Hissar 0·18″, Lahore 0·30″, Srinagar 0·45″, Malegaon 0·42″, Ahmadnagar 0·32″, Aurangabad 0·63″, Parbhani 0·43″ and Negapatam 0·26″.

„ 8th. Meerut 0·23″, Roorkee 0·65″, Dehra Dun and Khandwa each 0·33″, Mussooree 0·55″, Chakrata 0·52″, Indore 0·20″, Sutna 0·28″, Hoshangabad 0·50″, Saugor 0·47″, Jubbulpore 0·18″, Pachmarhi 0·40″, Hissar 0·28″, Ambala 0·53″, Simla 0·75″, Dharampore 1 17″, Dalhousie 0·57″, Sialkot 0·20″, Cherat 0·70″, Pasni 0·46″, Aurangabad 0·20″, Negapatam 1·05″, Trichinopoly 0·28″, Cuddalore 1·30″, Madras 2·01″, Cuddapah 0·47″ and Masulipatam 0·20″.

„ 9th. Roorkee 0·34″, Mussooree 0·75″, Khandwa 0·50″, Hoshangabad 0·40″, Dalhousie 1·06″, Pasni 0·48″, Panjgur 0·26″, Cochin 0·99″, Tinnevelly 0·70″, Madura 1·20″, Kodaikanal 1·41″, Negapatam 1·75″, Coimbatore 0·40″, Ootacamund 0·44″, Cuddalore 2·21″, Madras 0·39″, Kurnool 0·46″ and Nellore 2·39″.

„ 10th. Darbhanga 0·29″, Patna 0·20″, Gaya 0·42″, Gorakhpur 0·39″, Benares 0·44″, Allahabad 0·45″, Lucknow and Sutna each 0·55″, Bahraich 0·70″, Nowgong 0·57″, Pachmarhi 0·52″, Dalhousie 0·91″, Coimbatore 0·74″, Kodaikanal 0·85″ and Nellore 0·91″.

4. The week's rainfall is 50 per cent. or more in excess in Bihar, the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces including Berar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Madras Presidency; and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in Assam, the Punjab east and north, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Burma, Bengal, Rajputana West, Gujarat and the Konkan; in the remaining divisions the week's rainfall is 33 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from 1st November to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Upper Burma, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore; and is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West; the Central Provinces East, the Konkan, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. It is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 11th January 1922.			Rainfall data from 1st November 1921 to 11th January 1922.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·3	—0·3	6·2	16·3	—10·6	—63	—62
Lower Burma	0	0	0	2·8	4·5	—1·7	—38	—38
Upper Burma	0	0	0	3·9	2·2	+1·7	+77	+77
Assam	0·1	0·1	0	1·0	1·4	—0·4	—29	—31
Bengal	0	0	0	0·1	1·6	—1·5	—94	—94
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	2·2	—1·8	—82	—81
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·9	—0·6	—67	—63
Bihar	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·3	0·5	—0·2	—40	—75
United Provinces, East	0·6	0·1	+0·5	0·8	0·9	—0·1	—11	—75
United Provinces, West	0·3	0·2	+0·1	1·0	0·9	+0·1	+11	0
Punjab, East and North	0·3	0·3	0	1·6	1·1	+0·5	+45	+63
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·7	0·5	+1·2	+240	+325
Kashmir	0·5	0·6	—0·1	6·2	2·9	+3·3	+114	+148
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·1	0·1	0	4·1	0·8	+3·3	+413	+471
Baluchistan	0·2	0·3	—0·1	3·5	1·4	+2·1	+150	+200
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	1·3	0·1	+1·2	+1200	—
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Central India, West	0·4	0	+0·4	0·4	0·7	—0·3	—43	—100
Central India, East	0·8	0·2	+0·6	0·9	1·1	—0·2	—18	—89
Berar	1·2	0·1	+1·1	1·2	1·4	—0·2	—14	—100
Central Provinces, West	0·9	0·1	+0·8	1·2	1·1	+0·1	+9	—70
Central Provinces, East	0·1	0	+0·1	0·5	0·9	—0·4	—44	—56
Konkan	0	0	0	0·7	1·0	—0·3	—30	—30
Bombay Deccan	0·2	0	+0·2	3·2	1·2	+2·0	+167	+150
Hyderabad, North	1·6	0	+1·6	2·4	0·9	+1·5	+167	—11
Hyderabad, South	0·2	0·1	+0·1	4·8	1·0	+3·8	+380	+411
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	4·6	2·8	+1·8	+64	+70
Malabar	0·3	0·1	+0·2	4·2	6·7	—2·5	—37	—41
Madras, South-East	1·6	0·2	+1·4	9·7	13·9	—4·2	—30	—41
Madras Deccan	0·4	0	+0·4	2·7	2·7	0	0	—15
Madras Coast, North	0·8	0·1	+0·7	2·4	7·1	—4·7	—66	—77

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 11th January 1922.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

MEMORANDUM ON THE PROBABLE CHARACTER OF THE WEATHER IN NORTHWEST INDIA IN JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1922.

DATA OF RECENT WEATHER.

(a) The conditions in Persia and northwest India.—At Baghdad and in Persia the amount of precipitation was about four times as great as usual in November, but roughly normal in December. In Baluchistan there was a slight excess in November and a very large excess in December. In the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir precipitation was of about half the usual amount in November but was over three times the average in December. In the western Himalayas the seasonal snowfall began roughly at the normal time.

(b) The seasonal changes in the upper air in northern India.—Before October the winds at heights of about six miles are as a rule of moderate strength, but before the end of November they increase to eighty miles an hour. This year, although the character of the winds has been somewhat variable, the high winds have on the whole set in earlier than usual.

(c) Indian pressure.—Pressure averaged over India was above normal by ·037″ in October and ·045″ in November.

(d) Rainfall at Seychelles and Zanzibar.—At Seychelles rainfall was 1″·60 in defect in November and 2″·56 in excess in December. At Zanzibar rainfall was 3″·58 in defect in December.

DISCUSSION.

2. The winter rains of northwest India are brought by a series of depressions from southeast Europe and the Mediterranean, and although in the plains of India no appreciable rain falls before January the depressions give rain and snow in Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Baluchistan and Kashmir in November and December. Experience shows that, as might be expected, there is a strong tendency towards persistence in the character of the winter, so that the weather of November and December affords an indication of that in the succeeding months. Statistical investigations also establish a favourable influence of abundant rain in November and December at Seychelles and Zanzibar, as well as of high pressure in India in October and November.

3. The present season has set in with clearly marked severity, and of the four factors which control the amount of rain and snow in northwest India in January, February and March (*a*) is very strongly favourable, (*b*) and (*c*) are moderately favourable, and (*d*) alone is slightly adverse. Hence the resulting indication is distinctly favourable.

SUMMARY.

It is probable that the rainfall of northwest India in January, February and March, including that of the west of the United Provinces in January and February, together with the snowfall on the neighbouring hills, will be in excess.

SIMLA: GILBERT T. WALKER,

The 5th January 1922. *Director-General of Observatories.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 7th January 1922.

Burma.—The week was rainless. Reaping of winter rice has been nearly completed. Threshing and winnowing have begun in Upper Burma. Harvesting of cotton and groundnut has been practically completed. Sowing of miscellaneous crops continues. Standing crops are good. Cattle are generally healthy. The price of unhusked rice was Rs. 155 to Rs. 165 and that of white rice (specials) Rs. 380 per hundred baskets.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable and favourable. Harvesting of winter rice and pulses, plucking of cotton and transplanting of spring rice continue The outturn of the transplanted winter rice is good and that of cotton below normal. Cattle disease is reported from two districts. The price of common rice remained unchanged.

Bengal.—Excepting light and scattered showers in parts of the Presidency and Burdwan divisions no rain fell throughout the Province. Reaping of winter paddy and sowing of spring crops are almost over. Prospects of standing crops are generally fair. The average price of common rice has fallen by 1·5 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light showers fell in the districts of Orissa, Monghyr, the Santal Parganas. Hazaribagh and Singhbhum and in parts of Gaya, Shahabad, Champaran, Bhagalpur and Palamau. No rain was received in the rest of the Province. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Harvesting of winter paddy is nearing completion. Threshing continues. Standing spring crops are generally doing well but rain is wanted in Gaya. The price of common rice has risen in six districts, fallen in three and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul was 7·54 seers a rupee against 7·61 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 10·26 seers against 10·73 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from eleven districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—Light to moderate rain fell in most districts and was beneficial to spring crops. Slight damage by frost is reported to *arhar* and gram from a few villages in Cawnpore. Preparation of land for sugarcane and extra crops, irrigation of spring crops and poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stocks is satisfactory, though cattle disease is still prevalent in places Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices continue to be high.

Punjab.—Except in the west light rain has fallen in parts of all the reporting districts. It was useful for standing crops but more rain is badly wanted everywhere. Picking of cotton is nearing completion Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* still continue. The yield of cotton is below normal and that of other crops generally normal. The condition of wheat and other standing spring crops is generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas. Cattle are healthy. Green fodder and water are sufficient. Stocks of foodgrains are generally insufficient. Price of wheat: Rawalpindi 3½, Ambala, Lahore and Lyallpur 4 and Ferozepur 4⅞ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Beneficial rain fell throughout the Province. Sowings of spring crops are proceeding satisfactorily and pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The outturn is good. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Fodder and water are generally sufficient Prices of foodgrains continue to be dangerously high. Wheat is selling in Peshawar at 4 seers and in Dera Ismail Khan at 3¾ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Kashmir.—The week was generally rainy, snowy and cold. No cattle disease is reported. Prices are stationary.

Baluchistan.—(*Report for week ending 31st December 1921.*)—More rain fell during the week. The condition of spring crops is so far very good. Wheat sowing is still in progress in Khushkabas. The economic condition and prices, however, remain unaltered except for a slight rise in Quetta prices. The price of *juar* has fallen appreciably owing to an excellent autumn harvest in Sibi and Kachhi plains which has offered considerable relief, though temporary, in the plains as well as highlands. Local stocks of wheat are very low and arrangements are being made to import forty thousand maunds of wheat from Seistan. Numbers of destitute persons are being railed to Sibi where the climate is milder and work can be found more easily at present. 56 persons were employed on relief works in Quetta-Pishin. Relief works have stopped elsewhere on account of the rains. *Atta* is still being issued from the cheap *atta* shop in Chaman. The condition of livestock is good. Fodder is sufficient except in Chaqu and Pishin.

Rajputana.—The weather was cloudy and cold. Light showers are reported from Jaipur, Kishangarh, Bharatpur, Kotah and Jhalawar. Spring crops are being irrigated and are in good condition. The probable outturn of the autumn crops is 6 to 16 annas in the rupee. Picking of cotton continues in places. Cotton has been damaged somewhat by the cold weather in Biawar. Agricultural stock is good except in parts of Kotah, where cattle disease is reported. Fodder is scanty in Jhalawar. Water is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Central India.- The rainfall was partial in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Malwa and the Southern States and was insufficient in the Rampura-Bhanpura district. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in Indore and Manpur. Spring crops are being irrigated in the Southern States and Malwa. Picking of cotton is in progress in Indore, Malwa and the Southern State The condition of standing crops is fair to good except in Bhopal where spring crops are suffering for want of rain. The probable outturn is fair to good except in the Rampura-Bhanpura district and Bhopal. The condition of agricultural stock is fair to good except for cattle disease in Kurwai and in parts of Rewa. The condition of opium is fair in Indore, but the cultivation is only four annas in the rupee and good in Malwa except in the Sitamau State. Prices are high.

Gwalior.—(*Report for week ending 31st December 1921.*)—The condition of standing spring crops is good. Winnowing and threshing of autumn crops are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Sowing of spring crops has been generally completed. The probable outturn of autumn crops is ten to fourteen annas. Cattle disease still prevails. Prices of *juar* and *bajra* have dropped slightly and of other foodgrains continue to be high. Weeding and watering of opium continue. Cotton picking is in progress.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be cool and occasionally cloudy. Twelve districts received light to moderate rain, the heaviest fall being 5 inches in Buldana where the rain was accompanied by hail and caused some damage to wheat. Frost also did some damage in Damoh. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are approaching completion. The rainfall during the week has improved the prospects. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Sporadic cattle disease still prevails in places; otherwise agricultural stock is generally in good condition. There is no deficiency of fodder or water. Gram in Chhindwara, rice in Wardha and *juar* in Narsinghpur rose while rice fell in Bilaspur by 1 to 1¼ seers per rupee. Other fluctuations are unimportant and irregular.

Feudatory States:—Light to moderate rain fell in the States. Spring crops are in good condition.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in parts of Surat, the Deccan and the Karnatak and was beneficial to standing crops which are thriving. Crops are slightly damaged by frost in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Nawabshah and are withering for want of sufficient moisture in some parts of the Deccan. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearing completion. Threshing continues. Picking of cotton is progressing in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Baroda. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Water for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Cattle are good. Prices show a tendency to fall.

Hyderabad.—Light to heavy showers fell during the week all over the dominions. The average fall was 89 cents. The autumn harvest is over except for cotton which is being picked. Sowing of late rice is in progress. The condition of spring crops, wheat, *juar*, gram, linseed, castor, etc., is fair to good. The week's rain is reported to have slightly damaged the *juar* and gram crops in some places. The water and fodder supply is adequate. Stocks of foodgrains are sufficient. Employment is available. Prospects are generally fair. Prices of foodgrains continue stationary. *Juar* is selling at 3½ seers per rupee in the Nizamabad district.

The weekly report on famine for week ending 31st December 1921 is as follows:—No rain fell during the week. Prices of rice and *juar* show an appreciable fall. The former is selling at 3½ seers to 5 and the latter at 4 to 9 seers per rupee. Number on relief in hundreds:—works *nil*, gratuitous 4, total 4.

Mysore.—The rainfall during the week was fair to light. Prices of foodgrains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. The outturn of the harvested paddy, *ragi* and sugarcane is fair. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The rainfall was light and the weather cloudy. Picking of coffee and reaping of rice continue. The outturn of rice is slightly below the average. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is good. Prices of foodgrains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was moderate in the Agency, Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and the hills, *nil* in Godavari and Cochin and light or fair elsewhere. Standing crops are fair but are withering in parts of South Arcot and Chittoor. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding except in the extreme south-west coast. The condition of cattle is good. Water is sufficient generally except in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, the central districts and the south-west coast Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are tending to fall. Prospects are generally fair, but the labour condition is unsatisfactory in parts of Malabar affected by the Mopla outbreak. Three test works are in progress in Kurnool with an attendance of 1,140 persons. Gratuitous relief was given to 952 persons.

The weekly report on famine in Bellary and Anantapur is as follows:—Three relief works in Bellary and four in Anantapur are in progress. Distress is decreasing. Coolie classes are mostly affected. People are resorting to works except those who work in fields. There is no foreign influx. The condition of the people on relief works and the public health are generally fair. No emaciation is noticeable. Relief measures are adequate. No special relief to weavers and artizans is necessary. Cooked food is being provided by private charity in Bellary. Private charity is unable to supply all clothing required by the destitute. State loans are being advanced in Bellary. Prices of cholam :—Bellary 8·2 and Anantapur 7 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief :—Bellary—works 1,991, gratuitous 707, total 2,698; Anantapur—works 2,617, gratuitous 1,768, total 4,385.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief in British Provinces and in Indian States in which famine or scarcity exists.

Name of Province or State.	Figures reported up to the 5th January 1922.			Figures reported up to the 12th January 1922.			Increase or decrease, *plus* or *minus*.
	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Baluchistan	50	...	50	Report not received.			
(2) Hyderabad	...	400	400	Report not received.			
(3) Madras	5,500	3,466	8,966	5,748	3,427	9,175	+209
Total	5,550	3,866	9,416	5,748	3,427	9,175	

J. HULLAH,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 13th January 1922.

Statistics for the week ending the 31st December 1921 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		
Bombay City	2	2
East Khandesh District	23	25
Satara District	37	19
Nasik District	5	2
Dharwar District	86	52
Karachi City	2	2
Kathiawar Agency	*1	*4
TOTAL	156	106
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		
Coimbatore District	22	16
Madura District	19	9
Ramnad District	18	11
South Kanara District	2	2
TOTAL	61	38
BIHAR AND ORISSA.		
Patna District	7	7
Gaya District	4	6
Shahabad District	12	16
Saran District	39	28
Monghyr District	16	13
TOTAL	78	70
UNITED PROVINCES.		
Ghazipur District	36	24
Basti District	10	11
Azamgarh District	13	14
Rai Bareli District	10	8
Gonda District	1	2
TOTAL	70	59
PUNJAB.		
Sialkot District	5	7
Sheikhupura District	3	6
Gujrat District	1(a)	...
Jhelum District	31	16
Rawalpindi District	54	41
TOTAL	94	70

* For last week. (a) Imported.

In the return for the week ending 24th December 1921 the following addition should be made :—

Madras Presidency	Bellary District	*add*	18	cases,	18	deaths.
	Coimbatore District	,,	102	,,	78	,,
	The Nilgiris District	,,	1	,,	...	
	Madura District	,,	41	,,	29	,,
	Ramnad District	,,	3	,,	2	,,
	Salem District	,,	57	,,	45	,,
	Trichinopoly District	,,	1	,,	1	,,

Statistics for the week ending the 31st December 1921 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—*concld.*

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BURMA.		
Rangoon Town	16	14
Tharrawaddy District	14	13
Pegu District	6	8
Prome District	41	40
Bassein District	1	2
Henzada District	10	10
Maubin District	4	3
Toungoo District	8	5
Amherst District	2	2
Thayetmyo District	10	10
Magwe District	1	1
Maymyo Town	1	1
Mandalay District	48	40
Bhamo District	1	1
Myitkyina District	1	...
Katha District	2	2
Meiktila District	12	9
Yamethin District	4	3
Southern Shan States	2	1
TOTAL	184	165
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Nagpur District	2	...
Jubbulpore Town	1	1
Jubbulpore District	33	23
Damoh District	3	1
Seoni District	18	16
Mandla District	11	8
Narsinghpur District	43	22
Akola District	18	11
TOTAL	129	82
MYSORE STATE.		
Bangalore Civil and Military Station	10	10
Bangalore District	20	12
Mysore City	7	7
Mysore District	63	56
Hassan District	11	8
Kadur District	3	1
Shimoga District	31	20
Tumkur District	6	7
TOTAL	151	121
GRAND TOTAL	923	711

In the returns for the weeks ending 17th and 24th December 1921 the following addition should be made :—

Central Provinces—Week ending 24th December 1921—

District		Cases		Deaths	
Nagpur District	*add*	6 cases,		6 deaths.	
Bhandara District	,,	2	,,	2	,,
Jubbulpore Town	,,	1	,,	1	,,
Jubbulpore District	,,	105	,,	85	,,
Saugor District	,,	1	,,	1	,, imported.
Seoni District	,,	5	,,	8	,,
Mandla District	,,	6	,,	4	,,
Narsinghpur District	,,	31	,,	18	,,
Chhindwara District	,,	1	,,	...	imported.
Akola District	,,	22	,,	11	,,

Hyderabad State—Week ending 17th December 1921 { Raichur District—*add* 26 cases, 16 deaths.
Usmanabad District—*add* 3 deaths.

DELHI : } A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*

The 11th January, 1922. } *Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.*

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from Cholera, Small-pox and Plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during the week ending 3rd December 1921.

	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.						
Bombay City	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kolaba District	...	...	8	...	...	...
East Khandesh District	...	...	...	...	40	39
Ahmednagar District	...	...	7	...	...	...
Surat District	...	...	3	...	...	...
Nasik District	...	...	...	...	18	9
Satara District	...	...	...	...	47	27
Kaira District	...	...	5	3	...	...
Poona District	22	12	...	...	...	...
Bijapur District	...	...	...	1	...	...
Dharwar District	...	...	...	...	61	24
Kanara District	...	...	8	...	...	...
Total	22	12	31	4	161	100
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.						
Anantapur District	...	...	6	...	...	...
North Arcot District	...	...	6	...	...	...
Bellary District	...	...	13	...	32(a)	18
Chingleput District	...	...	5	...	1(a)	1(a)
Chittoor District	...	...	4	...	...	1(a)
Coimbatore District	78	56	18	...	161	126
Coimbatore Town	...	...	...	...	...	1(a)
Ganjam District	2	1	33	1	...	...
Guntur District	9	7	17	...	...	...
South Kanara District	...	...	10	...	...	...
Kistna District	12	4	2	...	...	...
Kurnool District	...	...	24	6	...	...
Madura District	6	4	6	2	63(a)	58(a)
Calicut Town	...	...	...	...	1	1
Malabar District	6	1	1	...	...	...
Nellore District	...	...	6	...	...	...
Ramnad District	12	5	4	...	9	5
Salem District	...	...	20	1	59(a)	48(a)
Tanjore District	2	1	4	...	...	...
Tinnevelly District	...	...	5	...	...	...
Trichinopoly District	56	28	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam District	...	...	8	1	...	...
Madras Town	...	...	26	4	...	...
Total	183	107	218	15	326	259
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.						
Midnapur District	6	3	6	1	...	...
Hooghly District	1	1	...	...	...	...
Howrah District	38	19	*	4	...	...
24-Parganas District	25	30	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	18	12	3	2	...	...
Nadia District	4	4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad District	13	5	3	2	...	...
Khulna District	15	9	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur District	31	24	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri District	...	...	6	2	...	...
Rangpur District	250	199	5	3	...	...
Bogra District	57	40	...	...	...	...
Pabna District	*	25	...	...	...	...
Malda District	16	5	8	...	...	...
Dacca District	249	159	18	3	...	...
Mymensingh District	408	209	17	1	...	...
Faridpur District	78	40	7	1	...	...
Bakarganj District	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tippera District	117	99	...	...	...	...
Noakhali District	*	65	...	...	...	...
Chittagong District	*	1	*	3	...	...
Total	1,331	950	68	22	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA.						
Patna City†	15	15	...	...	...	...
Dinapore Town†	1	1	...	...	...	...
Patna District†	2	2	11	2	8	5
Gaya District	...	...	...	...	5	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA—contd.						
Shahabad District	...	...	4	2	...	...
Saran District	...	...	1	...	1	...
Muzaffarpur Town	...	...	...	...	7	9
Muzaffarpur District	...	...	...	...	7	6
Darbhanga District	13	7	...	...	41	34
Bhagalpur District	2	2	11	1	...	...
Purnea District	...	...	24	6	...	...
Santal Parganas District	...	2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack District	...	...	2	1	...	...
Balasore District	...	...	2	...	...	...
Puri Town	1	2	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hazaribagh District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Singhbhum District	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total	34	31	60	12	69	54
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Shahjahanpur District	4	3	...	...	...	...
Pilibhit District	3	4	...	...	5	3
Cawnpore District	...	...	...	...	19(b)	27(b)
Jaunpur District	...	4	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur District	...	...	...	...	9	8
Ballia District	...	...	...	...	64	39
Gorakhpur District	4†	8†	...	...	59†	42†
Azamgarh District	...	...	...	...	15	15
Basti District	20	4	...	...	13	7
Lucknow City	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rae Bareli District	21	17	...	...	...	...
Kheri District	3	3	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad District	393	321	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur District	218	180	...	...	...	...
Total	666	544	1	...	184	141
PUNJAB.						
Lahore District	...	...	18	1	...	...
Gujranwala District	...	...	...	...	20	15
Jhelum District	...	...	5	4	1	2
Rawalpindi District	...	...	...	...	111	93
Multan Town	...	...	13	13	...	...
Total	...	...	31	18	132	110
BURMA.						
Rangoon Town (Port)	7	4	...	...	11	11
Hanthawaddy District	1	1	...	...	1	1
Insein District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tharrawaddy District	...	...	...	...	6	6
Prome Town	...	...	...	...	16	16
Prome District	...	...	...	...	5	2
Bassein Town (Port)	...	...	...	...	1	1
Henzada District	4	4	1	1	6	6
Myaungmya District	...	...	6	...	...	...
Maubin District	...	...	...	...	3	2
Toungoo Town	...	...	...	...	6	4
Thaton District	7	7	...	...	...	...
Tavoy Town (Port)	6	6	...	...	...	...
Tavoy District	7	7	...	...	...	...
Mergui Town (Port)	6	6	...	...	...	...
Mergui District	4	3	...	...	...	...
Mandalay Town	...	...	...	4	26	18
Katha District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sagaing District	...	...	4	...	...	...
Thayetmyo Town	...	...	...	...	17	17
Meiktila District	...	...	...	...	15	15
Yamethin District	...	...	...	...	1	...
Myingyan District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	42	38	12		116	101

*Not furnished. (a) One imported. † Of previous week.

(b) Includes 8 attacks and 10 deaths of previous week.

B

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from Cholera, Small-pox and Plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during the week ending 3rd December 1921—*contd.*

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Narkhed Town	...	...	...	...	1	1
Katol Town	...	...	...	...	2	...
Nagpur District	...	...	...	...	10	6
Jubbulpore Cantonment	...	...	...	...	1	2
Jubbulpore Town	...	...	...	...	5	5
Sihora Town	...	...	...	...	5	2
Jubbulpore District	...	...	...	...	73	63
Damoh District	...	...	...	...	2(a)	2(a)
Mandla Town	...	...	...	...	17	10
Hoshangabad District	...	...	...	...	1(a)	1(a)
Narsingpur Town	...	...	...	...	7	6
Chhota Chhindwara Town.	...	...	...	...	21	16
Gadarwara Town	...	...	...	...	10	5
Akola District	...	...	...	...	3	2
Total	...	...	...	...	158	121
ASSAM.						
Cachar District	Not available.	10	Not available.	...	...	...
Sylhet District		110		2	...	...
Khasi and Jaintia Hills District		8		...	...	...
Goalpara District		106		...	...	...
Kamrup District		1		...	...	...
Darrang District		.		1	...	...
Nowgong District		122		...	...	..
Garo Hills District		5		...	...	...
Total		362		3	...	...

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES.						
Burma.						
Southern Shan States	...	...	...	...	1	1
MYSORE STATE.						
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Not available				15	13
Bangalore City					1	1
Bangalore District					16	16
Mysore City					16	13
Mysore District					55	33
Hassan District					14	11
Kadur District					13	15
Shimoga District					22	15
Chitaldroog District					30	18
Tumkur District					17	10
Total					199	145
HYDERABAD STATE.						
Raichur District	...	...	...	...	9	8
Osmanabad District	3	1	...	...	8	4
Total	3	1	...	...	17	12
Bombay.						
Kathiawar Agency		Not available.			17(b)	11(b)
GRAND TOTAL		2,045		75	1,280	1,055

(a) One imported (b) For two weeks.

NOTE.—Baluchistan—425 cases of and 372 deaths from cholera are reported to have occurred during November, 1921.

No. $\frac{41-133}{60}$, dated Simla, the 6th January, 1922.

Forwarded for information.

A. B. FRY, M.D., D.P.H., *Lieut. Colonel, I.M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

No. F.-34-Ests.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 12th January 1922.

ALLOTMENT OF CANDIDATES APPOINTED TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE IN 1921-22.

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen who have been appointed to the Indian Civil Service by nomination under the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915, are, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, allotted to the provinces shown against their names :—

Mr. R. C. Sen—Bengal.

Mr. K. A. Khan—United Provinces.

2. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that on arrival at Bombay these gentlemen shall ascertain from the Resident Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders as to their destinations await them. In the absence of any such orders, Mr. Sen should proceed to Calcutta and report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Mr. Khan should proceed to Allahabad and report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the local Governments concerned for information and guidance. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen mentioned therein.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1288-C.S.R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

Dated Delhi, the 10th January 1922.

ISSUE OF RULES PRESCRIBING THE FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS TO BE PRODUCED BY A GOVERNMENT SERVANT BEFORE RETURNING TO DUTY FROM LEAVE IN ASIA GRANTED ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue, under fundamental rule 71, the rules appended to this Resolution prescribing the form of medical certificate of fitness to be produced by a Government servant before returning to duty from leave in Asia granted on medical certificate.

2. These rules take effect from the 1st January 1922.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Advisers), all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments, the Auditor General, the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, all Accountants General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts, the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, the Examiner, Government Press Accounts, the Controller of War Accounts, the Examiner of Customs Accounts, the Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, Delhi, the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, the Audit Officer, Delhi (New Capital), and the Auditor of Government of India Sanctions.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under rule 71 of the fundamental rules prescribing the form of medical certificate to be produced by a Government servant before returning to duty from leave in Asia granted on medical certificate.

1. A Government servant who has taken leave in Asia on medical certificate may not return to duty until he has produced a medical certificate of fitness in the following form :—

"I, A. B., __________________ do hereby certify that I have examined C. D. of the ____________ Department and that I consider him fit to resume his duties in Government service."

2. If the Government servant on leave is a gazetted officer, such certificate should be signed by a commissioned medical officer or a medical officer in charge of a civil station. If the Government servant on leave is not a gazetted officer the authority under which the Government servant will be employed on return from leave may, in its discretion, accept a certificate signed by any registered medical practitioner.

No. 1289-C.S.R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Delhi, the 10th January 1922.

ORDER PRESCRIBING THE RATE OF EXCHANGE AT WHICH LEAVE-SALARY SHALL BE CONVERTED INTO STERLING.

RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of State for India in Council is pleased to make the following order, under fundamental rule 91, prescribing the rate of exchange at which leave-salary shall be converted into sterling :—

Leave-salary expressed in rupees, if paid at the Home Treasury or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, shall be converted into sterling at the rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers from Calcutta on London on the date on which each payment becomes due, the rate of exchange being subject to the following minima :—

(*a*) In respect of leave-salary due for the first four months of a period of leave on average pay . 1*s*. 4*d*. per rupee.

(*b*) In respect of all other leave-salary . . 1*s*. 6*d*. per rupee.

2. This order shall take effect from the 1st January 1922.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Advisers), all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments, the Auditor General, the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, all Accountants General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts, the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, the Examiner, Government Press Accounts, the Controller of War Accounts, the Examiner of Customs Accounts, the Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, Delhi, the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, the Audit Officer, Delhi (New Capital), and the Auditor of Government of India Sanctions.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1290-C.S.R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 10th January 1922.

RULES REGULATING THE GRANT OF LEAVE TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS OF CERTAIN CLASSES SERVING IN THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India are pleased to make, under fundamental rule 2, the rules annexed to this Resolution regulating the grant of leave to Government servants of certain classes serving in the Survey of India Department and not being members of the Upper Subordinate Service or of the establishments of the headquarters offices in Calcutta or Dehra Dun.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Advisers), all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments, the Auditor General, the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, all Accountants General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts, the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, the Examiner, Government Press Accounts, the Controller of War Accounts, the Examiner of Customs Accounts, the Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, Delhi, the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, the Audit Officer, Delhi (New Capital), and the Auditor of Government of India Sanctions.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Rules made under fundamental rule 2 governing the grant of leave to Government servants of certain classes serving in the Survey of India Department and not being members of the Upper Subordinate Service or of the establishments of the headquarters offices in Calcutta or Dehra Dun.

Rule 1.—These rules govern the grant of leave to Government servants of the following classes serving in the Survey of India Department and not being members of the Upper Subordinate Service or of the establishments of the headquarters offices in Calcutta or Dehra Dun :—

(*a*) Subordinates in superior service.

(*b*) Menials attached to parties or offices.

Rule 2.—In addition to leave under Chapter X of the fundamental rules, departmental leave may be granted in the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in rules 3 to 8.

Rule 3.—(*a*) Departmental leave may not be granted except to a Government servant whose services are temporarily not required.

(*b*) It may be granted during the recess by the head of the party or office to which the Government servant belongs: provided, in the case of a menial, that the officer granting the leave considers it desirable to re-employ the menial in the ensuing season.

(*c*) It may be granted at times other than the recess, for not more than six months at a time, by Superintendents in charge of circles or the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey, provided that the leave is granted in the interests of Government and not at the Government servant's own request; and leave so granted may in special cases be extended by the Surveyor-General up to a maximum of one year in all. Leave on medical certificate should never be regarded as granted in the interests of Government.

Rule 4.—Departmental leave may be granted on such leave-salary, not exceeding half-pay, as the officer granting the leave may think fit. The leave-salary is payable on return to duty after the expiration of the leave, and is not payable unless the Government servant returns to duty when required by his superior officer to do so. If, however, a Government servant dies while on departmental leave, his leave-salary up to the date of his death will be paid to his heirs.

Rule 5.—Departmental leave does not count as duty and will be debited to the leave account as though it were leave on half average pay.

Rule 6.—Departmental leave may be granted when no leave is due. Departmental leave granted shall not be taken into account when calculating the maximum amount of leave admissible under fundamental rule 81 (*a*).

Rule 7.—Departmental leave may be combined with any other kind of leave which may be due.

Rule 8.—When a Government servant subject to these rules holds a post in which the Surveyor-General considers that he is unlikely to be eligible for departmental leave in future, the Surveyor-General may, by special order in writing, declare that, with effect from such date, not being earlier than the Government servant's last return from departmental leave, as the Surveyor-General may fix, any balance of leave at debit in the Government servant's leave account shall be cancelled. All leave earned after such date will be credited as due in the Government servant's leave account, and all leave taken after such date, including departmental leave, if any, will be debited in it.

No. A.-74.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Delhi, the 12th January 1922.

CONSTITUTION OF A NATIONAL ELECTRO-TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR INDIA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RESOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER OF GOVERNMENT DELEGATES AT THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL CONGRESS OF ST. LOUIS IN SEPTEMBER 1904.

RESOLUTION.

In the year 1908 an International Electro-technical Commission was formed with its headquarters in London for the purpose of carrying out the following resolution of the Chamber of Government Delegates at the International Electrical Congress of St. Louis in September 1904:—

> "That steps should be taken to secure the co-operation of the technical Societies of the world by the appointment of a representative Commission to consider the question of the standardisation of the Nomenclature and Ratings of Electrical Apparatus and Machinery".

2. Under the Statutes of the Commission each self-governing country desiring to join the Commission is authorised to form an Electro-technical Committee for its own country. The question of constituting a National Committee for India was considered by the Government of India in 1910. It was, however, decided to postpone its organisation as the manufacture of electrical machinery in India was at that time on too small a scale to justify the formation of a Committee. The Government of India have, nevertheless, been represented at the meetings of the Commission and have subscribed regularly to its funds. Although little further progress has yet been made in the actual manufacture of electrical machinery in this country, the Government of India, after consultation with the more important firms interested in electrical matters in India, are of opinion that, in view of the large increase which has taken place in recent years in the sale and use of electrical machinery in this country, the time has now arrived when a local committee should be formed for the purpose of discussing points of interest specially relating to India, of forwarding to the Commission any resolutions which it may frame on the subject and, generally, of performing the functions of a National Committee.

3. According to the Statutes of the International Electro-technical Commission committees should be formed in each country by technical societies which deal with electrical engineering, either exclusively or in conjunction with other technical subjects, provided that such societies have been in existence for at least three years. In the absence of such technical societies a committee may be appointed by the Government. The Government of India are of opinion that the appointment of a National Committee may in the future most suitably be entrusted to the recently constituted Institution of Engineers (India), but as it was constituted as recently as the 13th September 1920 it will not possess the necessary authority until the 13th September 1923. For the intervening period the Government of India have therefore decided to constitute a National Electro-technical Committee for India under paragraph 3 of the Statutes of the Commission. The following gentlemen will form the first committee:—

1. A. C. Coubrough, Esq., C.B.E. (of Messrs. Mather and Platt, Limited, Calcutta).

2. A. Cochran, Esq., C.B.E., M.L.C., M.I.N.A., M.I.E. (India), A.M.I.E.S. (of Messrs. Burn and Company, Calcutta).

3. C. D. M. Hindley, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), Chairman, Port Trust, Calcutta.

4. The Committee will choose its own President and appoint a Secretary and proceed with its work in accordance with the Statutes of the International Electro-technical Commission. The subscription hitherto paid by the Government of India as a subvention to the Commission and towards the cost of its publication will in future be paid by the Committee to which the Government of India will until further orders make an annual grant of £130.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations; to all Departments of the Government of India; and to the Members of the Committee; and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1922.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th October 1921.

On and after 29th October and until further notice, Parts I, IV and V of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of 12th October 1920:—

In modification of the orders contained in the Home Department Circular Memorandum No. 4882, dated the 16th August 1901, the undersigned is directed to request that in future all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* may be sent to the Press not later than 4 P.M. on Thursdays. Exceptions may, however, be allowed in the case of really urgent matter which cannot be held over for the next *Gazette*, but the order in such cases should be signed by an officer not below the rank of an Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary.

G. F. WINN,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Rates of Subscription, including postage charges.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Part VI of the *Gazette of India* which formerly contained the Proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council is no longer published. The Debates of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly are now issued separately in handy book form. The price of copies of the Debates of the first Session held at Delhi during February and March 1921 varies according to the size of the publication; that of future issues has been fixed at eight annas for each day's Debate.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1922.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

3 January.

7749. B. Butler and W. Butler. *Improvements in or connected with stop cocks or valves.* ***February 9, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7750. B. Butler and W. Butler. *Improvements in or connected with stop cocks or valves.* ***February 9, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement)***

7751. L. E. Vining. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for preventing theft from closed compartments.*

7752. O. H. Lindberg and the North Eastern Railway Co. *Improved means for retarding or bringing rolling stock to rest.* ***February 19, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7753. K. Winkler. *An improved waterproofing composition.* ***January 6, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7754. D. C. Crowe. *Improvements in and relating to automatic or semi-automatic telephone systems.* ***March 4, 1920. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7755. C. Reid. *Improvements in burners for liquid fuel.* ***October 3, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7756. The Monarch Door Controller Co. Ld., and A. W. Reeves. *Improvements in or relating to spring suspension arrangements suitable for road vehicles but applicable also for other purposes.* ***June 22, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7757. J. Wildridge and Sinclair Ltd. *Improvements in artificial ice making.* ***May 10, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7758. J. White. *Improvements in or relating to golf balls and the like.*

7759. T. F. Redington. *Improvements in mechanical buffer couplers for railway or like vehicles.*

7760. J. MacLeod and H. Reid. *Improvements in locomotives.*

7761. C. H. Newton. *A machine for simultaneously printing words and figures.*

7762. W. B. Ballantine. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of ferro-chromium alloys.* ***January 19, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7763. N. W. McLachlan. *Improvements in electric relays.* ***January 5, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7764. Noiseless Typewriter Company, Inc. *Improvements in typewriting machines.*

7765. J. Flint. *A combined wheel and tyre for motor and other vehicles.*

7766. A. J. V. McDonnell. *Improvements in or relating to pocket sterilising cases for clinical thermometers.* ***January 12, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7767. J. A. McGrew and J. T. Loree. *Propulsion unit for vehicles.*

7768. Aktiebolaget Princeps. *Improvements in printing presses for the adjustment of the form rollers.*

4 January.

7769. Chari & Co. Ltd. *Improvements in or relating to the purification of salt.*

7770. F. Goldberg. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for raising liquids.*

7771. Eureka Metallurgical Co. *Improvements in or relating to the concentration of ores and minerals.*

7772. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to material for incandescent lamp filaments.*

7773. J. A. Faulkner and A. L. Latimer. *Improvements relating to collars for wear.*

7774. Compression Starter and Switchgear Co. Ltd. and R. Lomax. *Improvements in electric lamp holders.*

7775. J. G. Robinson, R. A. Thom and Superheater Corporation Ld. *Improvements in steam superheaters.* ***February 7, 1921. (Date claimed under arrangement.)***

7776. T. G. Allen. *Improvements in or relating to systems of raising liquids.* ***January 25, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7777. J. A. Colquhoun. *Improvements in processes for burning bricks with solid fuels.*

7778. D. C. Saha Choudhury. *Automatic Charka.*

5 January.

7779. G. W. Gregory. *Improvements in apparatus for chopping food stuffs.*

7780. Ransomes and Rapier Ld., and Sir F. W. S. Stokes. *Improvements in or relating to mechanically operated railway or like turntables.*

7781. T. Zweigbergk. *Improvements in and relating to electric motor control systems.* ***January 21, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7782. Vickers Ld. and W. Pool. *Improvements in or relating to pumping devices.* ***January 28, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7783. P. Dey. *Accessories for making "Charka" automatic.*

6 January.

7784. E. C. Poultney, A. H. Gilling and Yorkshire Engine Co. Ld. *Improvements in or relating to fluid pressure braking apparatus.*

7 January.

7785. F. J. J. Gorman. *Improved shackle coupling.*

7786. R. Ratcliffe. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for stripping or cleaning the flats of carding engines.* ***January 13, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7787. R. Ratcliffe. *Improvements in or relating to combing apparatus for the flats of carding engines.* ***January 13, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

APPLICATION OF WHICH THE DATE HAS BEEN CHANGED.

No. 6607, ante-dated 24th December 1920.

No. 6643, ante-dated 31st July 1919.

No. 6566. The claim to priority date 28th January 1920, has been abandoned in favour of the date of the application, *i.e.*, 19th January 1921.

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

6306. The International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to centrifugal compressors and the like.*

6492. R. J. Dennett. *Improvements in or relating to the driving mechanism for fare, number or value recording drums for taximeters, calculating machines, counters, speedometers and the like.*

6515. Col. Sir H. Goold-Adams and J. Mitchell. *Improvements relating to couplers for railway and other vehicles* ***(Dated as of 21 April 1920 under Reciprocal Arrangement.)***

6523. A. Rollason. *Improvements relating to the production of ammonia.*

6530. R. J. Dennett. *Improvements in or relating to taximeters.*

6539. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld. *Improvements in air cooling apparatus particularly applicable to the cooling of electrical machines.*

6540. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to the ventilation and cooling of electrical or other machines.*

6541. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to ventilation and cooling of electrical or other machines.*

6542. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to the ventilation and cooling of electrical or other machines.*

6566. C. H. Verity. *Synchronisation of machines for recording and reproducing sounds and movements.*

6607. H. Plauson and J. A. Vielle. *Improvements in electrodes and electrolysis.* ***(Dated as of 24 December 1920 under Reciprocal Arrangement.)***

6608. P. & M. Co. *Improvements in devices for preventing longitudinal creeping movements of railroad rails.*

6609. P. & M. Co. *Improvements in devices for proventing longitudinal creeping movements of railroad rails.*

6610. G. A. Montgomery and The Guiberson Corporation. *Improvements in under-reamers.*

6628. L'Air Liquide, Societe Anonyme Pour L'Etude et L'Exploitation des Procedes Georges Claude. *Improvements in or relating to processes and apparatus for the direct synthesis of ammonia.*
6630. K. Farah. *Improvements in combination folding beds and chairs.*
6643. A. E. Tattersall. *Improvements in or relating to railway signalling apparatus.* (**Dated as of 31 July 1919, under Reciprocal Arrangement.**)
6654. W. H. Burstall and W. Adamson. *Improvements in or relating to elevating gear for pump rods.*
6699. R. F. Hall. *Improvements in or relating to machines for the manufacture of glass articles*
6712. W. J. Sherrington. *Improvements in or relating to mudguards for vehicles.*
6804. K. R. Vacha. *Motor number box.*
6878. Gillette Safety Razor Co. *Improved case or container for small articles.*
6950. R. Whitworth and Saxby & Farmer (India), Ld. *Improvements in and relating to block instruments for railways and in methods of working the same.*
7029. S. H. Armitage. *Improvements in the process of extracting fibre from cocoanut husks.*
7068. Kauri Timber Co., Ld. *An improved wooden panel.*
7193. J. McA Long. *Improvements in the method of and means for making ice cream.*
7197. A. E. Tattersall. *Improvements in or relating to railway signalling systems and apparatus.* (**Dated as of January 10, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.**)
7268. Sundar Mull. *Improvements in lamp chimneys of sheet metal and mica.*
7302. Y. N. Gore. *Water and pressure regulating device for use with taps on water supply systems.*
7326. L. G. Preston, H. Morris-Airey, G. Shearing, and C. L. Fortescue. *Improvements in and relating to the generation of continuous waves for wireless telegraphy and telephony by thermionic valves supplied direct from a low frequency polyphase circuit.* (**Dated as of December 6, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.**)
7373. J. J. Rawlings and The Rawlplug Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to tubular wall plugs made from string or like material.*
7374. J. J. Rawlings and The Rawlplug Co., Ld. *An improved plug or socket for receiving screws or like fastenings.*
7466. E. Cleary. *Improvements in and relating to burners for burning oil and other liquid fuel.*
7541. T. L. Eckersley. *Improvements in or relating to aerials for use in wireless signalling.* (**Dated as of January 4, 1921, under reciprocal arrangement.**)

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at annas eight each.

1788. F. Aldendorff. *Method of interconnecting lines by electromechanically controlled switches.*
6003. Societe Fraenaise Radio Electrique. *Improvements in electromagnetic wave signalling systems.*
6009. M. Latour. *Improvements in and relating to electromagnetic wave receiving systems.*
6012. Societe Francaise Radio Electrique. *Improvements in electromagnetic wave transmission systems.*
6136. Hall Research Corporation. *Improvements in methods of and apparatus for receiving signals by wireless telegraphy.*
6330. W. H. Dorman & Co., Ld., & J. Hanson. *Wave transmission generator.*
6331. W. H. Dorman & Co., Ld., & J. Hanson. *New or improved rivetting machine.*
6354. Sir C. H. Bedford and Burmah Oil Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of alcohol.*
6355. Sir C. H. Bedford and Burmah Oil Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of alcohol.*
6380. A. E. Allum. *Improvements in ventilators as used in militarg and civilian helmets.*
6394. The Quick Engineering Co. Proprietary Ld. *Improvements in hauling or straining devices.*
6422. E. F. Huth, G. m. b. H. *Method of connection to produce electric oscillations with vacuum tubes.*
6431. Buffalo Refractory Corporation. *Improvements in refractory composition.*
6432. Buffalo Refractory Corporation. *Improvements in non-recrystallised refractory composition.*
6462. P. C. Saccaggio. *Improved apparatus for operating the brakes of railway and other vehicles and for other purposes.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

6110. A. M. Byers Co.
6139. Steel, Martin and McCarthy.
6176. Williams.
6268. Hume.
6269. Schroeter.
6356. Marriott.
6411. Societe Anonyme Kummler and Matter.
6671. Fulton Iron Works Co.
6730. Kennedy.
6733. Elbourne and Dewdney.
6748. Martin and Richards.
6796. Creed & Co., Ld., Polley and Creed.
6853. Banger.
6919. Moorshead.
6920. Moorshead.
6948. Surridge.
6949. Raitt.
6970. Roe.
6996. Pethoud.
7006. Minnitt.
7013. Lawrence and Lawrence.
7015. Arutunoff.
7085. Schafer.
7093. International General Electric Co., Inc.
7095. Dutt.
7154. Khanna.
7169. Raje.
7201. International General Electric Co., Inc.
7248. Cockerton and Genatosan, Ld.
7258. Gesellschaft Fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m. b. H.
7273. Cliftophone, Ld.
7282. Luard and Peckitt.

PATENTS SEALED.

6156. Stuart Electrolytic Cells, Inc.
6197. Muhlfeld and Caracristi.
6199. Muhlfeld and Caracristi.
6200. Muhlfeld and Caracristi.
6201. Muhlfeld.
6210. Rautenstrauch.
6227. Eustege.
6449. W. H. Dorman & Co. Hanson & Hanson.
6499. de Neve.
6501. Candy Filter Co., Ld.
6550. Baker.
6562. Lulham.
6741. Fasting.
6798. Kalsy and Amin Chand.
6802. Watson.
6810. Moorshead.
7125. Courteen.
7133. Siemens Brothers & Co., Ld.
7137. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

578 of 1909. Jackson. (To 21st December 1923.)
598 of 1909. Jackson. (To 11th February 1923.)
231 of 1910. Jackson. (To 29th July 1923.)
290 of 1910. Stock. (To 9th January 1923.)
607 of 1910. Forbes. (To 6th January 1923.)
1 of 1911. Jackson. (To 8th March 1923.)
43 of 1911. Jackson. (To 11th April 1923.)
387 of 1911. Grob. (To 7th February 1923.)
401 of 1911. Societe Anonyme Electrometallurgique Procedes Paul Girod. (To 21st February 1923.)
557 of 1911. Jackson. (To 13th March 1923.)
652 of 1911. Jackson. (To 13th March 1923.)
683 of 1911. Hess Flume Co. (To 27th January 1923.)
737 of 1911. Dicker. (To 17th January 1923.)
20 of 1912. Belanger Spinning Process Co. (To 9th January 1923.)
27 of 1912. Automatic Welding Co. (To 15th January 1923.)
199 of 1912. Bowles. (To 22nd April 1923.)
292 of 1912. Jackson. (To 10th June 1923.)
438 of 1912. Jackson. (To 9th September 1923.)
780 of 1913. Paterson. (To 24th February 1923.)
819 of 1913. Schmidt's Superheating Co., (1910) Ltd. (To 10th March 1923.)
1394 of 1914. Sheffield and ors. (To 2nd January 1923.)
1445 of 1914. Spencer. (To 2nd February 1923.)
1536 of 1914. Jackson. (To 16th March 1923.)
1927 of 1914. Jackson. (To 9th November 1923.)
1703 of 1914. Reid. (To 10th June 1923.)
1463 of 1914. Emanuel and ors. (To 16th February 1923.)
2154 of 1915. Uberoi Ld. (To 31st May 1923.)
1984 of 1915. Farr. (To 7th January 1923.)
2011 of 1915. Gifkins & anr. (To 2nd February 1923.)

2470 of 1916. Zwicky. (To 7th February 1923.)
2499 of 1916. Paterson. (To 29th February 1923.)
2743 of 1916. Cook & ors. (To 25th September 1922.)
2471 of 1916. Schouboe. (To 7th February 1923.)
2421 of 1916. Robinson. (To 3rd January 1923.)
2465 of 1916. Grimshaw and anr. (To 4th February 1923.)
2551 of 1916. Holgate. (To 11th April 1923.)
2445 of 1916. Bristow. (To 20th January 1923.)
2995 of 1917. Humphreys. (To 28th March 1923.)
2859 of 1917. West. (To 2nd January 1923.)
2981 of 1917. Fraymouth. (To 17th March 1923.)
2905 of 1917. Blanc. (To 22nd January 1923.)
3398 of 1917. Marshall. (To 12th November 1923.)
2978 of 1917. Marshall and another. (To 12th March 1923.)
3958 of 1918. Marshall. (To 23rd October 1923.)
3492 of 1918. Lipman. (To 17th January 1923.)
3512 of 1918. Jensen. (To 1st February 1923.)
3513 of 1918. Jensen. (To 1st February 1923.)
3514 of 1918. Jensen. (To 1st February 1923.)
3515 of 1918. Jensen. (To 1st February 1923.)
3555 of 1918. Nelson. (To 21st February 1923.)
3529 of 1918. Boyd & ors. (To 5th February 1923.)
6897 of 1921. Jerram and ors. (To 2nd June 1923.)
6871 of 1921. Reid. (To 29th January 1923.)
1600 of 1914. Bell. (To 15th April 1923.)
1561 of 1914. Nobel's Explosives Co., Ld. (To 30th March 1923.)
6428 of 1920. L'Air Liquide Societe Anonyne Pour L'Etude Et L'Exploitation des Procedes Georges Claude. (To 22nd January 1923.)

APPLICATION FOR RESTORATION OF LAPSED PATENT UNDER SECTION 16.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made under Section 16 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, for the restoration of the following patent granted to S. A. Kapadia:—

No. 2668 of 1916. An improved process and apparatus for preserving fruits, vegetables grains and other organic substances.

This patent ceased on the 17th July 1921 owing to the non-payment of the prescribed renewal fee, and its cessation was notified in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 29th October 1921. Any person may give notice of opposition to restoration by leaving patent form No. 5 at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on or before the 25th February 1922.

APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT UNDER SECTION 17.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the following application to amend, may at any time within three months of the date of this Gazette give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

No. 6370. Frederick William Mennell, of Lyons Range, Calcutta, seeks leave to amend the specification of his application for a patent numbered as above. The proposed amendments are as follows :—

Page 1. Add the following in continuation of para 2. :—

In a further alternative form of my invention the lever Grip' may be converted into a rocking lever by means of a slot cut near the head of the lever and mounted on the standard which latter in that event would be provided with a larger aperture and a bar or pin across the top which bar passing through the slot in the lever, is in contact with the top, bottom of the slot cut in the lever, serves as a fulcrom to open the lever grip.

Page 1. Insert the following in continuation of line 20 :—

Figure 7 is a plan and figure 8 a sectional elevation of an alternative form of construction of my file.

Page 2. Insert the following as a separate para. after line 36 :—

Referring to figures 7 and 8 the head of the standard 6 is cut to permit the insertion of the lever 7 and a bar or pin across the top of the standard passes through the slot 5 of the lever 7. The action of depressing the mounted member 3 causes the top part of the slot 5 to come into contact with the bar or pin fixed to the top of standard 6 thus imparting rise to the lever 7 and as the mounted member 3 is further depressed the lever 7 rises rapidly, the slot 5 enabling the hinged end of the lever 7 to be carried down to its fullest extent thus imparting full rise to the opposite splayed out end of the lever 7. On release of the pressure the bottom part of the slot 6 on coming into contact with the bar or pin through the action of the spring closes the File.

Page 3. Add the following two claims after claim 6 :—

7. A File for letter papers and the like wherein the lever grip has a slot cut near the head through which a bar or pin at the top of the standard is passed and the top and bottom of the slot on coming into contact with the bar or pin serves as a fulcrum to open and close the lever grip and to maintain pressure on the upper face of the mounted member which forms the file.

8. A File substantially as claimed made in miniature to be either used separately as a letter clip or rivetted to a suitably sized piece of mail board, wood or metal.

Add two new Figures (Figures VII and VIII) to the drawings.

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1909.

626. (Robertson).

1912.

534. (Rechnitzer).

1914.

1883. (Still). 1892. (Rogers).

1915.

2327. (Okada).

1917.

3308. (Mahindra and anr.). 3311. (Heenan and Froude Ld.). 3314. (Griffith). 3315. (Weston). 3316. (Seatherton). 3317. (Morrison). 3318. (Turner and anr.). 3319. (Hari Shanker). 3320. (Garbis). 3322. (Das). 3325. (Sunbeam Motor Car Co. Ld., and anr.) 3326. (Sunbeam Motor Car Co. Ld., and anr.). 3329. (Hari Shanker). 3332. (Garbis). 3334. (Murphy). 3336. (Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ld.).

DESIGNS ENTERED IN THE REGISTER.

(From 3rd to 7th January 1922.)

Class No. 11. No. 10689. K. F. Master, of Baroda Camp. Baroda Residency Post Office, 25th August 1921.

Class 6. No. 10961. William Thomlinson Ld., of Greenbank Leather Works, 450, Dumbarton Road, Partick, Glasgow, Scotland, 5th December 1921.

Class 3. No. 10820. Walter William Phillips, of 142, 144 and 146 Old Street, London, E. C. 1., England, 18th October 1921. (***Dated as of 2nd July 1921, under Reciprocal Arrangement.***)

EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT IN DESIGN.

Class 14. Nos. 5341-5343. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., of St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England, January 29, 1917. (Copyright in designs extended for five years.)

Class 13. No. 5460. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., of St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England, March 22, 1917. (Copyright in designs extended for five years.)

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

***Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911,**

the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, the Indian Patents and Desig-s (Amendment) Act, 1920 and the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Amendment Act, 1920, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. *Printed Specifications* of applications for patents, which have been accepted (8 annas per copy), may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BARODA	Department of Commerce and Industries.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
PATNA	Secretariat Library, Government of Bihar and Orissa.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANCHI	Office of the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

V. LOUGH,
Controller of Patents and Designs

NOTICE.

Indian Mines Act.

EXAMINATIONS FOR COLLIERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

Dhanbad, 30th September 1921.

Examinations will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad :—

First Class Examination—13th, 14th and 15th February 1922—Fee Rs. 15 (fifteen).

Second Class Examination—20th, 21st and 22nd February 1922—Fee Rs. 8 (eight).

Applications on the prescribed forms, complete in all details and with fees, must reach the office of the Chief Inspector of Mines at least one month before the dates fixed for the examinations, otherwise they will not be considered.

Particulars of the examination and the prescribed forms of application can be obtained from—

The Chief Inspector of Mines in India,
Post Box No. 60,
Dhanbad P. O., E. I. Ry.

R. R. SIMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. W. C. SANDES, Major,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3¼ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *RESIDUAL ALKALOID* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid,* which contains about 40 per cent. of *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID,* are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system,* and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 25th April 1921 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 48 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery.	„ 49 „
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	„ 50 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE AND CINCHONA SULPHATE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 21 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	„ 22 „

(Only small quantities available when in stock.)

CINCHONA FEBRIFUCE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 10 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	„ 11 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	„ 14 „
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form and Residual Alkaloid (when in stock).	„ 9 „

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	„ 14 „

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. boxes.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box (when in stock).
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box (when in stock).

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
Government reserve the right to alter the prices without notice.
Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ½ lb. 4 As.; ¾ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab. 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab. 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab. 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1922

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th January 1922.

Circles of Issue.	Total amount of notes in circulation.	Reserve. — Coin and Bullion. — In India. — Silver Coin	In India. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In India. — Silver Bullion under coinage.	In England. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In England. — Silver Bullion.	In His Majesty's Dominions — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In transit — Silver Bullion.	Securities (Purchase Price). — Held in India.	Securities — Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	52,44,36,641	9,58,74,978	5,00,04,056	3,80,40,537	...	...	...	...	...	69,39,40,946	5,84,86,829	93,93,47,346	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R62,28,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. The increase in column 10 is due to the issue of 3 months' Treasury Bills of the nominal value of Rs. 1,00,00,000 at Rs 98-4-0 per cent. and renewal of Bills of the nominal value of Rs. 2,09,00,000 at Rs. 95-10-0 per cent. (b) Nominal value—R15,89,50,000 British Treasury Bills.
Cawnpore	8,37,65,595	13,22,67,864	1,04,03,655									14,26,71,519	
Lahore	17,39,99,611	8,79,45,704	1,33,57,910									10,13,03,614	
Bombay	52,67,90,661	19,99,80,187	13,91,48,580	40,18,867								34,31,47,634	
Karachi	7,37,17,224	3,62,69,955	14,69,135	...								3,77,39,090	
Madras	14,53,75,011	8,31,75,801	2,48,60,965	...								10,80,36,766	
Rangoon	21,54,60,527	5,44,70,821	39,43,360	...	...	...		...			...	5,84,14,181	
Total	1,74,35,45,270	69,99,85,310	24,31,87,661	4,20,59,404	...	...	...	...	...	69,39,40,946	5,84,86,829	1,73,06,60,150	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue	1,28,85,120	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another										...	
Total Circulation R	1,73,06,60,150									Total Reserve R		1,73,06,60,150	
Increase +; decrease — as compared with previous week's statement	+53,42,629	—46,18,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+99,55,625	+5,260		

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending the 7th January 1922.
The gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 7th January 1922, amounted to *nil*.
The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 56·52.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Imperial Bank of India on the 31st December 1921.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT.		INDIAN WAR LOAN.			2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN.				5 per cent Loan 1945-55.	Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds 1930.	Five year 6 per cent. Bonds 1926.	Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds 1931.	TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.					
Balance of 15th December 1921 . . .	19,17,100	59,56,200	2,97,52,700	1,21,41,300	38,36,200	29,24,850	28,100	40,17,200	3,64,550	100	9,50,300	16,125	12,000	45,100	1,74,650	3,58,200	21,57,400	1,02,44,800	21,83,400	7,70,80,275
Add—																				
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London .	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 9th December 1921 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 15th and 31st December 1921 . .	...	...		200	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
	19,17,100	59,56,200	2,97,52,700	1,21,41,500	38,36,200	29,27,850	28,100	40,17,200	4,64,550	100	9,50,300	16,125	12,000	45,100	1,74,650	3,58,200	21,57,400	1,02,44,800	21,83,400	7,71,83,475
Deduct—																				
Amount written off in the London Registers . . .	...	68,100	4,300	21,100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	100	...	...	...	...	...	58,000	...	1,61,400
Balance on 31st December 1921 . . .	19,17,100	58,88,100	2,97,48,400	1,21,20,400	38,28,700	29,27,850	28,100	40,17,200	4,64,550	100	9,48,000	16,025	12,000	45,100	1,74,650	3,58,200	21,57,400	1,01,86,800	21,83,400	7,70,22,075

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Octr. 1921 Enfaced from India 12,714 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,295 lakhs.
" 1st Novr. 1921 " 15th Novr. " ditto ditto ...
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 2 " ditto 7 lakhs.
" 1st Decr. " " 15th Decr. " ditto 2 " ditto 1 lakh.
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 1 " ditto 2 lakhs.

12,719 " 13,305 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA:
Calcutta, the 5th January 1922.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 30th December 1921.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscribed Capital	11,23,96,000	0	0	Government Securities	11,12,16,000	0	0
Capital paid up	5,62,24,000	0	0	Other authorized securities under the Act	1,32,59,000	0	0
Reserve	3,91,79,000	0	0	Loans	18,67,43,000	0	0
Public Deposits	6,79,99,000	0	0	Cash Credits	25,25,83,000	0	0
Other Deposits	64,90,62,000	0	0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	10,28,38,000	0	0
Loans against securities *per contra*	39,91,000	0	0	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	2,01,000	0	0
Contingent liabilities	......			Bullion	9,000	0	0
Sundries	1,89,45,000	0	0	Dead Stock	2,38,93,000	0	0
				Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities *per contra*	.....		
				Sundries	80,73,000	0	0
				Balances with other Banks	10,01,000	0	0
					69,98,16,000	0	0
				Cash	13,55,84,000	0	0
RUPEES	83,54,00,000	0	0	RUPEES	83,54,00,000	0	0

The above balance sheet includes—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits in London	42,400	0	0
Advances in London	344,500	0	0
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	62,794	0	0

N. M. MURRAY (*offg.*),
Managing Governor.

Percentage 18·32
Bank Rate 7 per cent.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.
The Treasury, Calcutta.

MEMORANDUM.

The 12th January 1922.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st December 1921 in England amounted to £40,293,582 and was held in the following form:—

	£
1. Gold in India	...
2. Cash at the Bank of England	3,242
3. British Government Securities (value as on 30th September last)	19,520,157
4. British Government Securities since purchased	20,770,183
TOTAL	40,293,582

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Treasury, Calcutta.

Treasury Bills sold and paid off during the week ending 7th January 1922 and the amount outstanding at the end of the week.

	Sold in				Total paid off.	Total outstanding on the 9th January 1922.
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.		
3 months' Bills	1,00,00,000	...	...	(a) 1,00,00,000	(b) 2,10,75,000	(c) 1,05,94,40,000
6 months' Bills	26,60,000	11,75,000	5,00,000	43,35,000		
9 months' Bills	55,000	1,10,000	...	1,65,000		
12 months' Bills	2,09,50,000	15,000	..	(b) 2,09,65,000		
TOTAL	3,36,65,000	13,00,000	5,00,000	3,54,65,000	2,10,75,000	1,05,94,40,000

(a) Issued to Paper Currency Reserve.
(b) Includes 2,09,00,000 issued to Paper Currency Reserve.
(c) " 62,26,00,000 " " " "

The 10th January 1922.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES.

Scarcity Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Allahabad, the 6th January 1922.

No. 2-S-11.—The Shrimad Dayanand Orphanage, Lucknow, registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860, having withdrawn its application for the acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, of certain plots of land in Lucknow for the purposes of the said orphanage, it is hereby notified for general information that the agreement entered into between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the said orphanage, and published with this Government's Notification No. 187-S-11, dated the 22nd August 1921, is hereby cancelled.

By order of the Governor in Council,
G. B. F. MUIR,
Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 6th January 1922.

No. 28-3.—Mr. T. P. Ghose, Assistant to the Forest Chemist, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is granted leave on average pay for two months from 2nd January 1922, or subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

P. H. CLUTTERBUCK,
Inspector General of Forests.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 4th January 1922.

No. 8784-*An*.—Rai Sahib J. P. Dutt, B. A., Assistant Controller of War Accounts, was granted privilege leave for 20 days in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 5371-An., dated the 24th September 1921.

No. 8785-*An*.—The following promotions and reversions of Deputy Examiners in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Waziristan Force, have been made :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. R. T. Bhave	Officiating Deputy Examiner.	Deputy Examiner (Temporary).	From the 2nd to the 4th May 1921.
	Ditto	Accountant	From the 21st May 1921.
„ P. Sarangapani Mudaliar	Accountant	Officiating Deputy Examiner.	From the 2nd to the 4th May 1921.
„ C. V. Chetty	Deputy Examiner (Temporary).	Ditto	From the 19th May 1921.
„ A. Venkatachari	Officiating Deputy Examiner.	Accountant	Ditto.
	Accountant	Officiating Deputy Examiner.	From the 1st June to the 22nd September 1921.
„ Har Saran Das	Deputy Examiner (Temporary).	Ditto	From the 21st May 1921.
	Officiating Deputy Examiner.	Deputy Examiner (Temporary).	From the 24th May 1921.
„ Jagat Ram	Accountant	Officiating Deputy Examiner.	Ditto.
	Officiating Deputy Examiner.	Deputy Examiner (Temporary).	From the 1st June 1921.
„ C. Kuppuswamy Mudaliar	Accountant	Ditto	From the 25th June 1921.
„ T. Muniswamy Chetty	Do.	Officiating Deputy Examiner.	From the 1st July 1921.
„ A. N. Mukerjee	Do.	Ditto	From the 2nd to the 19th August 1921 and again from the 26th August 1921.
„ Rose Meyer	Do.	Ditto	From the 29th August 1921.

Delhi, the 7th January 1922.

No. 8909-*An*.—Mr. G. A. Lavate, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command and Poona District, has been granted privilege leave for 6 months, with effect from the 2nd January 1922.

No. 8910-*An*.—Mr. N. R. Mudaliar, Accountant in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Baluchistan District, has been appointed as a Deputy Examiner (temporary) in that office, with effect from the 9th December 1921.

No. 8911-*An*.—The following officiating Deputy Examiners in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore District, have been appointed as Deputy Examiners (temporary) in that office with effect from the dates shown against each :—

Mr. Har Charan Singh from the 5th September 1921.

Mr. P. Banerjee from the 8th September 1921.

Mr. Bir Bikram Singh from the 28th November 1921.

No. 8912-*An*.—Mr. B. L. Suri, officiating Deputy Examiner in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore District, reverted to his own grade, with effect from the 15th December 1921.

No. 8913-*An*.—Mr. B. N. Sircar, Accountant in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore District, has been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner in that office, with effect from the 15th December 1921.

Delhi, the 9th January 1922.

No. 8932-*An*.—Mr. Ghulam Rasool Sahib, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, has been granted privilege leave o medical grounds for 6 months with effect from the 28th November 1921.

No. 8933-*An*.—Mr. M. Vankataswami Naidu, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras District, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 11 days with effect from the 3rd January 1922.

No. 8934-*An*.—Mr. J. Browne, Deputy Examiner in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras District, was granted, on medical grounds, furlough on full average salary for 4 months in continuation of the privilege leave for 6 months granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notifications Nos. 2860-An , and 3469-An., dated the 1st July and 14th August 1920, respectively.

(NOTE :—This cancels Military Accounts Department Notification No. 840-An., dated the 22nd December 1920.)

No. 8935-*An*.—Mr. A. P. Naicker, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Presidency and Assam District, has been granted privilege leave on medical grounds for 4 months and 6 days with effect from the 20th October 1921.

No. 8936-*An*.—Mr. E. M. Young, Accountant, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Peshawar District, has been appointed as Deputy Examiner (temporary) in that office, with effect from the 17th December 1921.

No. 8937-*An*.—Mr. Shanker Dass, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Peshawar District, reverted to his own grade with effect from the 17th December 1921, but has been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner from the same date.

No. 8938-*An*.—Mr. Salig Ram, Officiating Deputy Examiner in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Peshawar District, reverted to his own grade from the 17th December 1921.

No. 8939-*An*.—Mr. J. C. Mukerjee, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore District, has been granted privilege leave from the 3rd to the 21st January 1922.

No. 8940-*An*.—Mr. S. K. Banerjee, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore District, has been granted privilege leave on medical grounds, from the 24th December 1921 to the 18th February 1922 in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 7657-An., dated the 29th November 1921.

No. 8941-*An*.—Mr. G. V. Ghate, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Central Provinces District, reverted to his own grade, with effect from the 14th December 1921.

A. W. DALDY, Colonel,
Offg. Military Accountant-General.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 15th December 1921.

No. 209.—In the first and second paragraphs of rule 13 of Northern India Salt Revenue Department Notification No. 80, dated the 1st July 1921, for the word "postage" substitute "postage paid" on bearing covers.

G. FANTHOME,
Personal Assistant to Commissioner.

The 4th January 1922.

No. 234.—In paragraph 3, rule 9 of Notification No. 80 of 1st July 1921, the third sentence shall read as follows : "For Khewra and Warcha salt payment shall be made for 250, 275, and 300 bags in respect of waggon-loads of 500, 550, and 600 maunds."

C. F. STRICKLAND,
Officiating Commissioner, N. E. Salt Revenue.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER. AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ajmer, the 4th January 1922.

No. 65-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of the Opium Act 1878 (I of 1878), and subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following forms of license for use in Ajmer-Merwara under the rules published in his office Notification No. 830-1427, dated the 8th June 1918:—

FORM I.

LICENSE FOR THE VEND OF MORPHIA DRUGS OTHERWISE THAN ON PRESCRIPTION.

(Under rule 24(1) of the Morphia Rules.)

Ajmer, dated the 192 .

No. of license————————

Name and description of licensed dealer————————

Place of business of licensed dealer————————

The licensed dealer, named above, and hereinafter called the licensee, is hereby authorised by the Collector of Ajmer-Merwara to possess and sell morphia drugs from the date of this license up to the 31st day of March 19 , subject to the following conditions :—

CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee shall be bound by the provisions of the Opium Act and any general or special rules prescribed or which may, from time to time, be prescribed thereunder.

2. This license is not transferable.

3. The licensee shall obtain the drugs either by direct importation from a foreign country, or from a licensed dealer in the district of Ajmer-Merwara or in any province of British India, or by manufacture from opium or morphia drugs lawfully possessed by him, and shall not receive or have in his possession the drugs otherwise obtained. The importation of the drugs by means of the post is absolutely prohibited.

4. The licensee shall not keep or sell the drugs in any place except the premises described above.

5. The licensee shall sell, otherwise than on prescription, to—

(a) A licensed chemist or dealer of morphia drugs in the district of Ajmer-Merwara or in any other part of British India, holding passes for the transport or export of the drugs.

(b) An approved practitioner,

(c) An approved practitioner in managing or supervising charge of a hospital or dispensary, who has been authorised by the Collector, by a general or special order, to possess such quantity of morphia drugs in such manner as may be specified in such order,

(d) A person holding a pass granted by a Resident or Political Agent in any Native State or foreign territory, duly countersigned by the Collector of Ajmer-Merwara morphia drugs not exceeding the quantity which such dealer, chemist, practitioner or person may lawfully possess.

6. The licensee shall maintain correct accounts of all transactions; such accounts to show in respect of each receipt, the source of supply and the quantity received and, in respect of each issue, the quantity issued and the name and address of the person to whom it is issued.

7. The licensee shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of every person employed by him in carrying on his business and of all his servants, as if the said acts and omissions were his own.

8. The licensee shall file in support of his accounts of receipts the customs receipts for duty paid or invoices of supplies obtained otherwise than by import by sea, and in support of his accounts of issues, receipts from the persons to whom the issues are made or the orders on which they are made.

9. The licensee shall on requisition by the Collector or by any officer duly authorised by the Collector, deliver up his license for amendment or for the issue of a fresh license.

10. The licensee shall submit to the Collector, on the 1st day of every quarter, correct quarterly statements showing the quantity of morphia drugs received by him during the quarter, the quantity sold by him and the quantity remaining in his possession.

11. On the demand of any officer specially or generally authoried by the Collector or by the District Excise Officer, the licensee shall at once produce and submit, for inspection, his license and his stock of morphia drugs and the books and papers referring to his transaction in morphia drugs under the license.

Signature of licensee. Signature of Collector.

FORM II.

LICENSE FOR THE VEND OF MORPHIA DRUGS ON PRESCRIPTION ONLY.

(Under rule 24(2) of the Morphia Rules.)

Ajmer, dated the 192 .

No. of license———————

Name and description of licensed chemist———————

Place of business of licensed chemist———————

The licensed chemist, named above, and hereinafter called the licensee, is hereby authorised by the Collector of Ajmer-Merwara to possess and sell morphia drugs from the date of this license up to the 31st day of March 19 , subject to the following conditions, and subject to the payment of Rs. 5 as license fee :—

CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee shall be bound by the provisions of the Opium Act, 1878, and any general or special rules prescribed or which may, from time to time, be prescribed thereunder.

2. The license is not transferable.

3. The licensee shall not have in his possession at any one time more than ——————* ounces of morphia drugs, and shall obtain the drugs either by direct importation from a foreign country or from a licensed dealer in the district of Ajmer-Merwara or in any province of British India, or by manufacture from opium or morphia drugs lawfully possessed by him and shall not receive or have in his possession the drugs otherwise obtained. The importation of the drugs by means of the post is absolutely prohibited.

4. The licensee shall not keep or sell the drug in any place except the premises described above.

5. (a) The licensee shall sell morphia drugs only on prescription and in such quantity and for the use of such person only as may be specified in the prescription.

NOTE.—"Prescription" means a prescription given by an approved practitioner for the supply of morphia drugs to a patient.

(b) If the prescription does not bear a superscription by an approved practitioner stating that it is to be repeated, and at what interval of time it is to be repeated, and how many times it is to be repeated, the licensee shall sell morphia drugs once only on such prescription: provided that he shall first warn the person presenting the prescription that unless it bears such a superscription as aforesaid it will be retained.

(c) If the prescription bears a superscription as aforesaid, the licensee shall enter on the prescription the date of sale and shall sign or seal the prescription; provided that if it appears that morphia drugs have already been sold on the prescription six times, or such number of times as the prescription is required to be repeated, or that the interval specified in the superscription has not elapsed since the prescription was last dispensed, he shall not sell morphia drugs on such prescription unless it is further superscribed in that behalf by an approved practitioner.

6. The licensee shall maintain correct accounts of all transactions, such accounts to show in respect of each receipt, the source of supply and the quantity received, and in respect of each issue, the quantity issued, the name and address of the person to whom it is issued, and the name of the practitioner on whose prescription it is issued.

7. The licensee shall file, in support of his accounts of receipts, the customs receipts for the duty paid or invoices of supplies obtained otherwise than by import by sea, and in support of his accounts of issues, copies of the prescriptions on which they are made.

8. The licensee shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of every person employed by him in carrying on his business and of all his servants, as if the said acts and omissions were his own.

9. The licensee shall on requisition by the Collector or by any officer duly authorised by the Collector deliver up his license for amendment or for the issue of a fresh license.

10. The licensee shall submit to the Collector, on the 1st day of every quarter, correct quarterly statements showing the quantity of morphia drugs received by him during the quarter, the quantity sold by him and the quantity remaining in his possession.

11. On the demand of any officer specially or generally authorised by the Collector or by the District Excise Officer the licensee shall at once produce and submit, for inspection, his license and his stock of morphia drugs and the books and papers referring to his transaction in morphia drugs under the license.

—————— ——————

Signature of licensee. Signature of Collector.

*(To be filled in by the Collector.)

FORM III.

FORM OF PASS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF MORPHIA DRUGS.

(Under rule 25 of the Morphia Rules.)

———————— licensed dealer / licensed chemist under rule 2 of the Ajmer-Merwara Morphia Rules, 1918, (authorised to possess up to ————*———— ozs.) is hereby authorised to transport ———— ozs. ———— drs. ———— grs. of ———— from his licensed premises at ———— to the licensed premises of ———— at ————.

This pass shall be carried with the consignment of the drugs the transport of which it is intended to cover, and current until ————.

It must be filed in the licensed premises.

Date ———— Signature of Collector.

*(To be filled in in the case of a licensed chemist.)

Camp Ajmer, the 9th January 1922.

No. 141-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 (*e*) of the Court Fees Act 1870 (VII of 1870), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to appoint the Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara to be the Chief Controlling Revenue authority for the purposes of the said Act.

By order,

G. D. OGILVIE, MAJOR,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 3rd January 1922.

No. 12.—Under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instrument Act XXVI of 1881, as applied to the District of Abu, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, is pleased to declare the following Holidays to be public Holidays for the District of Abu during the year 1922:—

Classification of holidays.	Names of holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	No. of days.
All Creeds	New Year's day	1st January	Sunday	1
Hindu	Basant Panchmi	2nd February	Thursday	1
"	Shivratri	24th "	Friday	1
"	Holi	12th & 13th March	Sunday & Monday	2
"	Sila Saptmi	20th March	Monday	1
"	Dilwara Fair	21st "	Tuesday	1
Christian	Good Friday	14th April	Friday	1
"	Easter Monday	17th "	Monday	1
Hindu	Achalgarh Fair	28th March	Tuesday	1
"	Adherdevi Fair	11th April	Tuesday	1
Mohammadan	Shab-i-Barat	13th "	Thursday	1
All Creeds	King-Emperor's Birthday.	June	......	1
Mohammadans	Id-ul Fitar	29th May	Monday	1
Hindu	Washeshtji Fair	9th July	Sunday	1
"	Karoridhaj Fair	24th July	Sunday	1
Mohammadan	Id-ul-Zuha	4th August	Friday	1
Hindu	Rakshabandan	7th "	Monday	1
"	Janamashtmi	16th "	Wednesday	1
"	Jaljhulni Ekadshi	2nd September	Saturday	1
Mohammadan	Moharram	1st, 2nd & 3rd September.	Friday to Sunday	3
Hindu	Anant Chodas	5th September	Tuesday	1
All Creeds	Birthday of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi.	27th September	Wednesday	1
Hindu	Dashera	28th to 30th September.	Thursday to Saturday.	3
"	Dipmalka	20th & 21st October	Friday and Saturday.	2
"	Yamdnj	22nd October	Sunday	1
Mohammadan	Barawafat	2nd November	Thursday	1
Christian	Christmas	24th to 31st December.	Sunday to Sunday	8

Dated Abu, the 3rd January 1922.

No. 14.—It is hereby notified that the Courts and Offices under the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, situated in the District of Abu will be closed on the days named in the list below as public holidays in the year 1922:—

Classification of holidays.	Names of holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	No. of days.
All Creeds	New Year's Day	1st January	Sunday	1
Hindu	Basant Panchmi	2nd February	Thursday	1
"	Shivratri	24th "	Friday	1
"	Holi	12th and 13th March	Sunday & Monday	2
"	Sila Saptmi	20th March	Monday	1
"	Dilwara Fair	21st "	Tuesday	1
Christian	Good Friday	14th April	Friday	1
"	Easter Monday	17th "	Monday	1
Hindu	Achalgarh Fair	28th March	Tuesday	1
"	Adherdevi Fair	11th April	"	1
Mohammadan	Shab-i-barat	13th "	Thursday	1
All Creeds	King-Emperor's Birthday.	June	...	1
Mohammadan	Idul Fitar	29th May	Monday	1
Hindu	Washeshtji Fair	9th July	Sunday	1
"	Karoridhaj Fair	24th July	"	1
Mohammadan	Idul-Zuha	4th August	Friday	1
Hindu	Rakshabandan	7th "	Monday	1
"	Janamashtami	16th "	Wednesday	1
"	Jaljhulni Ekadshi	2nd September	Saturday	1
Mohammadan	Moharram	1st, 2nd and 3rd September.	Friday to Sunday	3
Hindu	Anant Chodas	5th September	Tuesday	1
All Creeds	Birthday of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi.	27th "	Wednesday	1
Hindu	Dashera	28th to 30th September.	Thursday to Saturday.	3
"	Dipmalka	20th and 21st October	Friday & Saturday	2
"	Yamduj	22nd October	Sunday	1
Mohammadan	Barawafat	2nd November	Thursday	1
Christian	Christmas	24th to 31st December	Sunday to Sunday	8

NOTES.—(1) In English and Vernacular Offices, when there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in the month may be observed as a holiday.

(2) Mohammadan holidays depend on the moon being visible and fall on the day following such event.

(3) Civil Court vacations commence from the 1st August 1922 and continue till the 30th September 1922 inclusive.

No fresh suits shall be instituted during that period unless they be of an urgent character but the courts will be open for the purpose of clearing up cases instituted before the 15th July 1922 and for the disposal of urgent work.

(4) The day which may be fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday will be notified separately in due course.

(5) A Solar Eclipse falls on the 21st September 1922, a holiday will be observed on that day.

By order,

G. D. OGILVIE,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sibi, the 5th January 1922.

No 37-S.—The services of the Reverend E. M. Nicholl, Assistant Chaplain, Quetta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 8th December 1921.

By order,

W. G. NEALE, Major,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 7th January 1922.

No. 1717-4-*A*.—In exercise of the powers delegated to the Director of Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, by the Government of India, Mr. G. V. Madurkar, Sub-Inspector of Police, 1st Grade in the Intelligence Bureau, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Superintendent of Police under the Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th December and during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Sahib G. K. Deshpande.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT.

Deputy Director.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 4th January 1922.

No. 26 *R. & A*.—The following list of Revenue Agents, who are qualified to appear in the Court of the Chief Commissioner of the Province of Delhi and Subordinate Courts and Offices is published for general information :—

Serial No.	Name.	Father's Name.	Grade.	Place of business.	Date of first admission as Revenue Agent.	Date on which the certificate was renewed for the year 1922.
1	Din Dayal	Parmesari Das	2nd	Delhi	13th December 1879.	3rd January 1922.
2	Gopal Das	Jagan Nath	"	"	21st February 1881.	Do.
3	Balkishen Das	Mohan Lal	"	"	8th January 1918.	Do.

Delhi, the 4th January 1922.

No. 44-*Education*.—The following bye-laws framed under Sections 167, 188 (*e*) (*i*), and 197 (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) (*d*) and (*g*) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, to regulate the place of slaughter of animals, whose flesh is to be sold as Jhatka mutton, and to regulate the carriage of Jhatka mutton and the preparation for sale and the sale of Jhatka meat, have been approved by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and are hereby published for general information. They will come into force 6 weeks after the date of publication of this Notification :—

BYE-LAWS.

1. For the purpose of these bye-laws " Jhatka flesh " or " Jhatka mutton " shall mean the flesh of an animal obtained after decapitating it by a single stroke.

2. No person shall slaughter any animal, the flesh of which is to be sold as " Jhatka mutton ", in any place except that appointed specially for the purpose by the Municipal Committee.

3. Animals to be slaughtered by the Jhatka method shall first be presented to the Superintendent of the Slaughter House for inspection.

4. The Superintendent may either approve of animals presented as fit for slaughter or may reject them as unfit. No person shall slaughter any animal rejected as unfit.

5. The animals approved by the Superintendent after inspection shall be slaughtered on the same day.

6. A fee of 2 annas shall be levied for every sheep, goat, lamb or kid slaughtered in e Jhatka Slaughter House.

7. The animals to be slaughtered by the Jhatka method shall be brought to the Jhatka Slaughter House between the hours 5 A. M. and 11 A. M.

8. No person shall slaughter any animal which is pregnant.

9. No person affected with leprosy, sores or any other skin disease or any contagious or infectious disease shall enter the Slaughter House premises.

10. The contents of the stomach and entrails of slaughtered animals shall be thrown directly into the receptacles provided by the Municipal Committee for the purpose.

11. The Superintendent shall inspect all carcasses and no person shall remove them from the Slaughter House premises until they have been passed as fit for human consumption by the Superintendent.

12. The Superintendent shall cause all carcasses or meat which in his opinion may be unfit for human consumption to be buried or destroyed.

13. No person shall be permitted to create any disturbance in the Slaughter House premises. Any person transgressing this bye-law may be removed summarily under the direction of the Superintendent.

14. No person shall carry or transport " Jhatka flesh " or " Jhatka mutton " through any street or public place except in a clean receptacle and covered with a clean cloth in such a manner that the meat shall not be visible to the passersby.

15. No Jhatka meat shall be prepared for sale except in premises licensed in this behalf by the Municipal Committee. Licenses for such premises shall be in Form A appended to these bye-laws.

16. Uncooked Jhatka meat shall not be sold or exposed for sale except at the Jhatka Slaughter House or at such other place as the Committee may specially permit.

17. No cooked Jhatka meat shall be sold or exposed for sale except in such place or places as the Committee may from time to time allow.

18. Any person committing a breach of any of the above bye-laws except bye-law No. 2 shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable under Section 199 of the Municipal Act to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees. Any person committing a breach of bye-law No. 2 shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable under Section 167 (4) of the Municipal Act to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

FORM A.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

License for premises for the preparation for sale of Jhatka meat.

Permission is hereby given for the preparation for sale of Jhatka meat in the premises* (a) situated in__________and described in the Municipal Tax Register as__________

This license is granted to__________son of__________who is the landlord/tenant of the said premises subject to the following conditions :—

1. That the licensee shall keep the premises structurally fit for the preparation for sale of meat. Structural fitness shall be deemed to include :—

(a) the existence of a stone cement, otherwise pucca floor,

(b) the existence of walls plastered and lime-washed,

(c) adequate provision of light and ventilation, and

(d) suitable drains.

2. That the licensee shall keep the premises in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.

3. That the licensee shall promptly comply with all notices issued by the Municipal Committee in respect to sanitation.

4. That a copy of this license shall be kept always posted up in the licensed premises.

5. That the licensee shall fix on the front of the licensed premises a board showing :—

(a) his name, and

(b) the words " Jhatka meat " in English, Urdu and Gurmukhi,

(c) that this license may be cancelled by the Health Officer if any of the foregoing conditions are broken or for any other reason to be recorded in writing.

By Order of the Municipal Committee,

Health Officer.

Dated__________

* (a) Boundaries :—

North__________

South__________

East__________

West__________

Delhi, the 7th January 1922.

No. 121-*Home*.—Under the provisions of Section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to appoint Mr. E. H. Lincoln, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Registrar for the purposes of the said Act within the limits of the District of Delhi.

Delhi, the 10th January 1922.

No. 183-*C*.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in the Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi District at the close of the half month ending 31st December 1921.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.	ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.
Wheat	4	4	Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	5	0
Barley	7	0	Maize	7	8
Rice { Best sort	1	12	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál)	4	0
Rice { Common sort	3	12	Firewood	35	0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	7	0	Salt { Wholesale	...	
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	6	0	Salt { Retail, Sambhar	15	8
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Gur	3	8
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Cotton (unginned)	...	

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head quarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending 31st December 1921.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅔ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs.	A.	P.	ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs.	A.	P.
				Cotton (cleaned)	24	0	0
Rice { unhusked	...			Cotton seed	4	8	0
Rice { husked	7	12	0	Ghi	69	0	0
Wheat	9	2	0	Flour (wheat)	9	12	0
Barley	5	8	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8	0	0
Oats	7	12	0	Turmeric (unground)	18	0	0
Jowar	5	4	0	Salt	2	4	0
Bajra	6	6	0	Raw hides (cow)	35	0	0
Maize	5	0	0	Bran	3	12	0
Gram	7	8	0	Grass (dry)	...		
Arhar Dál	9	8	0	Bhusa (white)	2	8	0
Linseed	8	8	0	Jowar stalks	1	12	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	7	4	0	Bengal coal	2	8	0
Poppy-seed	...			Kerosene oil (per tin)	4	15	0
Til (Jinjili seed)	9	0	0	Plough bullocks, per pair	300	0	0
Sugar (raw), gur	10	0	0	Sheep, per score	...		

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

RESIDENT AT BARODA.

NOTIFICATION.

Baroda, the 6th January 1922.

No. 430.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), as applied to the Cantonment of Baroda, the Resident at Baroda, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of Bombay, No. 663, dated the 19th December 1882, and so much of the notification of that Government No. 664 of the same date as relates to the assessment and recovery of octroi.

L. M. CRUMP,
Resident at Baroda.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Raisina, the 7th January 1922.

Appointment.

No. 0351-*E*.—B. Bahadur Singh, temporary Upper Subordinate attached to the Special Works Division, 2nd Circle, Delhi, is appointed a Temporary Engineer, with effect from the 1st March 1921.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

Bombay, the 23rd December 1921.

No. 41.—Commander H. A. B. Digby-Beste, O.B.E., R.I.M., Divisional Marine Transport Officer, Alexandra Docks, is granted 13 months' combined leave out of India on private affairs, with effect from the 23rd December 1921. The first 60 days will reckon as privilege leave.

EDWARD HEADLAM,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 969 OF 1921.

Bombay, the 30th December 1921.

Re Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakur of Bombay, Mahomedan, carrying on business at Katha Bazar in Bombay ; an adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte Canji Dwarkadas, a partnership firm, the Petitioning Creditors.

Whereas the abovenamed Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakur, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

A. F. CHINOY,
For Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 202 OF 1921.

Dated the 4th January 1922.

Re Kanai Lal Johury, lately carrying on business as jeweller and residing at No. 29, Burtolla Street, in the town of Calcutta.

Ex parte Kaluram Motilal the creditor.

On the 14th day of December 1921, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 205 OF 1921.

Dated the 4th January 1922.

Re Lalit Mohan Chakrabutty, residing at No. 21, Hidaram Banerjee's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business as tailor at No. 185-2, Bowbazar Street, in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 17th day of December 1921, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 206 OF 1921.

Dated the 4th January 1922.

Re Abdul Majid, residing at No. 1, Sandel Street, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business in co-partnership with one Mahomed Ijaz Hossain who is at present in Berlin in Germany, as Electrical Engineers, Contractors and dealers in Electrical goods at No. 31-3, Lower Chitpore Road, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of the general electric stores.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 19th day of December 1921, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 208 OF 1921.

Dated the 4th January 1922.

Re Thomas Richard Tunsdale, residing at No. 5, Chowringhee, in the town of Calcutta, formerly carrying on business as a Consulting Industrial Chemist, now out of employment.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 22nd day of December 1921, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 2 OF 1922.

Dated the 9th January 1922.

Re Hari Gopal Rudra, lately residing and carrying on business in jute, etc., at Sindrani in the district of Jessore, and thereafter residing at Kalna, in the district of Burdwan, and at present residing at No. 61, Clive Street, in the town of Calcutta, by occupation a clerk in the employ of Mr. A. K. Kar, hardware merchant, at the place aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. Anil Kumar Sircar—Debtor's Solicitor.

On the 4th day of January 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF SHEIKH DIN MOHAMMAD, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

Notice is hereby given under Section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act (V of 1920) that the undermentioned person adjudged Insolvent by this Court in the date mentioned in column 4. Creditors are hereby required to prove their debts as soon as possible.

The Official Receiver has been appointed receiver in the case.

1	2	3	4
	NAME, PARENTAGE, OCCUPATION, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE.		
Number of case.	Petitioner.	Creditors.	Date on which the petitioner was adjudged Insolvent.
24 of 1921	Bhadur and Umrao, sons of Chuni Lal, Caste Rajput of Maza Salimpur, Delhi Province.	Hari Chand of Delhi and 10 others	26th January 1922.

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the undermentioned persons have applied to this Court to be adjudged insolvent and that their application have been admitted will be heard on the date specified in column 4 of the statement below, any Creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on the date fixed either in person or by a Pleader or through any authorised Agent :—

1	2	3	4
	NAME, PARENTAGE, OCCUPATION AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE.		
Number of the case.	Application.	Creditors.	Date fixed for hearing the application.
42 of 1921	Alam Ali, son of Munir Khan, caste Sayad, of Kucha-Chalan, Delhi.	Saraj Uddin of Delhi and 11 others.	19th January 1922.
43 of 1921	Mithan Lal, son of Rangi Lal, Proprietor, Firm Rangi Lal Mithan Lal, caste Jani of Kucha Sath, Delhi.	Mukand Lal of Delhi and 6 others	26th January 1922.

DIN MOHAMMAD,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 5th January 1922.

No. 2.—Mr. P. L. Roy, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, held in Calcutta on the 5th December 1921.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1922.

No. 3.—Mr. W. R. R. M. Bennet, Signal Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted, under Rules 77 and 81 of the Fundamental Rules, leave for nine months, *viz.*, on full average pay for 6 months and on half average pay for 3 months with effect from the 1st February 1922, or subsequent date of relief.

No. 4.—Mr. E. M. Carvey, Assistant Controller of Stores, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted under Articles 232, 260, 301 (*b*), and 324 of the Civil Service Regulations (New Leave Rules) and Government of India, Finance Department, No. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919, combined leave for ten months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 6 months and ordinary furlough for 4 months with effect from 9th February 1922 or subsequent date of relief.

H. A. CAMERON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.

II D

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, MAYMYO.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Maymyo, on 31st December 1921, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					
		3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	5 per cent. War Loan 1945-55.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
275788 / 233443	Disbursing Officer, Maymyo .	...	500	...	...	...	500
108309 / 103585	Ditto .	...	600	...	...	...	600
M 009937 / M 005886	Ditto .	...	100	...	...	...	100
298798	Ditto .	...	100	...	...	...	100
296508	Ditto .	...	700	...	...	...	700
197634	Ditto .	400	...	...	...	..	400
087404	Ditto .	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
087034	Ditto .	...	...	200	...	...	200
60-16	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	800	800
59-3 / I-4106	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	500	500
59-53 / I-4156	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	800	800
59-54 / I-4157	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	400	400
59-55 / I-4158	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	800	800
59-56 / I-4159	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	300	300
1-107	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	400	400
59-59 / I-4162	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	500	500
1-119	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	300	300
59-78 / I-4181	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	400	400
59-85 / I-4188	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	577	577
59-86 / I-4189	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	500	500
59-88 / I-4191	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	300	300
59-126 / I-4230	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	400	400
1-334	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	300	300
59-162 / I-4266	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	300	300
1-375	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	300	300
59-174 / I-4278	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	800	800
K-000422	Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Rangoon	...	...	...	25,000	...	25,000
K-000421	Ditto .	...	...	...	25,000	...	25,000
J-000806	Ditto .	...	...	...	10,000	...	10,000

J. F. ALLEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Controller of Military Accounts, Burma District.

MAYMYO,
The 4th January 1922.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Hinaidi Military Prison, dated the 22nd December 1921.

Number, Rank, and Name—103609, Driver, Jagia.
Unit—No. 5 Mule Depôt, attached 117 Transport Coy., Hinaidi Cantonments, near Baghdad (a prisoner, I. O. R.), undergoing R. I.
Age-24 years.
Trade—Mule Driver.
Date of Attestation—9th June 1920.
Term of Enlistment—10 years.
Date and place missing—7th December 1921, Hinaidi.
Caste—Hajam.
Village—Kudrasi, District Gaya.
Marks—Scar on left side of neck. Scar on right thigh.
Brother—Pachan.
Under two years' service.

C. WILLIAMS, Captain,
Garrison Adjutant, Hinaidi Cantonments.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, dated at Agra, this 3rd day of January 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—314814, Private, Burns, William.
Age—26 years 206 days.
Height—5 feet 7¾ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Carter.
Date of Enlistment—28th November 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Dundee.
Parish and County in which born—Lochee, Dundee, Forfarshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—29th December 1921.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Akbar Barracks, Agra.
Marks—Scar back of right hand. Scar right side of forehead. Scar back of right thigh.
Under three years' service.

A. J. WELCH, Lieut.-Colonel,
1st Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Royal Army Service Corps (Mechanical Transport), dated at Bombay, this 4th day of January 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—M-25180, Private, Oliver Jackson.
Age—21 years.
Height—5 feet 8½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Motor Driver.
Date of Enlistment—21st September 1920.
Place of Enlistment—Birmingham.
Parish and County in which born—Ladywood, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—10th May 1921.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Colaba, Bombay.
Marks—Scar right eyebrow.
Under 2 years' service.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, dated at Bombay, this 8th day of January 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—4027307, Private, William James Hunt.
Age—21 years 10 months.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark; eyes, brown.
Trade—Farmer.
Date of Enlistment—19th June 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Shrewsbury, England.
Parish and County in which born—Bridgtown, Cannock, Staffs, England.
Date of Desertion or Absence—10th December 1921.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Bombay.
Next-of-kin:—Father—William James Bunt, 74, New Street, Bridgtown, Nr. Cannock, Staffs.
Under 3 years' service present attestation. 10 months' service previous attestation.

H. M. SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding, Attached Section, K. S. L. I.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 116th Battery, Royal Field Artillery dated at Anthondna Camp, near Jhansi, this 7th day of January 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—1042537, Driver, William Henry Taylor.
Age—21 years.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Date of Re-enlistment—8th February 1919.
Place of Re-enlistment—Gatterick, Yorkshire, England.
Parish and Country in which born—Bradmore, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—28th December 1921.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Jhansi.
Marks—Scar on right thumb. Tattoo mark left forearm.
On leave.
Under 5 years' service.

K. M. BALL, Major, R.F.A.,
Commanding, 116th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1922.

No. *D. M.*-131.—The following permanent and officiating promotions in the superior and upper subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) are sanctioned with effect from the dates noted against each. The permanent promotions are on probation for six months.

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. J. J. Harvey	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 1st class.	Assistant Engineer, officiating.	4th June to 15th September 1921.
" J. J. Harvey	Assistant Engineer, officiating.	Assistant Engineer	16th September 1921.
" J. F. Coshan	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 2nd class.	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	26th March to the 15th September 1921.
" J. F. Coshan	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 1st class.	16th September 1921.
" E. C. Buswell	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 2nd class.	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 2nd class.	16th September 1921.
" J. T. Shave	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 1st class.	Assistant Engineer, officiating.	14th June to 1st August 1921.
" J. T. Shave	Ditto.	Ditto	28th August 1921.
" W. Poole	Ditto.	Ditto	16th September to 25th November 1921.
" G. C. Perkins	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 2nd class.	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 1st class, officiating.	15th May to 15th September 1921.
" G. C. Perkins	Ditto	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	16th September 1921.
" M. W. Costello	Ditto	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 1st class, officiating.	1st June 1921.
" W. C. Bamford	Ditto	Ditto	26th March to 12th April 1921.
" W. C. Bamford	Ditto	Ditto	4th June 1921.
" C. H. Cook	Ditto	Ditto	14th June to 1st August 1921.
" C. H. Cook	Ditto	Ditto	28th August 1921.
" T. Nicoll	Ditto	Ditto	1st September to 25th November 1921.
" T. Manser	Ditto	Ditto	16th September to 14th November 1921.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

REGISTERED No. C 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

Calcutta Port Trust Debentures Nos. $\frac{5002}{8622}$, dated 1st August 1906 and $\frac{1434}{1009}$, dated 1st April 1907 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1906 and 1907 respectively for Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, originally standing in the name of Nani Bala Dabee, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above debentures and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of Raj Coomar Goswami, executor to the estate of Nani Bala Dabee. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—RAJ COOMAR GOSWAMI.
Residence—26, Badui Bagan Lane, Calcutta.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. E.015740 for Rs. 200 of the 5¼ per cent. War Bonds 1921, originally standing in the name of Mohrimull, son of Bilasee, resident of Bahadrabad, Tahsil Rurkee, district Saharanpur, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and interest thereon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Advertiser—MOHRIMULL, son of BILASEE.
Residence—Bahadrabad, Tahsil Rurkee, District Saharanpur.

LOST.

The Allotment Certificate No. $\frac{127 \text{ B.}}{1 @ 3}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 800 only, originally issued in the name of Golap Lal Majumdar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—GOLAP LAL MAJUMDAR,

Residence—Kaliganj, Hili P. O. Bogra.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

Government Promissory Note No. 095957 of 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 1,000 originally issued in the name of the Miri and Shingve Keshav Co-operative Society and last endorsed in the name of the Nagar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above-named Promissory Note and the interest due thereon is about to be made to the proprietors, *viz.*, the Nagar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

H. DENNING,

Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. D.018685 and E.008297 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921 for Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Burma, and was last endorsed to Ameer Nulla, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed by fire, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against any way or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name—AMEER NULLA,

Residence—Kyaunggon.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 047379 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1922, for Rs. 200 (two hundred) originally standing in the name of Jadunandan Prasad Singh and Rajeswari Prasad Singh, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—JADUNANDAN PRASAD SINGH,

Residence—Dorra, Parganah, Thana and P. O. Arwal, District Gya.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1922

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement to the Gazette of India will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on payment of Rupees fifteen per annum.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the Gazette of India is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the Calcutta Gazette, will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the Gazette must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

Return showing the Wholesale and Retail Prices of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugar (Raw), Salt, etc., in India by Districts for the fortnight ending the 15th December, 1921.

Department of Statistics, India }
January 12, 1922.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.

CONTENTS.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Prices of Country Produce and Salt in India in the first fortnight of December, 1921, as compared with the preceding fortnight.

The average wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India in the middle of December, 1921, declined by 2 per cent, as compared with the preceding fortnight, the decrease being chiefly due to the fall in prices of jawar, arhar dál and maize by 5, 4 and 2 per cent, respectively. Those of wheat and bajra fell by 1 per cent each. Rice, barley and gram recorded no change. There was also a fall of 9 per cent in the price of raw sugar (gúr), of 2 per cent in salt, and of 1 per cent in ghi.

With regard to provincial prices the noteworthy fluctuations were:—in barley a rise of 10 per cent in Delhi; in jawar a fall of 13 per cent in the Bombay Presidency and 11 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar; in maize and arhar dál a decline of 26 and 13 per cent, respectively, in Sind-Baluchistan; and in raw sugar (gúr) a fall of 20 per cent in Delhi, 17 per cent in Sind-Baluchistan, 16 per cent in the North-West Frontier Province, 13 per cent in the United Provinces, and 10 per cent in Bihar and Orissa.

Rice prices in Bengal rose by 3 per cent while wheat in the Punjab fell by 1 per cent.

These fluctuations are shown in the summary table below:—

SUMMARY TABLE.

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th December, 1921, as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province	Rice, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gúr*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																					
	30th Nov. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	30th Nov. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	30th Nov. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	30th Nov. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	30th Nov. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	30th Nov. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	30th Nov. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	30th Nov. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	30th Nov. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	30th Nov. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	30th Nov. 1921	15th Dec. 1921
Burma	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	101	100	99	100	100	...	...	100	101
Assam*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	100	103	100	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	96	100	96	100	100	100	102	100	99
Bihar and Orissa	100	100	100	101	100	94	100	92	...	...	100	98	100	102	100	98	100	99	100	90	100	91
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	100	100	102	100	99	100	102	100	102	100	99	100	95	100	96	100	100	100	87	100	94
Delhi	100	100	100	97	100	110	100	100	100	100	100	105	100	103	100	100	100	96	100	80	100	97
Punjab	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	94	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	102	100	91	100	102
North-West Frontier Province	100	97	100	99	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	108	100	99	100	95	100	94	100	84	100	100
Sind and Baluchistan	100	102	100	97	100	99	100	94	100	99	100	74	100	99	100	87	100	103	100	83	100	98
Bombay	100	100	100	104	100	102	100	87	100	96	...	...	100	102	100	97	100	99	100	98	100	98
Central Provinces and Berar	100	97	100	98	...	...	100	89	...	...	...	...	100	101	100	98	100	100	...	...	100	100
Madras	100	101	...	...	...	...	100	95	100	100	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	103
Average, India — Unweighted	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	95	100	99	100	98	100	100	100	96	100	99	100	91	100	[illegible]
Average, India — Weighted	100	101	100	100	100	98	100	91	100	98	100	100	100	98	...	...	...	...	100	91	...	[illegible]

* Return not yet received.

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER.

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED 1921	RICE, UNHUSKED 1920	RICE, HUSKED 1921	RICE, HUSKED 1920	WHEAT 1921	WHEAT 1920	FLOUR (WHEAT) 1921	FLOUR (WHEAT) 1920	BARLEY 1921	BARLEY 1920	JAWAR 1921	JAWAR 1920	BAJRA 1921	BAJRA 1920	RAGI 1921
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	61·54	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	62·75	33 86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	83·68	52 46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	81·01	52·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	91·43	53 78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	86·49	58·78	...	...	139·13	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	87·67	49 61	...	...	...	123·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	77·11	56·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	90.14	60 88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	88 88	68 82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	42·11	35·75	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)†	...	32·5	...	53 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára†	...	32 5	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati†	...	30	...	67·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	30	...	6)	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	27·5	40	60	67 5	50	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	30	37·5	80	82·5	55	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	31·25	44·37	65	80	95	{ 60 to 65 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	30	31 25	60	75	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	30	32·5	65	67·5	67·5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	30	35	66·25	80	67·5	66·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	31 25	35	70	63 75	76·25	57·5	...	...	45	36 25	52·5	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	36 25	44 37	100	100	88 75	66 56	..	...	57·19	50	...	.	..	...	36·25
Bihár, south—															
Patna	31 25	30	61 72	58 75	80	61·56	..	...	30	40	41·37	40	70	53·75	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	22·19	28·44	52·81	60 62	106 25	75 62	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	33 33	41·98	66·67	81·41	75 26	58 7	88 85	69 84	44·48	45	44·23	...	55 36	50·62	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	33 33	40	66 67	77 5	92 19	61 25	100	69 58	48·75	43·28	48·75	48·91	59 06	55·16	...
Western—															
Agra	...	..	177·76	213·33	96 93	62·71	110·31	76 15	53 54	50	58·54	51·61	62·13	63·96	...
(b) OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	36·41	45	65 31	66 56	88·91	57·34	95·47	67 5	47·03	42 19	45·47	49·23	53·28	50·94	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	45 62	44·37	80	93·44	84·17	61·56	...	...	53 33	46·87	55·16	...	68 91	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice. † Figures have not so far been reported.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts.
1920	1921	1920	1931	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	142·22	139·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	118·52	118·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	103·23	103·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	85·33	62·75	112·28	106·67	91·43	85·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	77·11	112·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	87·67	62·75	100	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	136·17	136·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	34·41	25	81·01	56·14	123·08	123·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	114·29	114·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	100	82·05	128	133·33	91·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87·5	...	...	Sylhet (Balaganj
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	Goalpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		140	...	77·5	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	80	65	105	100	...	...	...	...	110	140	90	90	Chittagong
...	...	...	70	52·5	70	90	...	...	...	...	100	91·25	85	90	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	50	75	80	95	...	...	...	...	120	120	115	120	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	72·5	57·5 to 60	90	80	...	...	...	...	...	100 to 110	85 to 90	100 to 120	Burdwan
...	...	...	83·75	62·5 to 72·5	110	100 to 110	...	...	...	...	75	80	100 to 110	115 to 130	Midnapore
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	110	112·5	...	...	...	...	70	80	90	100	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	90	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	95	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa
															Bihar, north—
...	39·37	42·5	66·25	50	90	80	50	40	...	...	70	115	68·75	90	Bhágalpur
40	40	40	66·56	57·19	80	88·75	44·37	50	...	...	80	88·75	80	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	36·25	40	55	43·75	80	78·75	37·5	42·5	...	...	80	110	80	90	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	43·12	55·62	114·37	106·56	...	...	...	..	...	...	114·37	114·37	Cuttack
															United Provinces
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern
...	37·66	41·98	63·75	48·91	70·99	77·24	...	...	...	...	77·24	104·74	63·75	91·67	Benares
															Central—
...	43·44	37·5	74·69	50	80·94	81·25	...	...	38·12	36·35	82·5	114·27	87·03	100	Cawnpore
															Western—
...	45·68	50	72·71	58·43	127·97	123·07	...	...	44·11	42·08	88·55	133·33	77·97	106·67	Agra
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	42·97	44·53	68·12	51·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·06	...	67·66	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	50	43·44	80	53·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	94·06	76·25	95	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—continued.

Districts	Sesamum (Til or jinjili)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (Gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·56	25·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	1066·67	1066·67	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	800	800	...	...	24·62	24·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	711·11	457·14	...	...	29·22	29·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	914·29	1280	...	...	32·16	41·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	1066·67	1066·67	...	...	25·81	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	914·29	914·29	...	...	39·26	39·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·68	31·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	1280	1280	...	...	38·79	36·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	914·29	914·29	...	...	45·71	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyâb	...	...	914·29	1066·67	...	...	40	43·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)*	...	...	...	820	...	115	...	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára*	...	...	...	920	...	130	...	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati*	...	...	...	835	...	115	...	28·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	...	800 to 1050	950 to 1,200	80 to 120	110	23·75	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	1000	1,150	120	150	32·5	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	...	...	800	1,050	100	100	33·75	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	...	...	650	900	80 to 90	85 to 100	27·5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	750 to 800	950 to 1,000	90	150	28·75	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	...	...	900	1,100	77·5	92·5	31·25	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	710	680	85	110	50	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	115	...	680	800	75	100	28·75	40	105	105	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	133·28	...	640	800	66·56	80	40	28·75	400	266·56	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—															
Patna	80	100	570	770	90	110	40	31·25	50	80	...	...	7·5	6·25	11·5
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	761·87	875·62	114·37	114·37	25	27·5	152·34	106·25	...	...	6·25	6·25	7·5
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	86·25	139·63	651·87	838·12	112·81	112·81	27·13	29·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	94·69	121·87	593·75	711·09	100	130·73	24·37	28·54	212·5	114·32	110	100	...	...	...
Western—															
Agra	96·98	189·11	581·77	775·73	100	128·07	30·73	28·54	133·33	133·33	133·33	200	15·99	10	10
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	630	720	87·81	114·22	28·75	30·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	...	...	700	800	123·12	118·75	25·62	37·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Figures have not so far been reported.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·75	3·75	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	28·57	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	3·31	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	45·39	30·77	13·59	14·69	...	...	...	...	3·37	3·25	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	3·5	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·69	3·56	Pakokku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·67	11·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·41	Sylhet (Balaganj)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·62	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	3·56	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·25	3·25	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·25	4·22	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·12	10	...	...	...	...	4·12	4·12	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·16	4·14	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·31	4·31	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·56	4·37	Rangpur
							2·20* to 2·57	3·31* to 4·22							**Bihar and Orissa—**
															Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	47·5	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·56	3·25	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	13·12	13·28	44·37	44·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·72	3·66	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
7·5	...	...	12·5	12·5	30	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	Patna
															Orissa—
6·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	3·37	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	20	20	45·73	44·43	12·5	12·5	...	...	...	...	4·5	4·5	Benares
															Central—
...	...	...	15	12·08	44·43	29·79	11·41	8·75	125	90	...	...	3·91	4·56	Cawnpore
															Western—
10	...	20	15·99	10	50	40·99	12·5	40	180	140	300	200	5	4·75	Agra
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	...	...	19·22	14·53	49·06	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·99	...	...	80	84	4·59	4·28	Fyzabad

* Price of 2nd class steam coal at Jharia

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		[illegible]
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	114·37	...	...	...	100	76·25	...	...	72·81	53 59	74·06	53·59	80	67·76	...
Delhi—															
Delhi	...	...	77·5	75	91·25	60	97·5	67·5	55	45	52·5	45	66·25	60	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozepur	51·56	48·28	114·22	106·72	94·06	57·19	104·84	64·06	61·56	39·06	66·72	50	72·66	57·19	...
Central—															
Lahore	53·28	46·41	86·56	80	100	57·61	106·72	66·72	64·06	40	66·72	47·03	69·53	57·19	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	55	47·81	82·5	82·5	95	51·56	100	60	80	33·12	65	36·25	80	56·25	...
Northern—															
Ráwalpindi	...	...	100	88·91	110	64·06	114·22	66·72	57·19	40	72·66	50	72·66	61·56	...
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	90	90	103·75	55·62	110	61·87	60	40	...	...	76·25	...	...
Multan	55	42·5	92·5	75	105	53·28	110·31	57·03	60	37·5	62·5	38·75	71·25	55	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshâwar	...	...	76·15	86·46	94·11	60·36	101·56	65·92	60·99	30·47	52·86	27·66	67·34	55·16	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	106·56	88·12	115	57·19	122·97	68·75	72·5	33·12	68·75	40	77·5	57·5	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...	...	80	76·25	93·75	54·37	...	...	60	43·75	53·59	44·22	62·19	56·25	...
Shikárpur	...	...	127·5	125	91·87	58·75	...	...	64·06	46·25	57·5	50·31	65	52·5	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	67·5 to 82·5	180	100	63·75	56·25	76·25	60	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	40·52	50·68	78·59	61·93	95·26	65·62	...	...	59·27	49·74	47·6	70	63·49	63·49	...
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	79·69	69 27	105·94	76·56	...	...	...	...	57·55	62·92	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	72·71	70·62	102·55	74·58	...	...	...	...	85·78	74·58	60·05	72·55	...
Poona	...	...	96·72	76·15	107·5	75	...	...	...	...	62·4	67·34	76·96	72·08	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	...	...	86·25	68·28	103·07	69·58	...	...	...	...	59·79	74·22	66 67	68·33	...
Dhulia	...	...	102·97	76·09	118·91	...	...	...	...	...	58·75	62·34	66·25	73·33	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	...	102 71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72·08	64·58	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	95	95	106·25	67·5	...	...	52·5	...	55	...	75	67·5	...
Central Provinces*—															
Western—															
Nagpur	...	...	69·19	84·62	88·19	74·5	...	...	...	...	54·69	58·94	...	...	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	...	...	66·62	69·56	80	61·5	100	76·19	...	...	47	44·44	...	...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	60	60	69	67	94	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	81·5	76	100	64	...	...	...	...	56	56	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	61	72·75	90	74·12	...	...	...	...	68·5	66·25	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, Central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·7	57·3	58·5	78·1	
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·9
Central—															
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·2	54·5			...
Cuddapah	54·2	58·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·2	65·8	47·7	71·7	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, Central—															
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·7
East Coast, South—															
Madras	53·8	62·2	79·4	84·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	41·5	41·8	75·4	81·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·5
Southern—															
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	57·5	57·9	70·8	...
Mysore—†															
Mysore	...	50·29	...	77·14	...	95·08	...	123·44	...	...	...	85·47	...	...	...
Bangalore	...	40	...	100	...	100	...	135·52	...	...	...	48	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice.
† Figures have not so far been reported.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	
															Rajputana—
...	61·56	50	80	53·02	...				...	...	145·47	167·76	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
...	50	50	75	55	95	95	77·5	70	45	47·5	92·5	110	75	100	**Delhi—** Delhi
															Punjab—
...	64·06	44·37	80	53·28	106·72	145·47	...	...	51·56	53·28	133·28	177·66	84·22	123·12	*Southern—* Ferozepur
...	66·72	47·03	82·03	55·31	94·06	100	66·72	64·06	51·56	45·62	100	133·28	88·91	106·72	*Central—* Lahore
...	70	48·12	85	55·94	90	91·25	...	...	48·75	45·62	110	117·5	80	105	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	65·31	50	88·91	53·28	100	100	...	...	...	...	133·28	133·28	94·06	106·72	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
...	61·25	...	81·25	53·75	...	..	...	...	50	42·5			78·75	97·5	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	62·5	46·25	81·25	52·5	...	...	...	...	51·56	45	110	130	80	110	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	64·01	47·76	79·01	48·38	60·99	64·01	...	..	...	..		...	79·01	94·11	Peshâwar
...	...	...	87·5	41·06	...	...	...		...	..	...	..	67·5	90	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	87·5	60·94	...	...	...		...	...	.	.		.	Karáchi
...	...	...	88·75	72·66	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	Shikarpur
..	80	90	86·25	61·25	105	90	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
...	...	...	52·55	63·49	96·15	96·15	67·86	57·13	38·75	32·66	78·59	107·13	...		*Konkan—* Bombay
...	...	...	94·95	69·27	98·54	94·69	...	...	43·23	33·83	...	...	...		*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	86·04	67·24	88·18	105·26	...	...	36·67	45	...	...	...	..	Sholapur
...	...	...	84·37	63·28	81·61	106·15	...	...	36·82	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	-	83·65	62·6	87·84	92·13	...	...	31·25	33·75	...	97·24	...		*Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—* Ahmednágar
...		-	88·12	71·04	95	...	...	-	31·87	...	...	...	...		Dhulia
...	...	...	85·05	...	84·32	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	95	57·5	110	125	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
...	...	...	81·62	63·25	96·87	96·25	...	.	28·56	30·56	95·19	122·75		...	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	66·62	61·5	88·87	84·19	...	...	40	30·31	80	106·62	..	...	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	84	63	84	80	...	..	...	...	55	88	...	..	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	90	60	90·56	90·94	...	...	29	30·62	...	...	...	..	Akola
...	...	...	62	57·12	90	94·06	...	...	28	28·56	...	...	...	..	Amráoti
															Madras—
..	...	...	103·1	85·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	.	*South, Central—* Coimbatore
61·4	...	...	...	...	88·7	88·7	...	...	...	..	..	.		...	Salem
...	...	...	74	70·8	...	...	...	...	81·7	35·7	..		..	.	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	..	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	Kurnul
59·5	...	...	...	..	81·7	81·6	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	*East Coast, Central—* Nellore
...	...	...	79·3	74·3	...	...	92·3	92·3	64·7	65·8	...	...	..	...	*East Coast, South—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Tanjore
45·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	61·2[illegible]	87·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
[illegible]·75	...	...	...	49·71	...	127·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
[illegible]	...	...	...	60	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—concluded.

Districts	Sesamum (Til or Jinjili) 1921	Sesamum 1920	Ghi 1921	Ghi 1920	Sugar, raw (Gúr) 1921	Sugar, raw 1920	Salt 1921	Salt 1920	Tobacco leaf 1921	Tobacco leaf 1920	Turmeric 1921	Turmeric 1920	Grass 1921	Grass 1920	Straw 1921
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	106·72	...	580	711·09	123·12	129·11						...	...	...	...
Delhi—															
Delhi	95	125	690	835	87·5	105	22·5	25·62	80	65	180	120	...	15	..
Punjab—															
Southern— Ferozepur	145·47	200	731·41	882·81	114·22	114·22	33·28	36·41	320	160	177·81	177·66	...	...	..
Central— Lahore	96·87	160	812·97	914·37	100	106·72	21·09	33·28	320	177·81	188·28	160	20	...	
Submontane— Amritsar	90	150	780	800	95	110	25	27·5	300	105	120	92·5	...	...	
Northern— Ráwalpindi	...	...	850	1000	114·22	80	36·41	28·59	200	200	...	...	20	...	
Western— Lyallpur	...	...	720	810	87·5	82·5	21·87	35	400	160	140	120	...	...	
Multan	90	135	630	800	91·25	93·75	23·44	35·31	200	220	180	140	22·5	20	..
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshávar		..	711·09	914·27	84·22	96·98	21·35	23·44	200	200	...	...	.	..	...
Dera Ismail Khan	.		670	830	105	88·12	26·56	40	.	.	...	...	...	...	
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	.		740	775	131·25	200	16·41	16·41		..	...	...	19·22	35·99	.
Shikarpur	.	.	710	800	93·75	98·12	22·19	21·72	180	..	...				..
Quetta	.		750 to 800	800 to 900		...	...	...	...	...	...	..			..
Bombay—															
Konkan— Bombay	105·73	13· 73	757·13	857·13	149·68	176·87	20	18·75	550	550	144·22	87·08	9·58	12·81	..
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	...	...	115·99	168·02	23·18	26·82	...	384·01	135·99	...	..	...	...
Sholapur	102·24	125·99	683·33	700	140·36	196·61	25·12	28·12	...	233·59	159·11	87·08	..	...	...
Poona	84·79	...	754·37	...	131·56	177·86	25	24·32	228·07	368·44	140·36	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmednagar	...	...	700	766·67	141·67	216·67	25·62	18·91	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	695	...	140	32·19	26·51	...	...	...	...	.	..	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	767·55	767·55	.	...	20·94	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	760	680	...	...	16·87	16·87	...	...	...		.	...	.
Central Provinces—															
Western— Nagpur	113·94	145·87	850	900	...	...	32·5	26·25	216·62	233·31	160	114·25	...	9·37	...
Central— Jubbulpore	84·19	88·87	560	620	...	...	30	31·62	216·62	91·69	148	112	10	6·62	...
Eastern— Raipur	71	84	600	650	...	...	33	30	220	150	120	100	..	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	118·94	...	838·12	838·12		...	37·5	21·81	161·87	285·69	...	...	8·81	5	...
Amráoti	72	138·44	650	720	...	...	27	28	200	228·19	...	...	...	10	...
Madras—															
South, central— Coimbatore	155·1	155·1	975·6	975·6	128	224	22·5	22·5	...	...	80	89·6	...	...	15
Salem	...	...	787·7	787·7	...	...	...	...	274	274	72	72	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	101·9	...	793·6	698·4	142·8	142·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	592·1	921·1	...	...	...	...	..	..	121·9	75·8	...	...	..
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123·4	115·2	118·7	94·6	...	...	
East Coast, Central— Nellore	.	..	600	655·9	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6·5
East Coast, south— Madras	123·4	115·2	855·8	921·7	115·2	171·2	16·9	16·9	230·1	233	131·7	79	...	...	.
Tanjore	...	...	666·7	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	743·2	912·2	...	...	23·1	22·5	123·4	135·2	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	107·4	145·1	1013·5	1066·8	...	...	...	...	129·4	140	...	...	...	...	17·1
Mysore—†															
Mysore	...	118·86	...	891·35	...	213·38	...	...	...	342·8[illegible]	...	154·27	...	4·43	...
Bangalore	...	112	...	960	...	240	...	...	...	651·41*	...	171·41	...	8·49	...

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds
† Figures have not so far been reported

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	
															Rajputana— *Eastern—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 to 90	4·58	4·75	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	...	13·75	25	15	37·5	35	20	13·75	...	...	300	350	4·94	4·75	Delhi
															Punjab— *Southern—*
...	...	...	42·08	20	57·19	48·44	...	...	230	230	287·5	375	4·73	4·78	Ferozepur
															Central—
	10	...	33·28	18·12	50	40	17·5	13·75	240	240	200	200	4·78	4·75	Lahore
															Submontane—
	15	...	31·87	15	65	41·25	11·25	20	160	200	...	...	4·69	4·69	Amritsar
															Northern—
			40	30·78	...	...	15	13·75	180	180	300	300	3·75	3·75	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
	...	...	27·5	16·25	50	57·5	17·5	12·5	240	300	800	800	4·72	4·75	Lyallpur
	..	...	25	18·12	47·5	35·62	...	..	140	140	200	200	4·62	4·5	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...			19·06	12·19	50·78	38·07	14·48	13·85	100 to 300	100 to 200	100 to 300	100 to 300	5·12	5·12	Peshávar
..		...	33·28	26·25	50	31·87	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...		...	...	...	46·41	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·05	4·05	Karáchi
...	7·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·39	4·37	Shikárpur
			30	30	50	45	18	16·71	160 to 300	260 to 400	...	..	4·62	4·62	Quetta
															Bombay— *Konkan—*
	..	...	...	...	46·41	38·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·11	4·11	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnaták—
...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	135	...	..	4·44	4·25	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3·59	4·26	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	57·13	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	4·19	4·16	Poona
															Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—
...	..	...	...	65·78	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3·59	3·56	Ahmednagar
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	4·25	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·53	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	45	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces— *Western—*
...	...	...			...	...	8·81	7·5	130	145	80	90	4	3·69	Nagpur
															Central—
...	..		...	...	...	50	...	...	80	100	300	100	3·75	3·75	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·5	Raipur
															Berar—
...	16·56	8·75	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	3·81	3·44	Akola
...	...	...	...			...	12·5	10·75	150	140	175	100	3·75	3·69	Amráoti
															Madras— *South, Central—*
..	10	8	...		118·4*	118·4*	...	...	..	...	200	200	4·61	4·44	Coimbatore
15		...		..		...	...	...	200†	200†	...		...	...	Salem
															Central—
	10	9·1		..		...	...	...	160†	170†	160	160	4·44	4·5	Bellary
..	...	..			...	...	...	...	...		..		4·38	5·5	Cuddapah
..		..		..	...	...	...	..	...		...		4·5	4·25	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
6·5	...	...			...	...	...	...	...		...		3·42	4·25	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...	...	...	...	...	47	52·9	14·7	13·1	225†	225†	...	...	3·75	3·75	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180†	180†	...	...	3·53	4·18	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	61·7	84·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·31	4·25	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
17·1	...	...	...	...	102·2	102·2	...	...	205†	200†	85	87	4·75	5·18	Madura
															Mysore—
4·43	...	4·32	...	97·4	...	...	...	...	...	100 to 200	...	50 to 150	...	4·5	Mysore
14·69	...	1·25	...	65·78	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200 to 300	...	4·37	Bangalore

* Superior quality. † Sheep or goats.

TABLE NO. 2—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1921.

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	..	..	4 8	5 8	6 5	6 5	...	...		..
Tavoy	...	...	..	..	5 4	5 4	6 5	6 5	...	...	..	...
Moulmein and Amherst	3 1	3 1			4 4	4 4	4 7	4 7		..		..
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	..	.		.	3 8	3 8	4 13	4 13		..		
Rangoon	...	...		..	4 8	4 7	4 10	4 9		...		
Maubin	...	...	..		3 7	3 10	4 1	4 5		...		..
Bassein	2 12	2 12			3 5	3 5	4 8	4 6		.		
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	.		3 7	3 1	6 6	6 6	..			...
Henzada	...	...	..		3 5	3 10	4 3	4 3		...		...
Prome	...	...	..		4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	..	...		..
Toungoo	..	...	..		4 9	4 9	4 14	4 14	.	..		..
Thayetmyo	.	...			...	...	4 10	4 6	...	..		..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	2 12	2 12			4 4	4 8	4 6	4 14	...	...		
Bhamo	...	...	...		5 3	4 14	5 4	5 3	...	..		..
Pakôkku	...	...	...		...	...	4 6	4 6	...	...		..
Meiktila	.	...	...		4 —	3 12	5 2	5 —	...	...	..	..
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...			9 1	9 1	10 6	10 6	..			...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	..		6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	.			.
Akyab	...	...	..		6 —	5 12	9 —	7 8	...	...		..
Assam†—												
Surma—												
Sylhet		...	..		...	7 —	...	7 12	...	...		..
Cachar	...	4 —	.		...	6 —	...	8 8	...	.		
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	...	3 10	..		...	3 5	...	4 8	...	...		
Gáro Hills	...	...	..		...	2 —	...	6 4	...	..		..
Manipur	...	3 8	..		...	16 —	...	18 —	...	...		
Nágá Hills	...	...	...		...	3 12	...	4 8	...	...		
Lushai Hills	...	...	..		...	3 4	...	5 4	...	...		
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	6 8			...	3 8	...	6 8	...	...		
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	...	5 —	..		...	4 8	...	5 8		.		
Darrang			.		...	4 4	...	7 —	.	..		
Nowgong					...	4 —	...	6 —		..		
Sibságar					...	3 —	...	5 —				
Lakhimpur	...	3 —			...	4 4	...	6 4		.	..	
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong					...		6 8	6 8				
Noakhali							6 8	8 —		.		
Backerganj							7 —	7 4		..		
Maimensingh							6 8	6 —				
Tippera							7 —	6 6				
Dacca							6 4	6 —		..	..	
Deltaic—												
Khulna	.	..	...			.	7 —	7 —	..	...	..	
24-Parganas	.	..	..		...	...	5 8	5 —	.	...	..	..
Howrah	.		..		...	...	5 —	5 8	...	...	...	
Calcutta	.					...	4 14	4 14	.	.	..	
Hooghly			.			.	5 8	5 8		.		
Nadia (Krishnagarh)			.				7 —	7 —	..	...	..	
Jessore	...				..		6 8	8 —	..	...	...	..
Faridpur			..			..	8 —	8 —	..	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head-quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

* The figures under "wheat" represent the prices of wheat flour. † Figures have not so far been reported.

(The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
				...	...	...	...	2 8	2 13	9 5	9 5	Mergui
				...	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
					...	...	..	3 1	3 1	11 3	11 3	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
				...	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	11 3	11 3	Pegu
				4 7	4 6	..	...	3 2	3 2	9 5	9 5	Rangoon
				...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 3	11 3	Maubin
				4 —	4 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	14 —	14 —	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
				...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	Tharawadi
				...	...	...	..	2 12	2 12	9 5	9 5	Henzada
				...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 8	9 8	Prome
				...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	Toungoo
				...	...	...	...	2 13	2 12	7 1	7 1	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
				4 9	4 15	10 11	10 11	3 2	3 2	8 —	8 —	Mandalay
				..	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...				...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	7 —	7 —	Pakôkku
				...	...	...	...	3 14	3 14	9 6	9 6	Meiktila
												Arakan—
			...		...	...	...	2 10	2 10	9 5	9 5	Sandoway
			...		...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Kyaukpyu
			...	3 12	3 12	..	...	3 1	3 1	9 5	9 5	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
			...	...	4 —	...		...	3 4	...	11 —	Sylhet
		..	...	...	4 8	...	...	...	4 —	...	12 —	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
...		..		...	4 6	...	6 10	...	3 5	...	8 14	Khasi and Jáintia Hills
		...		...	4 8	...		...	2 10	...	8 —	Gáro Hills
		...		...	3 8	..	...	...	3 —	...	6 —	Manipur
..		..		...	3 4	...	...	...	3 4	...	6 8	Nágá Hills
..		...		...	...	...	...	...	3 4	...	5 12	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
				...	5 —	...	10 —	...	4 —	...	12 —	Goálpára
	...			...	5 —	...		...	4 —	...	11 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
					4 8	...		...	4 —	...	9 —	Darrang
..	..			...	...		...	...	4 —	...	9 —	Nowgong
..				...	4 —			...	3 8	...	10 8	Sibságar
				...	4 8			...	3 8	...	9 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
					...			...	4 —	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
					...	..		...	...	14 8	14 8	Noakhali
								3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Backerganj
						...		4 —	4 —	10 —	10 .	Maimensingh
						...	..	3 8	3 8	13 —	13 —	Tipperah
					...	...		...	3 8	10 8	10 8	Dacca
												Deltaic—
	...	...	..		...	...	...	3 12	3 12	10 8	10 8	Khulna
...	..			..	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	24-Parganas
		..			..	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 11	12 —	Howrah
...	...			..	...	...	..	4 11	4 11	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
	...			...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	12 —	14 8	Hooghly
	...			...	...	...	...	3 9	4 —	13 8	13 8	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	3 8	3 4	13 —	13 8	Jessore
..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	11 —	11 —	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 2.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1921—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura					..	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Burdwan			..		..	...	5 12	6 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	..		..		..	..	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur							..	...	...	...	..	
Murshidabad							6 8	6 8	...	...	...	
Northern—												
Pabna		..			..	..	5 12	6 —	...	...	...	
Rajshahi		..				..	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	
Malda					..	..	7 4	7 —		...	...	...
Bogra				..	..	..	6 6	6 12	...	...	...	..
Jalpaiguri	...	..			...	...	7 8	5 12	...	...	...	..
Dinajpur	..				..	..	6 9	6 9	...	...	..	
Rangpur					..		5 10	5 10	...	...	...	
Hills—												
Darjeeling		...				..	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 11	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	5 8	5 8	7 11	8 3		..	6 1	6 —	...	...	...	..
Muzaffarpur	4 8	4 8	...	7 —	..	..	4 —	4 —	..	...	...	...
Sáran	4 8	5 —	8 8	8 —	..		5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	5 4	5 8	7 —	7 —	..	..	7 —	7 8	..	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	4 8	4 8	8 —	8* —		...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	5 —	5 4	10 8	10 8		..	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	
Gaya	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —		...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Patna	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	..	...	...	6 8	9 —	...	5 4	...
Shahabad	5 —	5 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	5 —	5 —	...	...			7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	4 —	4 4	5 —	6 —	..		6 12	5 —	...	...	8 —	10 —
Ranchi	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 —	...		6 —	7 —	8 —	6 —	5 —	5 —
Palámau	5 4	5 1	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 5	6 8	...		...	
Hazáribágh	4 12	4 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	...		...	
Orissa—												
Puri	3 15	4 4	...		...		6 14	7 14		...		
Cuttack	3 12	3 15	..	...			7 9	7 9	...	...		
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...		8 8	7 8	...	...	..	...
Sambalpur	4 —	4 —	..	..	..		8 —	7 5			...	
United Provinces—												
AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	4 4	4 4	7 —	7 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —
Benares	4 14	4 12	8 6	8 1½	3 10	3 8	5 7	5 7	8 6	8 6	6 14	6 12
Ghazipur	4 10	4 9	8 10	9 3	3 6	3 6	5 13	5 13	9 5	10 12	6 9	...
Jaunpur*	...	5 4	...	9 8	...	3 2	...	5 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	4 4	4 4	7 12	7 12	3 —	3 —	4 12	4 4	9 —	9 12	7 —	7 —
Central—												
Bánda	4 6	4 6	5 8	6 —	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 4	7 —	6 12
Fatehpur	4 4	4 12	7 —	6 12	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 12	9 —	9 8	7 —	7 —
Hamirpur	3 14	4 1	5 14	5 14	2 12	2 12	4 8	4 4	9 12	8 10	7 4	7 —
Jalaun	5 —	5 4	6 —	7 —	3 —	2 —	4 4	4 4	9 —	9 —	7 —	6 12
Cawnpore	4 2	4 4	7 12	7 4	...	..	4 12	5 —	...	8 8	6 12	6 8
Jhansi	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 7	6 1	6 —
Etáwah	4 11	4 10	7 —	6 12	3 —	3 3	6 1	5 13	8 5	8 8	7 4	7 —
Farrukhabad	4 10	4 10	7 8	6 11	3 2	2 14	5 13	5 11	7 12	7 12	7 —	6 3
Mainpuri*	...	4 12	...	6 12	...	2 —	...	5 8	...	7 8		7 —
Etah	4 8	...	7 —	...	2 8	...	5 —	...	6 12	...	6 4	...
Western—												
Meerut	4 [illegible]	3 12	7 8	7 —	2 —	2 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	5 8
Agra	...	4 2	6 13	6 10	2 12	2 13	...	...	...	7 15	...	6 9
Muttra	4 3	4 2	7 4	7 12	2 —	2 —	3 —	3 —	7 4	7 8	6 4	6 12
Aligarh	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	2 —	2 —	4 —	4 —	7 12	7 12	6 4	6 4
Bulandshahr	4 —	4 4	7 2	7 2	2 8	2 —	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	5 3	5 8	9 12	10 5	3 14	3 14	6 1	6 1	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	5 12	5 12	9 —	9 —	3 12	3 12	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur*	...	4 8	...	8 —	...	4 8	...	6 —	...	...	...	...
Basti	4 12	4 12	7 —	7 —	3 8	3 4	5 12	4 8	5 8	...	4 12	...

* Figures have not so far been reported.

(The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 8	13 —	13 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	13 —	13 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 8	10 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...			...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Pabna
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	12 —	12 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 —	12 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	4 13	4 13	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur
...				...	...	...		...	4 8	8 —	8 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
		...	...				...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
				5 8	6 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	10 8	Purnea
				6 —	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	11 4	10 8	Bhágalpur
11 —	11 —			6 9	7 1	11 8	11 —	4 6	4 10	12 —	12 —	Darbhanga
11 —	11 —			6 —	6 —	10 —	9 8	5 —	4 8	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	10 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 —	Sáran
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Chámparan
												Bihar, south—
	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	13 —	4 8	4 8	13 —	13 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	11 —	11 8	4 4	4 4	8 6	8 6	Monghyr
12 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 4	11 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	12 5	12 —	Gaya
...	...	10 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	8 8	Patna
...	...		...	6 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	11 —	8 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	10 8	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Mánbhum
15 —	15 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 4	11 —	11 —	Ranchi
...	..	...	...	6 3	5 14½	...	10 2	4 8	4 8	11 4	11 4	Palámau
12 —	13 8	...		6 —	6 —	12 —	12 12	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	4 14	5 4	...	..	3 14	3 10	18 —	18 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 13	...	...	...	3 8	16 —	16 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	4 10 and 8 14	4 14 and 8 14	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 4	Balasore
...	...	..	..	4 4	4 —	8 —	8 —	3 8 to 4 —	3 8 to 4 —	12 —	12 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												Agra—
												Eastern—
..	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	13 —	13 —	Mirzapur
...	...	...	...	6 —	...	10 —	9 12	4 12	4 9½	14 —	14 1	Benares
...	...	...	...	5 14	6 8	10 12	10 12	5 —	5 —	15 —	12 8	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	...	6 3	...	10 11	...	5 —	...	12 13	Jaunpur
8 —	8 —	6 —	5 12	5 8	5 12	...	...	4 12	4 12	14 4	14 4	Allahabad
												Central—
...	..	7 —	7 —	5 4	5 6	...	...	4 4	4 2	13 6	13 4	Bánda
...	..	..	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Fatehpur
...	..	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	4 2	4 2	12 —	14 10	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 8	15 8	Jalaun
...	...	6 8	6 8	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 12	4 8	4 8	14 —	13 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	5 7	5 11	9 12	9 8	4 4	4 4	15 —	15 —	Jhansi
10 —	...	...	...	5 7	5 5	8 14	8 11	4 13	4 11	14 8	14 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	4 13	5 2	8 4	9 —	4 6	4 13	16 —	16 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	...	5 —	...	9 —	...	4 8	...	16 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	5 4	...	8 —	...	4 —	8 —	16 —	...	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	7 8	7 —	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	5 2	4 15	8 8	7 13	...	...	12 12	12 15	Agra
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 —	4 8	15 —	15 —	Muttra
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	4 12	4 12	15 8	15 8	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 2	6 12	6 12	4 12	4 4	14 —	14 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	5 13	6 7	9 7	9 12	4 14	5 3	13 10	13 10	Ballia
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	...	5 —	...	7 8	...	4 8	...	12 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 2.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1921—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	4 8	4 12	7 12	8 —	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	7 12	8 —	6 8	6 8
Budaun	4 4	4 8	6 8	6 8	3 —	3 8	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 —
Pilibit	4 6	4 5	7 9	7 8	3 2	3 1	6 —	5 14	...	...	6 5	6 4
Bareli*	...	4 5	...	7 8	...	2 10	...	5 8	...	6 4	...	6 3
Moradabad	4 4½	4 7	6 2	6 2	2 4	2 4	5 2	6 2	7 7	...	6 6	6 6
Bijnor	4 8	4 4	6 12	6 12	1 12	1 12	4 8	4 —	...	...	6 12	6 8
Muzaffarnagar	4 6	4 8	7 8	7 12	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	8 12	8 12	6 2	6 4
Saharanpur	4 4	4 4	8 —	8 —	1 10	1 10	4 4	4 4	...	...	6 6	6 6
Dehra Dun	4 4	4 2	6 4	6 4	2 8	2 4	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	6 —	5 12
Hills—												
Naini Tal	3 11	3 11	5 4	5 12	1 9	1 12	3 11	3 12	4 4	5 12	4 4	4 12
Almora*	...	3 2	...	4 4	...	1 8	...	3 6	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	2 6	2 12	5 —	...	1 4	1 4	2 6	2 12	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 4	...	...	7 —	7 4
Sultanpur	5 —	5 —	9 4	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	9 4	...
Rae Bareli	4 12	4 14	7 —	7 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	7 8	7 8
Unao	4 3	4 2	6 14	7 2	2 10	2 10	5 6	5 4	8 8	8 8	7 2	7 —
Lucknow*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	4 10	4 6	7 4	7 8	8 —	8 —	4 8	5 —	9 —	8 4	7 —	6 12
Northern—												
Fyzabad	4 8	4 12	7 4	7 4	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 —	...	6 —	...
Barabanki	4 4	4 4	8 —	8 —	2 8	2 8	4 8	5 —	8 4	8 12	6 12	...
Gonda	4 12	4 14	7 —	7 4	2 10	2 14	4 14	4 15½	8 10	8 5	8 4	8 2
Bahraich	4 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	3 4	3 4	5 12	5 12	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Sitapur	4 8	4 10	7 12	8 —	3 —	3 —	4 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	6 8	...
Kheri	4 4	4 8	8 8	8 8	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	6 8	7 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	5 5	5 5	7 10	7 4½	3 13	3 13	4 9	4 9	9 4	7 12	6 9½	6 9½
Ajmer	3 14	3 12	...	5 4	2 8	2 8	3 8	3 4	4 4	4 4	5 —	4 12
Kishangarh	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 12	2 —	2 —	4 8	4 —	7 —	6 12	5 —	5 —
Tonk	5 4	5 4	8 2	9 —	2 2	2 2	3 2	3 2½	10 2	9 12	8 2	8 6
Kotah	6 12	...	10 —	...	3 8	...	4 —	...	10 —	...	6 8	...
Jaipur	4 15	...	7 1	...	4 1	...	4 4	...	7 5	...	5 14	...
Karauli	5 5	5 5	7 —	7 8	5 —	5 —	5 10	5 10	7 8	...	7 8	6 14
Dholpur	4 15½	4 8½	8 —	7 15	2 14	2 14	3 —	3 —	10 7½	10 13	9 4	9 2
Bharatpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alwar*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasirabad	4 4	4 2	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 4	4 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	5 4
Western—												
Bikaner	3 12	3 9	...	...	2 14	2 12	3 12	3 12	8 4	5 10	4 8	4 7
Jaisalmer	3 8	3 8	...	...	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 12	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4
Jodhpur	3 14 and 4 —	3 14 and 4 —	5 12	5 13 and 6 1	3 2	2 13	3 12	3 —	6 4	5 8 and 6 7	5 4 and 5 8	5 4 and 5 8
Central India—												
Indore	4 12	4 8	7 —	7 —	3 4	3 4	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	5 12	5 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	12 —	6 8	8 —
Gwalior	5 12	5 12	9 —	9 —	2 12	2 12	5 —	4 12	12 8	11 8	10 —	11 8
Delhi—												
Delhi	4 4	4 2	7 —	7 8	1 12	1 12	3 12	3 12	7 —	7 —	5 12	5 12
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	4 —	4 7	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	5 8	5 8
Ferozepur	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 4	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 12	5 —	5 4	5 4
Central—												
Lahore	3 12	3 8	6 2	6 2	...	...	3 8	3 12	5 8	5 —	5 8	5 —
Gujranwala	3 10	3 10	5 12	5 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	5 —	...
Gujrat	3 12	3 8	5 —	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	5 —	5 —
Jhelum	3 8	3 8	5 10	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	5 —	[illegible]

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Districts	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua — Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*) — Half-month of report	Arhar Dal — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —
Budaun	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —
Pilibit	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 8	8 1	8 —	4 —	4 —	12 6	12 6
Bareli	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	...	8 8	...	4 4	...	15 —
Moradabad	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	6 10	6 13	4 7	4 5	14 2	14 2
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	..	4 8	4 —	4 —	12 8	12 8
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 4	7 8	4 3	4 6	14 —	14 —
Saharanpur	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 15	6 15	4 4	4 4	14 14	14 14
Dehra Dun	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 2	7 —	6 12	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	...	4 4	...	...	4 8	4 12	4 4	5 12	3 3	3 2	8 6½	8 6
Almora	...	4 8	...	...	...	3 12	...	.	...	2 12	...	6 4
Garhwál	3 8	4 —	...	...	2 —	2 12	...	..	2 4	2 4	4 8	4 8
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 8	15 —	14 —
Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	.	...	5 4	4 8	15 —	15 —
Rae Bareli	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —
Unao	...	...	...	...	4 14	5 2	9 —	9 —	4 4	4 8	13 8	13 8
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	...	...	...	10 —	5 —	6 —	...	9 —	4 4	4 —	15 —	14 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	..	...	...	4 12	5 —	7 12	7 12	4 8	4 8	14 —	15 —
Barabanki	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	9 —	9 12	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —
Gonda	...	...	4 2	4 4	5 6	5 8	9 —	8 15	4 2	4 2	12 4	12 9
Bahraich	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 12	4 8	4 4	15 —	15 —
Sitapur	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 8	4 12	14 —	14 —
Kheri	9 —	10 —	6 —	6 8	5 —	6 —	8 8	9 —	4 8	4 4	13 8	13 8
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	...	...	5 5	4 14	5 7	5 2½	9 6	8 15	4 7	4 5	12 7	12 7
Ajmer	...	...	4 8	5 —	5 —	4 12	6 8	6 8	...	...	15 —	15 —
Kishangarh	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	6 12	6 8	...	...	18 —	18 —
Tonk	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 6	9 12	9 12	...	...	16 12	16 12
Kotah	...	...	...	...	8 8	...	12 —	...	3 8	...	14 —	...
Jaipur	...	...	4 4	...	5 14 and 6 6	...	8 —	...	7 5	...	17 —	...
Karauli	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	14 6	14 6
Dholpur	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 9	5 6½	...	...	4 12	4 12	15 —	15 —
Bharatpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	3 12	3 12	17 7	17 —
Western—												
Bikaner	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 4	...	...	3 11	3 10	16 —	16 —
Jaisalmer	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 8	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 0
Jodhpur	...	...	...	...	4 4 and 4 8	4 3 and 4 7	7 8	7 8 and 7 7	3 12 and 4 1	3 12 and 4 —	20 —	18 0
Central India—												
Indore	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	4 4	4 4	14 —	14 —
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —
Gwalior	...	...	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	13 —	11 —	5 12	5 8	13 —	13 —
Delhi—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	7 8	8 0	4 —	4 —	15 8	15 8
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	.	..	14 —	14 —
Ferozepur	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 —	3 8	3 4	11 —	11 —
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	5 8	5 12	4 10	4 8	5 4	5 6	4 2	4 2	16 —	16 —
Gujranwala	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	6 —	5 12	...	...	16 12	16 12
Gujrat	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	.	...	20 —	20 —
Jhelum	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 —	3 12	3 12	20 —	10 —

TABLE NO. 2—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1921—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hardium vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 4	4 6	7 8	7 8	5 8	5 8
Rohtak	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	6 8	6 2
Karnál	4 4	4 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	...	6 8	6 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	3 15	3 15	6 10	6 10	...	...	4 12	4 12	8 —	...	6 4	6 4
Ludhiana	3 14	3 14	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	3 4	3 4
Jullundur	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 12	5 12	4 —	4 —
Hoshiárpur	4 1	4 1	5 8	5 —	...	...	3 12	4 —	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 4	3 4	3 4	...	...
Amritsar	4 —	4 —	4 12	5 8	...	...	4 10	4 10	6 —	5 4	4 12	4 12
Siálkot	4 —	3 12	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 12	5 12	...	6 12	5 —
Hills—												
Simla	3 8	3 8	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 4	4 4	3 12
Kángra	3 4	3 4	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 10	3 10	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	3 8	3 8	6 12	6 4	...	...	3 12	4 —	5 4	4 12	5 4	4 12
Attock	3 12	3 12	5 8	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 —	...	...	5 4	5 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	4 —	3 10	...	3 12	...	...	4 —	8 8	5 4	5 —	5 —	5 —
Jhang	4 —	3 10	5 12	5 12	...	...	5 —	4 8	5 8	5 —	5 4	5 4
Lyallpur	3 12	3 14	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 6	...	...	5 8	5 8
Multan	3 10	3 10	6 6	5 10	...	...	4 4	4 7	6 4	6 6	5 8	5 6
Montgomery	3 12	3 9	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	5 6	5 6
Muzaffargarh	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	6 —	6 —	5 —	5 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 12	7 —	6 —	6 4
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	3 12	3 10	6 —	6 —	2 5	2 5	3 10	3 10	...	...	4 —	3 12
Pesháwar	4 4	4 2	6 6	6 6	3 12	3 2	4 15	4 10	7 4	7 4	5 13	5 13
Kohát	3 14	3 14	6 1	6 1	2 6	2 6	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 2
Bannu	4 —	3 7	5 5	5 8	...	...	...	3 2	6 14	6 4	4 11	4 6
Dera Ismail Khan	3 7	3 7	5 8	5 —	2 6	2 8	3 12	3 12	6 4	6 4	5 —	5 —
Tochi	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	4 2	4 4	5 10	5 10	2 12	2 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	3 10	3 8	5 8	5 4	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Wano†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	3 8	3 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 —	5 12	6 —
Hyderabad	3 8	3 12	...	...	2 12	3 4	3 —	3 8	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	3 8	3 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 8
Shikárpur	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	5 12	5 12
Upper Sind Frontier	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 4	3 4	7 —	6 4	6 4	6 4
Quetta	...	...	5 12	6 —	2 —	1 14	4 8	4 5	...	5 5	5 8	5 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	2 13	2 13	...	...	3 11	3 11	5 2	5 2	4 10	4 6	...	...
Ratnagiri	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 3	4 8	5 4	5 4	...	...	6 10	4 —
Alibág	3 4	3 4	...	...	3 13	3 13	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Bombay	*3 9	*3 10	...	...	2 15	2 15	4 12	4 12	5 14	5 3	5 —	4 6
Thána	3 —	3 —	...	...	3 11	3 11	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 15	3 15
Deccan and Karnáták—												
Dharwar	3 6	3 6	...	...	4 1	4 1	4 3	4 3	6 5	6 —	4 5	4 5
Belgaum	3 14	3 10	...	...	5 1	4 12	5 6	5 1	7 1	6 1	7 4	5 11
Satara	3 8	3 11	...	...	3 15	3 12	4 8	4 2	4 9	4 8	5 3	4 3
Sholapur	3 11	4 2	...	...	4 2	4 2	5 —	5 —	4 7	4 7	6 7	6 —
Bijapur	3 10	3 10	...	...	3 14	3 14	5 5	4 10	5 9	5 5	6 5	5 15
Poona	3 11	3 11	...	...	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 2	5 5	4 11	4 14	4 9
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	3 12	4 1	...	...	3 7	3 7	4 9	4 15	6 7	6 7	5 11	5 5
Násik	2 8	2 8	...	...	2 4	2 4	2 8	2 8	...	...	4 —	4 —
Dhulia	3 10	3 10	...	...	2 14	2 14	3 10	3 9	6 12	6 1	5 13	5 13
Jalgáon	3 10	3 10	...	...	3 3	3 3	4 1	4 1	6 2	6 2	5 1	5 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	3 15	3 11	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	4 14	3 11	5 1	5 —
Broach	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 —	5 6	5 —
Kaira	3 —	3 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 4	4 4	...	...	6 —	5 8
Baroda	3 12	3 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4
Ahmedabad	3 8	3 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 8	5 —	5 8
Godhra	3 8	3 8	...	...	3 8	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —
Disa	4 —	4 —	...	...	2 10	2 10	3 4	3 4	...	...	4 8	4 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	4 4	4 4	...	...	2 12	2 12	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	5 4	5 4
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	4 1	4 1	...	...	2 14	2 14	4 8	4 8	7 7	6 15	...	...
Hoshangabad	4 7	4 10	...	...	3 11	3 11	5 —	4 6	7 6	6 9	...	...
Betul	4 8	4 8	...	...	2 7	2 7	4 15	4 13	8 1	6 4	...	...
Chhindwara	4 6	4 6	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 —	7 14	7 14	...	...
Nagpur	4 2	4 2	...	...	2 10	2 10	5 8	5 8	6 8	5 15	...	...
Wardha	3 13	3 8	...	...	...	...	6 6	4 7	5 11	4 14	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.
† Figures have not so far been reported.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	5 —	5 —	4 —	3 12	15 8	15 8	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	15 —	15 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 12	4 —	...	16 —	16 —	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 8	4 10	4 10	12 12	12 —	Ambala
...	...	4 6	4 —	4 10	4 12	5 6	5 6	3 8	3 8	18 4	18 4	Ludhiána
...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	...	...	18 4	18 4	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	6 —	6 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	Hoshiarpur
...	...	...	2 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	7 2	7 2	4 10	4 10	5 8	5 4	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	11 —	12 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 —	6 4	6 8	3 —	3 4	9 —	9 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	5 —	4 8	3 —	3 —	10 3	10 3	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 8	6 —	6 4	3 12	3 4	10 —	11 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	4 —	4 —	17 8	17 8	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	5 8	5 12	3 8	3 8	12 —	13 —	Sháhpur
6 8	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 12	6 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	Jhang
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 4	5 8	3 —	3 12	16 6	16 6	Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 14	6 4	6 12	...	...	15 —	15 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Montgomery
...	...	5 —	5 —	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F Province—
...	...	3 12	3 12	4 8	...	5 10	5 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	Hazára
...	...	5 15	5 15	4 15	4 15	6 1	6 9	6 6	6 1	17 12	17 12	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	6 4	5 15	...	...	19 10	19 10	Kohát
...	...	...	...	4 11	4 6	5 10	5 13	...	...	20 15	20 15	Bannu
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 6	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	5 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 8	6 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 12	6 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	20 —	20 —	Karáchi
...	.	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	4 —	3 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	.	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	..	4 4	4 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	4 9	4 8	5 —	3 10	3 12	3 4	12 —	14 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
7 8	7 —	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	...	3 3	3 3	15 6	15 6	Karwar
6 12	6 12	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	4 1	4 1	14 11	14 11	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	...	...	3 2	3 2	12 13	11 3	Alibág
...	...	...	..	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 8	3 13	16 7	15 4	Bombay
...	...	...	.	4 9	4 9		...	2 15	2 15	17 11	17 11	Thána
												Deccan and Karnáták—
...	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	...	...	2 7	2 7	13 6	13 6	Dharwar
8 11	8 8	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 15	3 11	13 10	13 10	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 6	...	...	3 8	3·14	14 9	15 12	Satara
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	4 3	4 3	10 11	10 11	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	3 14	4 2	...	...	4 2	3 5	11 13	11 13	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	4 5	4 —	14 5	14 5	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 10	10 —	Ahmednagar
5 —	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	...	...	2 —	2 —	11 —	11 —	Násik
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	3 11	...	11 —	11 —	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	4 2	3 13	11 6	11 6	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	4 6	4 4	...	...	4 6	4 3	18 8	18 8	Surat
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	17 12	17 12	Broach
8 8	8 8	...	...	4 —	4 6	...	...	4 —	4 —	17 —	17 —	Kaira
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	19 —	19 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	...	...	3 12	3 12	60 —	60 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 3	4 3	11 12	11 12	Nimar
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 3	...	...	3 13	3 13	12 —	12 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 12	3 12	10 11	11 5	Betul
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 9	3 9	12 8	12 8	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	3 15	4 4	10 9	10 9	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	3 12	3 7	13 7	13 7	Wardha

TABLE NO. 2—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1921—concluded

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	4 13	4 13	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 11	4 11	8 10	7 8	...	...
Saugor	4 8	4 2	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	7 8	...	...
Damoh	4 10	4 10	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 12	...	...
Jubbulpore	4 12	5 —	...	...	3 —	2 12	5 12	5 12	7 8	8 —	...	...
Mandla	5 —	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 —	6 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Seoni	4 8	4 12	...	...	4 —	3 12	5 8	6 —	8 12	8 12	...	...
Bálághát	3 11	3 11	...	...	3 15	3 15	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	4 2	3 14	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	4 —	3 11	...	...	2 15	2 15	4 9	4 9	5 15	5 10	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	4 12	4 8	...	...	4 12	4 8	7 —	5 12	...	...	...	...
Raipur	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	...
Drug	4 6	4 6	...	...	4 7	3 12	6 —	4 15	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	4 5	4 2	...	...	...	...	4 14	4 7	8 14	7 6	...	...
Akola	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	4 8	4 8	6 5	...	...	...
Amráoti	3 11	3 11	...	...	2 12	2 12	4 6	4 6	5 —	5 —	...	...
Yeotmal*	...	3 15	...	...	...	2 13	...	5 1	...	5 14	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabád	2 10	2 12	4 9	4 12	1 15	2 6	5 9	5 4	5 2	4 13	7 6	6 10
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 10	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	7 7	6 14	6 14
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	7 1	7 1	7 9	7 9
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	7 4	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	7 13	7 13	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	...	...	...	8 9
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 2	6 14	7 1	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 3	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	...	...	11 3	11 3
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	13 —	13 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	8 10	8 2	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 5	7 5	6 —	7 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 12	6 12	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	7 9	7 9
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 7	...	...	7 8	7 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	5 3	9 1	9 7	8 4	8 4
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 7	5 6	8 10	8 4	7 9	7 9
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3	4 8	...	...	...	6 14
Mysore—*												
Mysore	...	3 —	...	3 8	...	4 —	...	5 —	...	9 —	...	...
Bangalore	...	3 4	...	3 4	...	3 8	...	4 —	...	8 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	3 4	3 4	...	...	5 —	5 6	5 12	6 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	2 13	2 13	...	...	4 —	3 13	4	4 6	7 —	7 —	5 9	5 9

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...		4 7	4 7	13 —	13 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	5 15	5 5	...	...	4 12	4 12	11 —	11 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	4 4	4 —	12 —	12 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	11 —	11 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 12	3 8	11 —	11 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	4 14	5 3	...	...	4 3	4 3	8 5	8 5	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	4 11	4 5	...	...	3 5	3 5	10 8	11 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	...	4 1	4 1	11 6	11 6	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 4	10 —	10 —	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 10	4 —	10 10	10 10	Raipur
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	4 2	4 2	11 4	10 5	Drug
												Berar—
...		...	...	4 9	4 9	...	...	3 12	3 12	9 15	9 15	Buldána
...	...	...	...	4 3	...	...		4 6	4 6	9 14	9 12	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	...	4 15	...	...	...	4 5	...	12 10	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
7 2	7 7	...	...	3 13	3 15	...	...	5 5	5 3	10 5	10 9	Secunderabád
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 5	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	S. Canara
												South, central—
7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	Nilgiris
9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Salem
												Central—
9 10	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 5	Bellary
9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	Anantapur
8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 15	17 1	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 13	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	Ganjam
10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
11 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
10 12	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	18 5	Kistna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	Guntur
8 15	8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 2	Madras
7 10	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	Chingleput
8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	N. Arcot
8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	S. Arcot
8 2	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	Tanjore
8 8	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	Tinnevelly
8 14	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 3	17 3	Madura
												Mysore—
...	9 8	...	...	...	3 8	...	...	...	3 4	...	12 —	Mysore
...	9 —	...	...	...	4 —	...	...	...	3 12	...	12 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
10 —	9 8	...		6 —	5 —	...		2 12	2 12	12 8	12 8	Coorg
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 4	...	...	3 12	3 12	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

D

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th October 1921.

On and after 29th October and until further notice, Parts I, IV and V of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of 12th October 1920:—

In modification of the orders contained in the Home Department Circular Memorandum No. 4832, dated the 16th August 1901, the undersigned is directed to request that in future all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* may be sent to the Press not later than 4 P.M. on Thursdays. Exceptions may, however, be allowed in the case of really urgent matter which cannot be held over for the next *Gazette*, but the order in such cases should be signed by an officer not below the rank of an Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary.

G. F. WINN,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

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Part VI of the *Gazette of India* which formerly contained the Proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council is no longer published. The Debates of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly are now issued separately in handy book form. The price of copies of the Debates of the first Session held at Delhi during February and March 1921 varies according to the size of the publication; that of future issues has been fixed at eight annas for each day's Debate.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India.*

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1922.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 8.

January 9.

7788. H. Daw. *Improvements in the treatment of sewage and the like.*
7789. D. Kennedy. *Improvements in or relating to kinematagraphic apparatus.* ***March 7, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***
7790. E. A. Bayles, H. Higham and E. R. Royston. *Improvements in or connected with electrical condensers.*
7791. F. G. Maguire, A. Agar, and H. T. Coulter. *Improvements in and relating to the treatment of raw rubber and the like plastic substances.*
7792. F. G. Maguire, A. Agar, and H. T. Coulter. *Improved coagulant for rubber latex.*
7793. F. G. Maguire, A. Agar, and H. T. Coulter. *Improvements in and relating to the preparation of raw rubber.*
7794. F. G. Maguire, A. Agar, and H. T. Coulter. *Improvements in or relating to the preparation of preservative substances for rubber latex.*
7795. C. Erith. *Improvements in or ralating to mechanical stokers.* ***November 19, 1919. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***
7796. A. D. Riccia. *Electro-magnetic machine with constant total subdivised flux.*
7797. A. Ferguson. *Improvements in and apparatus for the manufacture of glass.*
7798. A. Ferguson. *Improvements in apparatus to be employed in the manufacture of hollow articles of glass.*

January 10.

7799. E. Zahm. *Process and apparatus for concentrating liquids.*
7800. G. Bell. *Improvements in metallic ropes.*
7801. Brogden, Ricketts & Haworth Co. *Improvements in and relating to the treatment of fresh fruits.*
7802. L'Air Liquide, Societe Anonyme Pour L'Etude Et L'Exploitation Des Procedes Georges Claude. *Improvements in or relating to devices for the withdrawal of liquids under gaseous pressure.*
7803. A. E. Tompkins. *Improvements in steam dryers.* ***January 14, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

January 11.

7804. C. Montalcini. *A substitute for pneumatic tyres and method for mounting same on vehicle wheels.*
7805. J. A. D. Watt. *Improved means for sharpening or stropping the blades of razors, surgical instruments or other edge tools of a like nature.* ***(Date applied for 26th April 1921 under Rule 12(4.)***

January 12.

7806. A. N. M. Robertson. *Improvements in or relating to ropeways and to methods and means of operating them and adjusting the cables.*

January 13.

7807. A. V. Leggo. *Improvements in roasting furnaces.*

APPLICATION FOR PATENT OF WHICH THE DATE HAS BEEN CHANGED.

No. 6780. The claim to priority date 31st March 1920 has been abandoned in favour of the date of application, *i.e.*, 30th March 1921.

No. 7272. The claim to priority date 29th July 1920 has been abandoned in favour of the date of application, *i.e.*, 1st August 1921.

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the

date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

6570. The British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to boot or shoe welt-sewing machines.*

6572. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to composite metal articles.*

6583. Spensers Ltd. *Improved apparatus for the manufacture of gas for lighting and heating from petrol.*

6611. T. H. Symington Co., G. D. Peters & Co., Ld., and F. C. Hibberd. *Improvements in or relating to railway axle boxes.*

6698. H. A. Aziz. *An improved trunk lock.*

6700. I. Drolshammer. *Improvements in compressed air brakes for trains.*

6704. R. F. Hall. *Improvements in or relating to machines for the manufacture of glass articles.*

6705. R. F. Hall. *Improvements in or relating to machines for the manufacture of glass articles.*

6706. R. F. Hall. *Improvements in or relating to machines for the manufacture of glass articles.*

6707. R. F. Hall. *Improvements in or relating to machines for the manufacture of glass articles.*

6734. Heenan and Froude, Ld. *Improvements in apparatus for removing water from air and gas.*

6780. F. W. Atack. *Manufacture of compounds of the anthraquinone series.*

6808. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ld., and S. R. Smith. *An arrangement for indicating or utilizing vibratory movements or amplitudes insufficient to effect the opening or closing of an electrical circuit or to give a visual indication.* (***Dated as of January 17, 1919, under reciprocal arrangement.***)

6819. J. F. Defordt. *Improvements in free wheel clutches.* (***Dated as of April 8, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.***)

6820. J. F. Defordt. *Improvements in free wheel actuating mechanism.* (***Dated as of April 8, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.***)

6821. J. F. Defordt. *Improvements in variable speed transmission mechanism.* (***Dated as of April 8, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.***)

7014. D. R. Liungman and F. D. Janson. *Devices for lowering boats from ships.*

7018. D. O. B. Radford. *Improved railway wagon locking device.*

7041. Rahimuddin. *An improved padlock.*

7120. W. A. Pitt. *Train lighting apparatus.*

7272. W. E. Clifton and J. S. Ewart. *Improvements in or relating to sound-recording and reproducing instruments.*

7457. N. Carrico and F. C. Hughes. *Improved method of mending electric resistance elements.*

7484. R. McMullan. *An improved fluid tight joint.*

7487. M. R. May, J. A. B. Wesley and H. G. Moll. *An improved spring washer nut lock.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at annas eight each.

6010. M. Latour. *Improvements in aerials for wireless telegraphy and telephony systems.*

6528. T. W. S. Hutchins, L. Hargreaves and A. C. Dunningham. *Improvements in the process for the manufacture of sodium thiosulphate.*

6538. Healey Syndicate, Ld. *Improvements in and relating to variable velocity ratio gearing.*

6555. F. G. J. Tournier. *Improvements in or relating to tennis racquets or the like.*

6565. Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ld. *Improvements in thermally operated protective apparatus for use with bearings or other parts of a machine.*

6582. Plucca Pruners Ld. *Improvements relating to scissors for cutting fruit, flowers or the like.*

6786. E. W. J. H. Smith, J. P. Trim, (Mrs.) S. A. Trim and H. E. Morton. *Improvements in and relating to window blinds.*

6800. H. Nielsen and J. R. Garrow. *Improved process and plant for the continuous production of solid and gaseous fuel with by-product recovery.*

6922. J. Easson. *Coal boring machine.*

8947. K. Nobuhara. *Improvements in the commutation of a commutating electric machine.*

6952. L. Braganza. *An instrument for recording the sectional outline of a rail.*
7019. H. K. Mitra. *Improvements in or relating to rails for permanent way.*
7044. D. H. Wilson. *Improvements in sound reproducing machines or phonographs.*
7098. The Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ld., and M. Goodfellow. *Improvements in or relating to self-contained battery lamps.*
7210. J. A. Flanagan. *Improvements in or relating to bobbin winding mechanism for sewing machines.*
7212. J. A. Flanagan. *Improvements in or relating to stitch forming mechanism for sewing machines.*
7254. A. W. Lambert and W. W. Fortune. *Improvements in or relating to means for supporting shelves and analogous purposes.*
7260. A. Valente and M. Curzon. *Improvements in and relating to combination or permutation locks.*
7280. M. W. Tutt and Hulburd Engineering Co., Ld. *Improvements in force-pumps.*
7308. J. S. Peress and W. G. Tarrant. *Improvements in flexible joints for diving dresses.*
7320. C. R. Prosser. *Improvements relating to the delivery of railway tickets and the like from storage receptacles.*
7327. W. J. Still. *Improvements in and relating to internal combustion engines.*
7336. T. B. Kitson. *Improvements in or relating to glass-bottle making and like machinery.*
7369. E. W. Wynne. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of petroleum and like oils.*

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

129 of 1910. Pierpoint. (To 14 April 1923.)
372 of 1910. McMullen. (To 18 February 1923.)
665 of 1910. Sharp. (To 20 January 1923.)
780 of 1911. Salter. (To 8 February 1923.)
80 of 1912. Simmons Sugar Co. (To 12 February 1923.)
127 of 1912. Girard and anr. (To 11 March 1923.)
827 of 1913. General Electric Co. (To 10 March 1923.)
848 of 1913. Lawson and another. (To 25 March 1923.)
1506 of 1914. Betulander. (To 2 March 1923.)
1545 of 1914. General Electric Co. (To 23 March 1923.)
1942 of 1914. Robinson. (To 23 November 1922.)
2013 of 1915. Jones & ors. (To 2 February 1923.)
2014 of 1915, Jones & ors. (To 2 February 1923.)
2068 of 1915. Minerals Separation Ld. (To 16 March 1923.)
2448 of 1916. Sutcliffe. (To 24 January 1923.)
2455 of 1916. Loomba. (To 27 January 1923.)
2488 of 1916. New Era Signs Ld. (To 19 February 1923.)
2902 of 1917. Datta. (To 18 January 1923.)
2990 of 1917. Minerals Separation Ld. (To 27 March 1923.)
3353 of 1917. Ghosh. (To 16 October 1922.)
2920 of 1917. Flicker. (To 31 July 1923.)
3493 of 1918. Bell. (To 18 January 1923.)
3543 of 1918. Gee. (To 19 February 1923.)
3558 of 1918. Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America. (To 22 February 1923.)
3641 of 1918. Hume. (To 24 April 1923.)
3662 of 1918. Nomi. (To 2 May 1923.)

PATENTS SEALED.

5639. Datta.
5876. Standard Oil Co. of New York.
5962. Levy.
6117. Geseleschaft Fur Drahtlose Telegraphie, m. b. H.
6149. Bentley.
6236. Zell.
6244. John Wilson & Son Ltd.
6300. Lipman.
6337. Williams.
6340. Leonard.
6368. Riise.
6372. Pierce.
6378. Sears (Jr), Brookes, and Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research.
6430. Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation.
6451. Pelling and Mattick.
6470. Degory.
6485. Allen and Allen.
6517. Tyer & Co., Ld., and Punter.
6537. Clarke.
6612. Coats.
6628. Raheem.
6651. Raheem.
6652. Raheem.
6659. Moss.
6709. Tej Ram.
6735. Terry.
6736. Terry.

6833. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld.
6834. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld.
6847. Dahlgren.
6871. Reid.
6895. Arutunoff.
6897. Jerram, Gouldbourn and The British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ld.
6899. Booth and Corlass.
6932. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld.
6933. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld.
6934. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld.
6935. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld.
6955. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld.
6983. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ld.
7173. Baker.
7202. International General Electric Co., Inc.
7214. Drury.
7237. Fitzgerald.

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1911.

114. (Neame.) 158. (Feuillette.) 423. (Siemens Brothers & Co., Ld., and another.) 735. (Nobel's Explosives Co., Ld.) 763. (Nobel's Explosives Co., Ld.)

1915.

2331. (Sheffield and others.)

1917.

3337. (Peerbhoy.) 3338. (Ryland.) 3346. (Mylchreest and another.) 3349. (Henshaw.) 3350. (Das.) 3351. (Bowen and another.) 3352. (Moore and another.)

APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT UNDER SECTION 17.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the following application to amend may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

No. 4521. U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company, of 27, William Street, City, County and State of New York, U. S. A., seek leave to amend the specification of their application for a patent numbered as above. The proposed amendments are as follows:—

Add the following claims after claim 4.

5. A fuel composition comprising 40 to 60 per cent. alcohol, 25 to 35 per cent benzol, and 30 to 50 per cent. light petroleum distillate.

6. A fuel composition consisting of 40 parts alcohol, 35 parts benzol, 30 parts petroleum distillate having a density of 52° to 60°Be.

7. A fuel composition consisting of a light petroleum distillate, benzol and alcohol having a chill point of substantially—32°F.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1920 and the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Amendment Act, 1920, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. *Printed Specifi-

cations of applications for patents, which have been accepted (8 annas per copy), may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BARODA	Department of Commerce and Industries.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
PATNA	Secretariat Library, Government of Bihar and Orissa.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANCHI	Office of the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

V. LOUGH,

Controller of Patents and Designs

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. W. C. SANDES, Major,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 11th January 1922.

No. 46—106.—Mr. S. Kamesam is appointed as Assistant, Upper Grade, in the Timber Testing Section of the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, on probation, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd December 1921.

P. H. CLUTTERBUCK,

Inspector General of Forests.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *RESIDUAL ALKALOID* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 25th April 1921 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 48 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery.	„ 49 „
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	„ 50 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE AND CINCHONA SULPHATE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 21 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. . . . . (Only small quantities available when in stock.)	„ 22 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 10 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	„ 11 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	„ 14 „
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form and Residual Alkaloid (when in stock).	„ 9 „

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	„ 14 „

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. boxes.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box (when in stock).
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box (when in stock).

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
Government reserve the right to alter the prices without notice.
Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab. 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab. 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab. 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1922.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th January 1922.

Circles of Issue.	Total amount of notes in circulation.	Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In India. — Silver Coin.	In India. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In India. — Silver Bullion under coinage.	In England. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In England. — Silver Bullion.	In His Majesty's Dominions. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In transit between India, England, and His Majesty's Dominions. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In transit … — Silver Bullion.	Securities (Purchase Price) — Held in India.	Securities (Purchase Price) — Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	51,33,64,246	9,99,61,392	5,00,04,056	3,80,40,527	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 69,39,40,946	(b) 5,84,97,299	94,04,44,230	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R62,26,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R5,89,50,000 British Treasury Bills.
Cawnpore	8,08,84,823	13,41,26,472	1,04,03,655	...	...		...		...			14,45,30,127	
Lahore	17,49,15,500	8,68,56,513	1,33,57,910	...	...		...	...	...			10,02,14,423	
Bombay	53,55,93,472	19,68,11,879	18,91,43,580	40,18,867	...		...	...	...			33,99,79,326	
Karachi	7,23,04,784	3,62,50,435	14,69,135	...		...	...	...				3,77,19,570	
Madras	14,47,25,308	8,30,72,918	2,48,60,965		...	...	...		...			10,79,33,883	
Rangoon	21,60,29,042	5,43,39,186	39,43,360	...	...		...	...				5,82,82,546	
Total	1,73,78,17,175	69,14,18,795	24,31,87,661	4,20,59,404	...	...	...	...	...	69,39,40,946	5,84,97,299	1,72,91,04,105	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue	87,13,070	Deduct—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another										...	
Total Circulation R	1,72,91,04,105										Total Reserve R	1,72,91,04,105	
Increase +; decrease — as compared with previous week's statement	—15,56,045	—15,66,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+10,470		

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending the 15th January 1922.
The gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 15th January 1922 amounted to *nil*.
The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 56·46.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 6th January 1922.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscribed Capital	11,28,96,000	0	0	Government Securities	11,17,55,000	0	0
Capital paid up	5,62,24,000	0	0	Other authorized securities under the Act	1,28,17,000	0	0
Reserve	3,91,79,000	0	0	Loans	16,92,89,000	0	0
Public Deposits	5,71,22,000	0	0	Cash Credits	25,12,93,000	0	0
Other Deposits	64,33,14,000	0	0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	10,12,43,000	0	0
Loans against securities *per contra*	36,28,000	0	0	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	3,32,000	0	0
Contingent liabilities	......			Bullion	10,000	0	0
Sundries	91,29,000	0	0	Dead Stock	2,35,61,000	0	0
				Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities *per contra*	...		
				Sundries	44,53,000	0	0
				Balances with other Banks	9,98,000	0	0
					67,57,51,000	0	0
				Cash	13,28,45,000	0	0
RUPEES	80,85,96,000	0	0	RUPEES	80,85,96,000	0	0

The above balance sheet includes—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits in London	40,600	0	0
Advances in London	316,100	0	0
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	63,958	0	0

R. AITKEN,
N. M. MURRAY (*offg.*),
Managing Governors.

Percentage 18·62
Bank Rate 7 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, the 10th January, 1922.

The Members of the Local Board have made the following changes in the Bank's establishment:—

Broach . . Mr. Ramchandra Lingoo has been appointed to act as Agent *vice* Mr. J. P. Jeffrey transferred to Local Head Office.

Sukkur . . Mr. Rustomji Bomanji Shroff has been appointed to act as Agent *vice* Mr. Framji Merwanji Irani transferred to Surat.

Surat . . Mr. Framji Merwanji Irani has been appointed to act as Agent *vice* Mr. A. Brodie.

By order,
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, the 11th January 1922.

A Branch of the Imperial Bank of India will be opened at Vellore on the 18th January 1922 under the charge of Mr. A. McCulloch.

By order,
W. LAMB,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer, Madras Local Board.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Treasury, Calcutta.

Treasury Bills sold and paid off during the week ending 14th January 1922 and the amount outstanding at the end of the week.

[In thousands of rupees.]

	Sold in				Total paid off.	Total outstanding on the 16th Jan. 1922.
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.		
3 months' Bills	...	...	...	...	13,00	(a) 1,06,58,50
6 months' Bills	9,75	20,80	5	30,60		
9 months' Bills	30,00	...	...	30,00		
12 months' Bills	16,50	...	...	16,50		
TOTAL	56,25	20,80	5	77,10	13,00	1,06,58,50

(a) Includes 62,26,00 issued to Paper Currency Reserve.

The 17th January 1922.

MEMORANDUM.

RUPEE COINAGE.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1922.

During the month of December 1921, 5,00,007 whole rupees were coined at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints. The total coinage of rupees from April to December 1921 amounted to Rs. 1,06,15,166.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Development Department.

AGREEMENT made the seventh day of October One thousand nine hundred and twenty one Between The Malabar District Co-operative Bank Limited a Society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act 1912 and carrying on business on Kallayi Road Calicut (hereinafter called 'the Bank') of the one part and The Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called 'the Secretary of State') of the other part whereas upon the application of the Bank the Government of Madras by order No. Mis. 1605 Development Department dated thirty first day of August One thousand nine hundred and twenty one has agreed to acquire on behalf of the Bank under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 the piece of land and hereditaments described and delineated respectively in the schedule and plan hereto annexed and situated at Calicut it having been shown to the satisfaction of the said Government that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of a work likely to prove useful to the public namely the enlargement and adaptation of the buildings on the said piece of land so as to make them suitable for the purposes of the office of the Bank to finance co-operative societies within the jurisdiction assigned to the Bank and to do or to perform such other acts or functions as are decided upon by the Directors in the interests of the Bank consistent with the provisions of Act II of 1912 and the rules made thereunder and whereas the said Government has called upon the Bank under the provisions of

section 41 of the said Act to enter into the agreement with the Secretary of State hereinafter contained now these presents witness that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows:—

1. The Bank shall pay to the Government of Madras before the said land and hereditaments are transferred to the Bank the cost of the said land and buildings thereon and all costs of the acquisition inclusive of all payments and allowances in respect thereof payable under the said Act.

2. Upon such payment by the said Bank the Secretary of State shall execute and do all such acts deeds matters and things as may be necessary or proper for effectually vesting the said land and hereditaments acquired in the Bank and giving the Bank an absolute title thereto.

3. The terms upon which the said land and hereditaments shall be held by the Bank are:—that the Bank shall adapt and enlarge if necessary the buildings on the said piece of land so as to make them suitable for the purposes of the office of the Bank to finance co-operative societies within the jurisdiction assigned to the Bank and to do or to perform such other acts or functions as are decided upon by the Directors in the interests of the Bank consistent with the provisions of Act II of 1912 and the rules made thereunder and if necessary erect new buildings for the aforesaid purpose and so long as the Bank shall carry on business at Calicut shall maintain the said buildings and use the same or the business portion thereof as an office of the Bank for the purposes aforesaid or for such purposes as the Bank may from time to time have to perform.

4. That the said buildings shall be enlarged or adapted or new buildings erected as aforesaid within three years from the date when the said land and hereditaments shall have been transferred to the Bank and that the Bank so long as it shall continue to carry on the business of banking at Calicut shall maintain and keep the said buildings in proper repair and condition.

5. That the customers of the Bank and other persons resorting thereto on business with the Bank or other co-operative institutions located in the said buildings shall be entitled to such right of ingress and regress during business hours as may be necessary and proper for their business but otherwise the public shall not be entitled to the use of the said land or buildings erected or to be erected thereon.

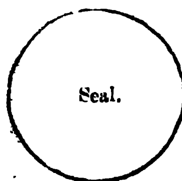
In witness whereof the corporate seal of the Malabar District Co-operative Bank hath hereunto been affixed and Hopetown Gabriel Stokes Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Development Department for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

Registration District.	Registration Sub-District.	Village.	Description of land.	Boundaries.				Extent.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
Calicut	Calicut	Kasba	S. No. 37-2 (garden).	S. No. 37-3	S. No. 37-7	S. No. 37-1	Nagaram desam road.	37 cents.

The Corporate seal of the Malabar District Co-operative Bank Limited was hereunto affixed by order of the Bank in the presence of—

C. KRISHNA MENON,
Honorary Magistrate, Calicut.



1. D. GANPAT RAO,
Director.

2. P. TEYUNNI MENON,
Director.

3. V. K. MENON,
Secretary.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Hopetown Gabriel Stokes in the presence of—

H. G. STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of Madras,
(Development Department).

S. A. RAMANATHA AYYAR,
Clerk,
Development Department.

G. SOUNDARARAJAN,
Clerk,
Development Department.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 9th January 1922.

No. 64.—In accordance with rule 10 of the rules for the grant of the licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases published in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 7552-7531-121, dated 15th September 1913, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the power conferred on him by Rule 19 of Agent to the Governor General's order No. 4695 R.M., dated the 31st December 1915, the Revenue Commissioner is pleased to renew the certificate of approval granted to Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., of Quetta under the abovementioned rules.

F. W. JOHNSTON,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 12th January 1922.

No. 107-*R*.—On return from privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 2598-R., dated the 2nd July 1921, and as extended in Notification No. 3425-R., dated the 10th August 1921, Sheikh Nabi Bakhsh, a Tahsildar of the 4th grade and temporary Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, is posted as Indian Assistant to the Political Agent, Chagai, and Sarhad, with effect from the 13th December 1921.

By order,
W. G. NEALE, Major,
Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 11th January 1922.

No. 67-*A. B.*—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to permit Mr. W. J. Newman, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to retain a duty lien during the privilege leave portion of his combined leave granted in Notification No. 1587-A.B., dated the 26th July 1921, as shown below :—

(1) On the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, from the afternoon of the 16th August 1921 to the forenoon of the 24th October 1921, the date on which Mr. C. P. Luck, Assistant Superintendent of Police, took over charge of that appointment.

(2) On the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Government Railway Police at Indore, which carries a higher allowance; because he would have remained in one of the two appointments (either as Personal Assistant or at Indore) reserved for Assistant Superintendents of Police. The United Provinces Government have been unable to post a second Assistant Superintendent of Police to that appointment.

By order,
A. D. ASHDOWN,
Police Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ajmer, the 12th January 1922.

No. 230-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act (VIII of 1914), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendment to the supplementary rules for the regulation of motor vehicles plying on hire in Ajmer-Merwara, published under his notification No. 648, dated the 6th May 1921.

For rule (3) substitute the following:—

"(3). On the remaining roads Ford lorries will be allowed to ply, and in the case of lorries of other makes the maximum weight shall not exceed 1¼ ton total weight unloaded (*i.e.*, including the body)".

The 18th January 1922.

No. 255-*C*.—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. A. Miller as s. *p. t.* Principal, Government College, Ajmer, the following appointments are sanctioned with effect from the 4th November 1921:—

1. Professor Hari Prasad, officiating Vice-Principal, to be s. *p. t.* in the appointment.
2. Professor Bishamber Prasad, officiating 1st Professor, to be s. *p. t.* 1st Professor.
3. Professor Lalji Shrivastava, officiating 2nd Professor, to be s. *p. t.* 2nd Professor (but to continue to remain on furlough).
4. Professor K. S. Mankar, officiating 3rd Professor, to be s. *p. t.* 3rd Professor and officiating 2nd Professor.
5. Professor P. B. Joshi, officiating 4th Professor, to be s. *p. t.* 4th Professor and officiating 3rd Professor.
6. Professor Bhava Datt Shashtri, officiating 5th Professor, to be s. *p. t.* 5th Professor and officiating 4th Professor.
7. Professor Hamidullah Khan Yusufzai, officiating 6th Professor, to be s. *p. t.* 6th Professor and officiating 5th Professor.

No. 259-*C*.—In supersession of paragraph 2 (9) of his Notification No. 1427, dated the 17th September 1921, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. P. N. Joshna as officiating 7th Professor (temporary), Government College, Ajmer, with effect from the 17th November 1921.

By order,

G. D. OGILVIE, Major,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 10th January 1922.

No. 130-*S*.—The Reverend Dr. M. Salisbury is appointed Assistant Chaplain, Quetta, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th December 1921.

By order,

W. G. NEALE, Major,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 11th January 1922.

No. 230-*Home*.—Mr. D. Kilburn, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, was posted to Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd January 1922.

Delhi, the 12th January 1922.

No. 238-*Education*.—Major E. S. Phipson, D.S.O., M.D., I.M.S., assumed charge of the duties of Assistant Health Officer, Imperial City and Notified Area, Delhi, in connection with the Royal Visit, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st January 1922.

Delhi, the 13th January 1922.

No. 290-*Home*.—In anticipation of his services being placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. G. H. G. Anderson, D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S., assumed charge of the duties of Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, on the forenoon of the 7th January 1922.

No. 322-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a pamphlet in Urdu entitled "Angrezon ka Khuab," and printed at the "Swaraj Printing Works," Delhi, and all copies of all other documents containing some or all of the subject matter of the same, inasmuch as the said pamphlet contains matter which has a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India, and which, therefore, appears to the Chief Commissioner to contain words of the nature described in Section 4, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), of the said Act.

Delhi, the 14th January 1922.

No. 333-*Commerce*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Opium Act (I of 1878), as amended by the Devolution Act, 1920, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the preparation mentioned below shall be added to the list of exempted preparations contained in the schedule annexed to the rules published with Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1041-C. & I., dated the 7th February 1917 :—

"A specific containing opium for cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery prepared by Bell Drug and Chemical Company, London, and labelled as such."

Delhi, the 17th January 1922.

No. 400-*Home*.—The undermentioned Magistrates of the 1st class are invested with powers under Section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, within the limits of the Delhi District :—

Mr. Sohan Lal, City Magistrate, Delhi.

L. Balwant Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Delhi.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 11th January 1922.

No. 1.—In supersession of Notification No. 21 of 1921, Mr. J. C. Gibson, District Loco. Superintendent, has been granted leave on average pay for 8 months and on half average pay for 2 months in continuation, with effect from 3rd January 1922.

F. J. HARVEY,
Agent, O. & R. Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 11th January 1922.

No. 1.—Mr. A. G. Englefield, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 4th October 1921.

F. A. HADOW,
Agent.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1922.

No. 1.—Mr. H. A. Outhwaite, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted under Rules 77 and 81 of the Fundamental Rules, leave for ten months and 1 day, *viz.*, on average pay for seven months and 1 day and on half average pay for three months with effect from 1st January 1922 in continuation of privilege leave from 2nd to 31st December 1921 previously sanctioned.

Dated the 14th January 1922.

No. 5.—Mr. J. R. Orme-Webb, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted under Articles 232, 260, 301(*a*), 315, and 316(*a*), of the Civil Service Regulations (New Leave Rules) combined leave for 8 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 25 days, furlough on full average salary for three months and 21 days and furlough on half average salary for the remaining period with effect from the 3rd January 1922 or subsequent date of relief.

Dated the 18th January 1922.

No. 6.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 17, dated the 20th April 1921, Mr. G. M. Wells, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for 4 months, *viz.*, furlough on full average salary for two months and furlough on half average salary for the remaining period with effect from the 5th December 1921.

H. A. CAMERON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 16th January 1922.

No. 9164-*An*.—The following promotions and reversions of Deputy Examiners in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command and United Provinces District, have been made :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. A. L. Bose	Accountant	Officiating Deputy Examiner.	From the 18th October 1921 to the 24th November 1921.
„ Panchanan Mukerjee	Officiating Deputy Examiner.	Deputy Examiner (temporary).	From the 1st to the 20th November 1921.
	„	Accountant	From the 10th December 1921.

A. W. DALDY, Colonel,
Offg. Military Accountant-General.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Name.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions. Day.	Month.	Year.	Date of the adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
1—1922	Vithal Kaloo Jaigadker	Hindu	Elphinstone Road	A Machineman in the Textile Mills, Limited	7th	January	1922	7th	January	1922
2—1922	Babaji Govind Powar	"	" "	Ditto ditto	"	"	"	"	"	"
3—1922	Mulji Mitha Sarti	"	Lower Parel	A Carpenter in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Parel Workshop.	"	"	"	"	"	"
4—1922	Mahomed Esmail Shaikh	Mahomedan	Kolsa Molla	Lately a Tonga Driver at Broach and now a Servant in the employ of Zenoobhai Breadseller.	"	"	"	"	"	"
5—1922	Tribhowan Pitamber Gola	Hindu	Parel Soparibag	A Saneyer in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., at Parel.	"	"	"	"	"	"
6—1922	Ramaji Samliaram Hande	"	Dana Bander	A Servant in the employ of Mahadeo Dhondiba & Co.	"	"	"	"	"	"
7—1922	Sorabji Dhanjibhai Hataria	Parsi	Opposite Marine Lines Station.	A guard in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	"	"	"	"	"	"
8—1922	Gangaram Trimbakji Oonkooley	Hindu	Girgaum Back Road	Lately a petty dealer in cloth, bags, etc., and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
9—1922	Rajab Hasan Mogul	Mahomedan	Dhobe Talao 4th Lane	Lately a Tea-shop-keeper and now a servant in the employ of Jehangir Mondega.	"	"	"	"	"	"
10—1922	Sadashiv Narayan Patanker	Hindu	Parel	Formerly a Cinema Film manufacturer in the name of S. N. Patanker & Co., and lately a Cinema Film manufacturer in partnership with Dwarkadas Narandas Sampat and Gordhandas Thakersey in the name of Patanker Friends & Co., and now an operator in the service of the National Film Co.	"	"	"	"	"	"
11—1922	Esoofally Mahomedally Damoodi Vora.	Mahomedan	Princess Street	Lately a dealer in perfumery provisions, etc., and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
12—1922	Arthur Crossbi *alias* Clarence Mannel *alias* Godfrey Wilfred Cotgrave.	European	Varsova Street	A Tallyman in the G. I. P. Railway, Parel	"	"	"	9th	"	"

13—1922	Abdulla Oosman Memon	Mahomedan	Kazi Molla Nal Bazar	Lately a petty dealer in curios and now a servant in the employ of Suleman Haji Osman.	9th	"	"	"	"	[illegible]
14—1922	Dagdoo Sakharam Ingawley	Hindu	Parel	Lately a rent farmer and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
15—1922	Ramji Atmaram Lokey	"	Parel Soparibag	A Machineman in the Morarji Gooculdas Mills, Limited.	"	"	"	"	"	"
18—1922	Mohamood Aga Jaffer Khan	Mahomedan	Lamington Road	A guard in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	"	"	"	"	"	"
19—1922	Shanker Govind Surti	Hindu	Lower Parel	A Fitter in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., at Parel.	"	"	"	"	"	"
20—1922	Kamlabai widow of Laxman Jate Jamdadi *alias* Kamlabai Gopal.	"	Kali Chowki	Unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
21—1922	Malhari Tukaram Parbal	"	Curry Road	Lately a contractor for supplying stores and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
22—1922	Radharaman Fakirchand Bania	"	Kalbadevi Road	Lately a broker and speculator in seeds, etc. in partnership with Nandkisore Narandas in the name of Nandkisore Radharaman and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
23—1922	Shanker Purshotam Durve and Juggonnath Purshotam Durve.	"	No. 14 Doongri	1st Debtor and clerk in the employ of Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., and the 2nd lately a clerk in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
24—1922	Hariram Dalamal Kapur	"	Lamington Road	Lately a Dyeing Contractor in Emperor Edward Mills and also a dealer in shares of Joint Stock Companies and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 10th day of January 1922.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 210 OF 1921.

Dated the 17th January 1922.

Re Upendra Nath Chatterjee, a Hindu trader and landholder, of No. 59, Beniatolla Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as merchant and Commission Agent under the name and style of Charles Francis & Co., at No. 14, Clive Street, Calcutta, and prior thereto at No. 4, Ezra Mansions in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the creditor—Upendra Nath Ghose.

On the 3rd day of January 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 211 OF 1921.

Dated the 17th January 1922.

Re Rameswar Rajgaria, residing at No. 2-3, Gobin Chander Dhur Lane, in the town of Calcutta, lately a dealer and broker in hessians, cotton, etc., but at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor. N. C. Bural and Pyne—Insolvent's Solicitors.

On the 22nd day of December 1921, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 3 OF 1922.

Dated the 18th January 1922.

Re Prosan Chand Buchawat, carrying on business under the name or style of Budhsing Hanwat Sing Kirat Chand, also carrying on business in the name of Prasan Chand Bachawat and Budhsing Hanat Sing at No. 78, Clive Street, in the town of Calcutta.

Ex parte the creditors—Mannulal Srimal & Co.

On the 9th day of January 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 4 OF 1922.

Dated the 18th January 1922.

Re Nityananda Kundu, residing and lately carrying on business at No. 140-10, Ahiritolla Street in the town of Calcutta, as a grocer under the name, style and firm of Issur Bama Charan Pal Nityananda Kundu but at present doing nothing.

Ex parte the debtor. P. C. Mitter—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 10th day of January 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 6 OF 1922.

Dated the 18th January 1922.

Re Herbert Albert DeCruze, residing at No. 12, Golam Sobhan Lane, in the town of Calcutta, a Government pensioner.

Ex parte the debtor—in person.

On the 11th day of January 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 7 OF 1922.

Dated the 17th January 1922.

Re Hajee Mahomed Peer Mahomed, residing at No. 71/1/2, Canning Street, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business there as a General Merchant.

Ex parte the debtor. Fox and Mondal—Insolvent's Solicitors.

On the 14th day of January 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF SHEIKH DIN MOHAMMAD, M. A., INSOLVENCY JUDGE, DELHI.

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the undermentioned person has applied to this Court to be adjudged insolvent and that his application has been admitted and will be heard on the date specified in column 4 of the statement below; any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on the date fixed either in person or by a pleader or through any authorised agent :—

1	2	3	4
	NAME, PARENTAGE, OCCUPATION AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE.		
Number of the case.	Application.	Creditors.	Date fixed for hearing the application.
1 of 1922	Lad Khan and Allah Din, sons of Man Khan, Caste Pathan, of Phari Dhiraj, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.	Har Gobind Prasad of Delhi and 4 others.	26th January 1922.

DIN MOHAMMAD,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 1 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 11th January 1922.

In the matter of T. Kumera Velu Servai, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by T. Kumera Velu Servai, unemployed, residing at No. 61, Mill Road, Rangoon, on the 6th day of January 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 6th day of January 1922 against the said T. Kumera Velu Servai.

CASE No. 2 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 7th January 1922.

In the matter of Charles O'Donoghue, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Charles O'Donoghue, Trader and Contractor, of No. 12, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 7th day of January 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Charles O'Donoghue.

CASE No. 58 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 11th January 1922.

In the matter of Abdul Gunny, Hawker, of No. 42, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Abdul Gunny an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 6th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 150 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 6th January 1922.

In the matter of Henry Jack Haines, residing at No. 31-32, 48th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Henry Jack Haines an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 6th day of January 1922.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 10th January 1922.

No. 161.—Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur Mian Mohammad Azeem of the Imperial Establishment is permitted to resign the service with effect from the afternoon of the 12th December 1921.

No. 162.—The services of No. 357, 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Hassan Khan Hayat Khan Pathan, I.M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Surveyor General of India, with effect from the 30th October 1921.

R. A. NEEDHAM, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

The 12th January 1922.

No. 163.—The services of No. 1629, 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pindi Das Bali, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 3rd November 1921.

W. R. EDWARDS, Major-General, I.M.S.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Raisina, the 12th January 1922.

No. 0115-*E*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department No. 28, dated the 26th October 1914, and section 36 (2) of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. W. F. Symes, O.B.E., Electrical Engineer on covenant, to be Electrical Inspector within the Province of Delhi, *vice* Mr. J. S. Pitkeathly, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., Superintending Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st January 1922.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary.

The 14th January 1922.

No. 0190-*E*.—On return from leave Mr. J. L. Sale, Executive Engineer, resumed executive charge of the I Project Division, I Circle, Delhi, on the 3rd January 1922, forenoon, from Mr. Wazir Dayal, who will continue to retain charge of the Provincial Division.

The 16th January 1922.

No. 060-*E*.—Mr. J. S. Pitkeathly, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., Superintending Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical Circle, was relieved of his duties by the Chief Engineer, Delhi, on the forenoon of the 1st January 1922, on appointment as Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th January 1922.

No. *D. P.*-413.—Mr. J. G. P. Cameron, C.I.E., Assistant Divisionl Engineer, is granted an extension of furlough on half average salary for five days with effect from the 19th October 1921 in continuation to the leave granted to him in this Department Notification No. 26-D.F.A., dated 10th December 1920.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1922.

No. *G.L.*-**2**.—Mr. J. J. Sausman, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, was granted privilege leave for twenty-one days with effect from the 10th November 1921.

Mr. F. V. D'Souza, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, *vice* Mr. Sausman.

No. *G.P.*-**28**.—Mr. M. C. Johnson, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, who was officiating in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Assistant Superintendent, Madras Telegraph Office, was granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days in combination with furlough on medical certificate on full average salary for three months and ten days with effect from the 24th October 1920.

Mr. E. W. Harding, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiated in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Assistant Superintendent, Madras Telegraph Office, from the 24th October to the 23rd December 1920, *vice* Mr. Johnson.

This cancels Notification No. G. P.-28, dated the 23rd July 1921.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1922.

No. *G. P.*-**29**.—Mr. W. V. Prince, officiating Superintendent, Telegraph Traffic, Bombay Circle, is reverted to his substantive rank as Telegraph Master with effect from the 31st December 1921.

Mr. M. D'Souza, who was officiating in the 2nd division of the Superior Traffic Branch *vice* Mr. C. A. D'Souza, continues to officiate in that division from the 31st December 1921, *vice* Mr. C. D. Vigers on leave.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1922.

No. *H. G.*-**17**.—Reports of opening of Telegraph Offices and alterations in their names received during the period 23rd December 1921 to 18th January 1922.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Mohamed Khel . . .	North-West Frontier . .	16th December 1921 .	Opened.

Alterations in Names.

"Chhapara C. P." instead of "Chhapara."

On the Bengal Nagpur Railway "Bahanaga Bazar" instead of "Bhangabazar."

F. T. DEMONTE,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. E.015740 for Rs. 200 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921, originally standing in the name of Mohrimull, son of Bilasee, resident of Bahadrabad, Tahsil Rurkee, district Saharanpur, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and interest thereon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Advertiser—MOHRIMULL, son of BILASEE.
Residence—Bahadrabad, Tahsil Rurkee, District Saharanpur.

LOST.

The Allotment Certificate No. $\frac{127 \text{ B.}}{1 @ 8}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 800 only, originally issued in the name of Golap Lal Majumdar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—GOLAP LAL MAJUMDAR,
Residence—Kaliganj, Hili P. O. Bogra.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

Government Promissory Note No. 095957 of 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 1,000, originally issued in the name of the Miri and Shingve Keshav Co-operative Society and last endorsed in the name of the Nagar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above-named Promissory Note and the interest due thereon is about to be made to the proprietors, *viz.*, the Nagar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

H. DENNING,
Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. D.018685 and E.008297 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921 for Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Burma, and was last endorsed to Ameer Nulla, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed by fire, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against any way or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name—AMEER NULLA,
Residence—Kyaunggon.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 047379 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1922, for Rs. 200 (two hundred) originally standing in the name of Jadunandan Prasad Singh and Rajeswari Prasad Singh, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—JADUNANDAN PRASAD SINGH,
Residence—Dorra, Parganah, Thana and P. O. Arwal, District Gya.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. E.008448 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920, for Rs. 200, originally issued in the name of Daw Hmoon, the proprietor, Okkanwa, Thongwa, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of advertiser—MG BA TUM, Agent of Daw Hmoon,
Residence—Okkanwa, Thongwa (Hanthawaddy District).

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 014793 of the 5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47, for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Mahabir Prasad Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

H. K. RAHA,
Deputy Director General, Post Office, Calcutta.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 005349 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1928 A.D. for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Gurlingappa, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—GURLINGAPPA,

Residence—Shah Bazar, Gulberga, G. I. P. Railway.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 024877 and 024878 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds of 1920 for Rs. 10,000 and 3,000 respectively, originally standing in the name of Damodar Dass and last endorsed to Collector of Muttra, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—COLLECTOR OF MUTTRA,

as Manager of the Seth's Estate, Muttra.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. E.018971 (full note) of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1918-21 for Rs. 200, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Madras, and endorsed to M. V. K. S. Rajambal ammal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—RAJAMBAL AMMAL,

Residence—Panruti.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. F.00[illegible]610 (full note) of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1918-21 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Madras and endorsed to Mr. A. Chokkalinga Chetty, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—A. CHOCKALINGA CHETTY,

Residence—Panruti.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 208775, 208773 and 202186 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 10,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, the first two originally standing in the name of the District and Sessions Judge, East Berar Division, and the last one in the name of the Comptroller General and all last endorsed to Syed Safdaralli, son of Syed Vaziralli, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of the Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—B. K. PANGARKER, Pleader, on behalf of my client Syed Safdaralli, son of Syed Vaziralli of Asadpur Amraoti District.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes
No. 306933 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 500
No. 279942 do. do. do. do.
No. 279943 do. do do. do.
last endorsed to Trishita Nath Sinha, the proprietor, and No. D.015344 5½ per cent. of 1928 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Trishita Nath Sinha, by whom these notes were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate notes in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

TRISHITA NATH SINHA,
27, Nawapura, Benares City.

BURNT.

The Government Promissory Note No. 260112 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of Bholanath Surajram, administrator to the estate of Surajram Haribhai, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been burnt, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—CHANDULAL BHOLANATH, HARIPRASAD DAHYABHAI, Succession Certificate holders to the estate of Bholanath Surajram.
Residence—Raipur Haveli Pole, Ahmedabad.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE GANGES OIL REFINERY, LTD.

(In Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the above named Company duly convened and held at No. 29, Strand Road, in the town of Calcutta on the 9th day of December 1921 the resolution below mentioned was duly passed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

That the Company by reason of its liabilities cannot continue its business and that it is advisable to wind it up and that it be wound up accordingly and that Mr. Philip Sydney Smith of No. 20, Esplanade Mansions, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up at a remuneration of 2½ per cent. on all sums collected with a minimum fee of Rs. 1,000.

P. S. SMITH,
Liquidator.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1922.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Rupees fifteen per annum.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

In supersession of Customs Circular No. V of 1911 it has been decided that, for the purpose of fixing the Tariff Valuation of Sugar imported into India, "Java 23 Dutch Standard and above" should be accepted as the standard grade by reference to which the other grades will receive their values by means of fixed margins, namely :—

Beet crystals	To be valued at the same rate as Java 23 D. S. and above.
Sugar, crystallised and soft, from Mauritius	Re. 1-8 lower.
Java 16 to 22 Dutch Standard	Rs. 2 "
Java 15 Dutch Standard and under	Rs. 2-8 "
Japanese and Formosan crystals	Rs. 2 higher.
China crystals	Rs. 2 "
Egyptian crystals	Re. 1 "

Returns have been received from October, 1921, and the average value of "Java 23 Dutch Standard and above" for the three months October to December, 1921, is notified below :—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of December, 1921.		Imported since 1st October, 1921.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	Rs. A.	Cwt.	Rs. A.
Java 23 Dutch Standard and above	604,957	14 12	4,022,486	16 0

The tariff valuation of Sugar for each calendar year is fixed on the average net market price ruling during the previous twelve months ending September. The above statistics are published in order to enable merchants to determine the probable tariff valuation for the next calendar year.

C. G. FREKE,
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA:
The 17th January, 1922.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3.] DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 20th January, 1922.

No. 22.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by Rai Nimai Charan Mitter Bahadur of his office of Member of the Legislative Assembly.

No. 23.—A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Assembly by reason of the acceptance by the Governor General of the resignation of his office by Rai Nimai Charan Mitter Bahadur, a Member elected to the said Assembly by the Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan) constituency, the Governor General is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (1) of Rule 24 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, to call upon the Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan) constituency to elect, in accordance with the said Rules, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before 7th March, 1922.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JAILS.

Delhi, the 14th January 1922.

No. F.-202.—The services of Major A. F. Stewart, D.S.O., Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Army Department with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of his duties.

No. F.-202.—Major M. McL. Corbyn, Supply and Transport Corps, is appointed to be Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th/16th January 1922.

No. F.-213.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. D. Duckworth, I.C.S., a District and Sessions Judge in Burma, to act as second temporary Additional Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties up to the beginning of the Court's long vacation of 1922 until further orders.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 19th January 1922.

No. F.-165-II.—Mr. B. H. Bird is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from 1st November 1921.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th January 1922.

No. F.-34.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Cuming, I.C.S., at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court with effect from the 10th November 1921, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft, I.C.S, resigned.

POLICE.

The 19th January 1922.

No. F.-380.—The services of Lieutenant B. M. Moreton, attached 2nd Battalion, 66th Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Assam for employment as an Assistant Commandant in the Assam Rifles with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

No. F.-431.—In exercise of the powers conferred by proviso (*d*) to sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), conferred by the said sub-rule on landholders and members of a Municipal Board or a Committee shall cease to extend to Premraj Birdichand of Rahata in the Ahmednagar district and to Rajmal Lakhichand Seth of Jamner in the East Khandesh district.

H. D. CRAIK,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 17th January 1922.

No. 42-Fr.—The services of Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) H. Ross, O.B.E., I.M.S., Medical Officer, Kabul Mission, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 29th October 1921.

No. 43-Fr.—The services of Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan, Oriental Secretary, Kabul Mission, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th December 1921.

No. 99-Gen.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. W. Child as Acting Consul for Norway at Rangoon.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 17th January 1922.

No. 156-24-Est.—Major R. A. Yule, of the Political Department, was placed on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province from the 12th November 1921 to the 2nd January 1922, inclusive.

No. 157-24-Est.—Major R. A. Yule, of the Political Department, is posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Derajat, with effect from the 3rd January 1922.

No. 159-Est.—Major A. N. Dickson, M.C., I.M.S., is posted as Agency Surgeon, Tochi, Medical Officer, Northern Waziristan Militia, and Civil Surgeon, Bannu, with effect from the 20th December 1921, and until further orders.

No. 165-Est.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. T. Wilson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., of the Political Department, is granted furlough on average salary for 8 months and furlough on half average salary for 1 month and 18 days, under Articles 301(*b*) and 316-A., Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November 1920.

Notification No. 4331-Est. A., dated the 15th November 1920, is hereby cancelled.

No. 169-23-Est.—Khan Bahadur Mir Sharbat Khan, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the 5th December 1921.

No. 170-23-Est.—Major T. C. W. Fowle, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Loralai, with effect from the 14th December 1921.

No. 109-76-Gen.—*Erratum.*—In the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 36-I. C., dated the 2nd January 1922, *for* "Munshi Trilok Nath Bhargava, Proprietor, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow, United Provinces," *read* "Munshi Triloki Nath Bhargava, Honorary Magistrate, Lucknow, United Provinces."

The 18th January 1922.

No. 172-24-Est.—Mr. J. Almond, Indian Civil Service, temporarily officiating in the Political Department of the Government of India, on return from leave, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, with effect from the 22nd December 1921.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Delhi, the 17th January 1922.

No. 209-F.—In modification of the Notification in the Finance Department, No. 66-F., dated the 7th January 1922, it is notified for public information that with effect from Wednesday, the 18th January 1922, the rates for six and nine months Treasury Bills will be Rs. 97 annas 5 and Rs. 96 anna 1 per cent respectively; the rate for 12 months bills remaining unchanged.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

BANKS—IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The 18th January 1922.

No. 57-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*iii*) of sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920 (XLVII of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen, not being officers of Government, to be Governors of the Imperial Bank of India, on and from the 27th January 1922, namely :—

1. The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Wacha.
2. The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, C.I.E.
3. Sir Rajendra Mukerji, K.C.I.E.
4. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar, Avl.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 13th January 1922.

No. 114-Accts.—Mr. Kartar Singh, a Superintendent in the office of the Controller of War Accounts, has been appointed as Assistant Controller of War Accounts, Munitions Branch, Lahore, with effect from the 20th December 1921, *vice* Mr. E. C. Webb transferred.

The 19th January 1922.

No. 108-F. E.—Mr. G. C. Das, Assistant Accountant General, United Provinces, has been granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from the 3rd January 1922.

Pandit Shyam Lal, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer with effect from the same date.

No. 109-F. E.—Mr. H. Dey, Officiating Assistant Examiner of Press Accounts, has been confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 15th November 1921.

No. 110-F. E.—In supersession of this Department Notification No. 2590-F. E., dated the 15th December 1921, published on page 1661 of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 17th December 1921, Mr. S. Krishnamachariar, Officiating Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Madras, has been granted leave on average pay for 3 months, with effect from the 4th January 1922.

Mr. S. Sundara Raja Ayyangar, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer with effect from the same date.

No. 111-F. E.—Mr. D. D. Roy, Assistant Audit Officer in the office of the Chief Auditor, Eastern Bengal Railway, has been granted an extension of privilege leave for 9 days with effect from the 24th January 1922.

No. 112-F. E.—Mr. Indra Singh Puri has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 3rd January 1922.

Mr. H. F. P. Judge has been posted as Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, with effect from the 5th January 1922.

No. 113-F. E.—Mr. N. V. Raghavan has been placed on special duty with effect from the 3rd January 1922, for the introduction of reformed system of accounting in the Posts and Telegraphs Account offices.

No. 114-F. E.—Mr. P. Raghavendra Rau, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, is appointed Under Secretary in that Department, with effect from the 18th January 1922.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Delhi, the 17th January 1922.

No. 52-27.—The post of Imperial Cotton Specialist in the Indian Agricultural Department is abolished with effect from the 9th August 1921.

FORESTS.

The 18th January 1922.

No. 70-281.—Mr. Hakim-ud-Din, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, United Provinces, is appointed to be an Assistant Instructor at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st December 1921.

From the same date the services of Mr. P. C. Kanjilal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

The 20th January 1922.

No. 83—274-21.—Mr. D. J. Atkinson, who was detained in the United Kingdom for an extra year to undergo a special course of study and who has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Forest Department as an Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 11th December 1921, is posted to Burma.

(Service for pension begins one year before the date mentioned.)

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 21st January 1922.

No. 134-P. W.—Mr. C. H. Malan, O.B.E., I.C.S., Postmaster-General, was granted privilege leave for 14 days with effect from the 1st November 1921 and was posted to the Madras Circle with effect from the 28th November 1921 on the expiry of that leave and the joining time admissible under the rules.

Rai Bahadur Hemanta Kumar Raha, Assistant Director-General of the Post Office, who officiated as Postmaster-General and Deputy Director-General of the Post Office at Calcutta in the grade of Rs. 1,750—100—2,250 up to and including 31st October 1921 in the leave vacancy of Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, will continue to officiate in the same appointment with effect from the 1st November 1921 in the leave and transit vacancy of Mr. C. H. Malan and thereafter in the leave vacancy of Mr. A. W. Lane-Ryan or until further orders.

No. 136-P. W.—Mr. V. R. Iyengar, Assistant Engineer, is appointed as an Assistant Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, with effect from the 1st December 1921.

No. 138-P. W.—Mr. J. R. T. Booth, I.C.S., Postmaster-General, Central Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month, *viz.*, from the 8th October to the 7th November 1921.

Mr. A. J. Hughes, C.I.E., Assistant Director-General of the Post Office, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster-General, Central Circle, in the Rs. 1,750—100—2,250 grade for the above period.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 21st January 1922.

No. 352.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 6081, dated the 22nd October 1921, for the second restriction the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) A license, in the form set out in Schedule I, to import such apparatus has been granted by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and in consideration of the grant of such license a bond, in the form set out in Schedule II, for such amount as may in each case be directed by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, has been executed by the licensee.

SCHEDULE I.

IMPORT (WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS).

Registered No.

Dated *192 .*

TELEGRAPHS.

License to import apparatus for wireless telegraphs into British India.

1. In exercise of the power given him by Notification No. 6081, dated Simla, the 22nd October 1921, issued under section 19 of the Indian Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in exercise of all powers and authorities enabling him in this behalf, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India (hereinafter called the Director-General hereby grants to

of

(hereinafter called the Licensee), during the term or period commencing on the day of the date hereof, and terminating on the 31st day of December 192 , when the license expires and becomes invalid unless renewed by endorsement thereon under the hand of the Director-General, license and permission to import such apparatus for wireless telegraphs (hereinafter called the licensed apparatus) as is specified in the schedule annexed hereto, or as may be specified in any supplemental license given from time to time under the hand of the Director-General, but subject to the provisions, stipulations and conditions set out in a *Bond* executed by the Licensee in favour of the Secretary of State for India in Council on the date hereof in consideration for the granting of this license.

Signed by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs for and on behalf of the Governor-General in Council.

____

in the presence of

____

The *day of* *192 .*

Signed by the Licensee

____

in the presence of

____

The *day of* *192 .*

SCHEDULE No.———Annexed to

Import (Wireless Telegraphs) License, Registered No.———Dated ——— —— —192 .

1. Name of Licensee

2. Address of Licensee

3. Places at which licensed apparatus may be imported

4. Address of premises at which licensed apparatus may be kept

5. Description of licensed apparatus to be imported

Signed by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs for and on behalf of the Governor-General in Council in the presence of } ————————————

————————————

The *day of* *192* .

SCHEDULE II.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I
of
hereby bind myself to the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the Secretary of State, his successors or assigns or his or their certain attorney or attorneys for which payment well and truly to be made I bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives firmly by these presents sealed with my seal in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and

WHEREAS the above bounden (hereinafter called " the Licensee ") is desirous of importing apparatus for wireless telegraphs under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

AND WHEREAS by reason of the provisions of the said Act it is unlawful to import any apparatus for wireless telegraphs except under and in accordance with a license granted in that behalf by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India (hereinafter called the Director-General).

AND WHEREAS at the request of the Licensee the Director-General has granted to the Licensee by an Instrument of Licence dated the same day as these presents a license under the said Act to import certain apparatus for wireless telegraphs on the licensee agreeing to observe and perform certain provisions, stipulations and conditions which are set out in the schedule hereto and to give a bond for the due observance and performance thereof.

NOW THE ABOVE-WRITTEN OBLIGATION is entered into under the orders of the Government of India and is conditioned to be void in case the Licensee shall henceforth at all times perform and observe the said provisions, stipulations and conditions in the said schedule. Otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

(being the provisions, stipulations and conditions to be observed and performed by the Licensee in consideration for the said License being granted).

1. The said license is in all respects to be subject to the rules and to all provisions of the Telegraph Act.

2. The licensed apparatus unless and until disposed of in accordance with the provisions hereinafter mentioned shall be kept at
and in no other place without the written permission of the Director-General and shall not be used for or by the Licensee or by any person either on behalf or by permission of the Licensee for the purpose of establishing, maintaining or working a wireless telegraph except under and in accordance with a license granted in that behalf by the Director-General.

3. The Licensee shall not assign, sell or otherwise dispose of the license or the licensed apparatus to any person except such person produces a valid license granted by the Director-General authorising such person to establish, maintain or work a wireless telegraph or to import apparatus for wireless telegraphs.

4. At the time of every transaction covered by the terms of section 3 hereof the Licensee shall endorse upon the license of the person with or on behalf of whom the transaction is made :—

(a) the name, description and residence of the said person;

(b) the nature of the transaction and the character and quantity of licensed apparatus involved;

(c) the date of the transaction;

and shall sign the endorsement and shall himself keep a copy of every such endorsement and produce it to the Director-General or agent authorised on demand.

5. The Licensee shall immediately give information of all transactions in licensed apparatus to the Director-General and in such manner as the Director-General may direct.

6. (1) The Licensee shall maintain registers of all licensed apparatus which he imports and of all disposals of the same, in such form as the Director-General may direct.

(2) He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of the Director-General or any agent authorised in that behalf in writing by him, or of any Magistrate, or any police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector.

7. The Licensee shall forthwith give information to the nearest police station and to the Director-General of the loss or theft of any licensed apparatus.

8. The Licensee shall at all times indemnify the Government of India against all actions, claims and demands which may be brought or made by any corporation, company or person in respect of any injury arising from any act licensed or permitted by these presents.

9. The Licensee shall pay to the Director-General for and in respect of the license granted a fee of Rs. 10 per annum. The said fee shall be payable before the issue of the license and the fee payable upon renewal of the license shall be payable before such renewal, but the Secretary of State shall not be bound to renew and the license and any renewal thereof shall be revokable by him at any time.

10. (1) If and whenever an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient for the public service that the Governor-General in Council shall have control over the licensed apparatus it shall be lawful for the Director-General or any other officer specially authorised by him to cause the licensed apparatus or any premises gear or plant connected therewith or any part thereof to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of the Governor-General in Council and to be used for the service of the Government and subject thereto for such ordinary services as to the said officer may seem fit and in that event may enter any premises in which any such apparatus is kept and take possession of the said apparatus and use the same as aforesaid.

(2) Any such officer may in such event as aforesaid instead of taking possession of the licensed apparatus as aforesaid direct and authorise such person as he may think fit to assume control of the licensed apparatus either wholly or partly and in such manner as he may direct and such persons may accordingly enter any premises in which such licensed apparatus is kept.

(3) The Licensee shall be entitled to reasonable compensation (to be fixed by a sole arbitrator nominated by the Government of India, whose decison shall be final) for any damage to the licensed apparatus arising in consequence of the exercise of the powers conferred by this clause.

11. The Director-General may at any time by notice in writing and without assigning any reason revoke and determine the said license or any extension thereof and each and every of them shall absolutely cease, determine and become void without the Licensee being entitled to any compensation and without prejudice to any right of action or remedy which shall have accrued or shall thereafter accrue to the Government of India under any conditions or provision herein contained, but these presents shall remain in force as regards apparatus already imported or otherwise so far as the same are applicable and capable of taking effect.

12. Any notice, request, consent (whether required to be in writing or not) or act whatsoever to be given by the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council or the Government of India under these presents may be under the hand of the Director-General and may be served by sending the same by registered post letter to the Licensee at the address as given in the license or these presents and any notice to be given by the Licensee under these presents may be served by sending the same by registered post letter addressed to the Director-General.

13. (1) In these presents the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereinafter assigned to them unless there is something either in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say) :—

(2) "Telegraph Act" means the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), as amended by the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 1914 (VII of 1914), or any future amendment or re-enactment thereof.

(3) "Telegraph" means an electric, galvanic or magnetic telegraph, and includes appliances and apparatus for making, transmitting or receiving telegraphic, telephonic or other communications by means of electricity, galvanism or magnetism.

(4) "Wireless Telegraph" means any system of communication by telegraph without the aid of any wire connecting the points from and at which the messages or other communications are sent and received.

(5) "Sea Customs Act" means the Indian Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

(6) "Import" means bringing by sea or by land into British India.

(7) "Rules" means the Rules made from time to time under the Telegraph Act.

(8) "License" means the License to import given in consideration of these presents or any extension or renewal thereof for the time being in force.

14. The Licensee shall not import any apparatus or other thing whatsoever connected with wireless telegraphs except what is specified in the said license and in accordance therewith and only so long as such license is still in force.

15. The license is also granted subject to the following further conditions and stipulations :—

Signed, sealed and delivered by
in the presence of

The day of 192 .

GENERAL.

The 21st January 1922.

No. 261.—In modification of the Notification in this Department No. 6238, dated the 29th October 1921, Rai Bahadur B Banerji, B.A., Secretariat Superintendent, is granted, preparatory to retirement, furlough on full average salary for four months combined with furlough on half average salary for one month and 26 days in extension of the leave sanctioned in the Notification in this Department No. 2031, dated the 15th May 1920.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secrctary to the Government of India.

No. 263.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

INSURANCE.

Delhi, the 13th January 1922.

RESOLUTION.

Rule 3(a) and (b) of the Rules of the Post Office Insurance Fund prescribe that no person admissible to its benefits may effect an insurance on his life, or purchase an endowment assurance policy for a sum less than Rs. 50. Very few policies for sums less than Rs. 100 are now taken out and in view of this fact and the recent general increase in salaries, the Governor General in Council has decided to increase from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 the minimum amount for which an insurance may be effected or an endowment policy may be purchased under the rules of the Fund.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all heads of Departments subordinate to this Department and to the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, for necessary action.

Ordered further that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

NOTIFICATION.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Delhi, the 17th January 1922.

No. 4.—Dr. N. Annandale, B.A. (Oxon.), D.Sc., F.A.S.B., F.R.S.E., Director, Zoological Survey of India, is granted ordinary furlough for four days in continuation of the combined leave granted to him in this Department Notification no. 45, dated the 25th July 1921.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 20th January 1922.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 59.—Major (now Colonel) A. F. Cumberlege, O.B.E., Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Works. From 16th March to 18th July 1915 and from 19th September to 13th October 1915.

No. 60.—Captain D. H. Hadden, M.C., M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services. Dated 18th October 1921.

No. 61.—Lieutenant G. Brown, Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Works. Dated 20th November 1921.

No. 62.—Colonel P. B. Sangster, C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army, to be Commandant, Cavalry School, Saugor, and is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Colonel Commandant while so employed. Dated 9th January 1922.

No. 63.—Captain (now Major) D. B. Ross, 1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Assistant Military Secretary (graded as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General). From 2nd March 1916 to 17th January 1917, inclusive.

No. 64.—Captain (now Major) E. M. Matthews, O.B.E., 1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Railway Transport. From 23rd September 1916 to 25th February 1918.

No. 65.—Captain (now Major) L. B. Harbord, M.C., 2nd Battalion, 39th Royal Garhwal Rifles, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. From 1st November 1917 to 25th February 1918.

No. 66.—Captain H. Hanna, attached 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Administrative Commandant (graded as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General). From 10th to 20th April 1920.

No. 67.—Lieutenant W. B. Harrison, attached 7th Hariana Lancers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Dated 16th November 1921.

No. 68.—Lieutenant R. W. G. Stephens, attached 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade (Additional). From 12th June to 15th October 1921.

No. 69.—Lieutenant W. G. Cook, attached 2nd Battalion, 25th Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Staff Captain. Dated 16th November 1921.

No. 70.—Second Lieutenant R. A. Yeomans, attached 109th Infantry, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer, 1st Class. Dated 11th November 1921.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 71.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains to be Majors.

Emile Charles Seconde, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment), attached Burma Military Police. Dated 29th August 1921.

Brevet Major Henry Temple Devereux Hickman, M.C., 34th Royal Sikh Pioneers. Dated 29th August 1921.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Henry Clendenning, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 23rd May 1920.

Percy Claude Rayne, attached 35th Sikhs. Dated 1st May 1921.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 72.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Philip Edward Gudgeon. Dated 29th August 1921.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 73.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major H. Harding, M.B., relinquishes the acting rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on ceasing to command No. 8 Combined Casualty Clearing Station. Dated 4th November 1921.

Captain M. P. Power, M.C., to be acting Major while Registrar of an Indian General Hospital. Dated 31st October 1921.

Captain (acting Major) M. P. Power, M.C., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be employed as Registrar of an Indian General Hospital. Dated 30th September 1921.

Captain F. R. S. Shaw, M.C., M.B., relinquishes the acting rank of Major on ceasing to command No. 1 Bearer Unit. Dated 4th November 1921.

Captain W. Bruce, O.B.E., M.B., to be acting Major while commanding No. 1 Bearer Unit. Dated 24th November 1921.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 74.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

1st Battalion, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Captain (acting Major) G. B. Henderson is permitted to retain his acting rank while commanding a depot. Dated 31st July 1921.

1st Battalion, 26th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) A. H. Rootes, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 3rd November 1921.

28th Punjabis.

Captain R. G. Gardner, 1st Battalion, 25th Punjabis, attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while in command of a battalion. From 10th August to 18th September 1921, inclusive.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. M. Carroll, 87th Punjabis, attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while in command of a battalion. Dated 4th October 1921.

2nd Battalion, 113th Infantry.

Captain S. L. Thompson, 1st Battalion, 113th Infantry, to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 22nd September 1921, *vice* Captain (acting Major) E. Masters appointed Commandant.

120th Rajputana Infantry.

Captain R. G. T. Salusbury, 26th Punjabis, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. From 23rd January to 13th July 1915, inclusive.

2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Captain (acting Major) E. C. Mockler relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 15th November 1921.

Captain M. F. D. Cobbold to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 30th November 1921.

Supply and Transport Corps.

1st Divisional Local Transport.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. E. A. Lancaster, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a Transport Company. Dated 3rd November 1921.

Mechanical Transport.

Lieutenant C. K. Jennings, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while performing the duties of Workshops Officer, No. 10 Mechanical Transport Company. From 18th November to 31st December 1919.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) N. W. Tredinnick, M.C., Royal Field Artillery (Special Reserve), attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a section of the Mechanical Transport Training School. Dated 17th July 1921.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 75.—The undermentioned officer, whose admission to the Indian Army on probation was notified in Army Department Notification No. 217, dated the 4th February 1921, is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified:—

George Edward Hill, M.C., Special List. Dated 10th January 1922.

No. 76.—Army Department Notification No. 507, dated the 19th March 1920, so far as it relates to Lieutenant George Sutherland Mackay, is cancelled, and the following substituted:—

The following officer is admitted to the Indian Army from the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Infantry Branch.

To be Captain.

George Sutherland Mackay. Dated 28th May 1919, but to rank from the 5th May 1919.

RANK.

No. 77.—Colonel H. W. Codrington, Indian Army, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Brigadier-General on retirement.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 78.—Lieutenant William Edward Skinner, Indian Army (Supply and Transport Corps), is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign the service, with effect from the 17th January 1922.

No. 79.—Lieutenant Wilfred Norton Knight is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his temporary commission in the Indian Army, with effect from the 2nd October 1921 on completion of service, and to retain the rank of Lieutenant.

No. 80.—In Army Department Notification No. 2174, dated the 18th November 1921, regarding the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant Duncan Campbell, *for* "5th November 1921" *read* "26th December 1921."

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 81.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their temporary commissions, with effect from the dates specified:—

Captain Ambadi Rama Podwal. }
Captain Vinayak Roghunath Nagarkar. } Dated 31st December 1921.

No. 82.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 807, dated the 18th April 1919, No. 1066, dated the 20th May 1921, and No. 1954, dated the 7th October 1921, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retain the rank of Captain:—

Kandathil Mathulla Mathew.

Sistla Lakshmipathi Somayaji.

Moreshwar Gopinath Oka.

Coimbatore Sivaramkrishna Suryanarayan Sarma.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 83.—Major Richard Joseph Falgar, M.B.E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his commission, with effect from the 8th December 1921, and to retain the rank of Major.

No. 84.—Captain Norman Leopold Inkson, D.S.O., is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from the 22nd December 1921, and to retain the rank of Captain.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

No. 85.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their commissions, with effect from the 30th September 1920:—

1st Bihar Light Horse.

Second-Lieutenant Kenneth Somerville Caldwell.

No. 5 Company, 2nd (Madras) Group Garrison Artillery "The Duke's Own."

Lieutenant P. S. E. Jackson.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 86.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified:—

Bengal Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Major Richard Thomas Murphy (supernumerary). Dated 21st January 1921.

Bombay Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Major James Ernest Barton Macqueen (supernumerary). Dated 1st March 1920.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Major Peter Hyacinth Rodrigues (supernumerary). Dated 6th November 1920.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Major Albino Graciano Alphonso (supernumerary). Dated 4th December 1920.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Major Lewis Mathew Cabral. Dated 20th December 1920.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Major Celestine Raymond (supernumerary). Dated 30th December 1920.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Major Peter Nicholas DeSouza (supernumerary). Dated 19th January 1921.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Major Arthur Butler Gardiner (supernumerary). Dated 1st March 1921.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Captain Dioginho Noronha. Dated 11th December 1920.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Captain Joseph Mathias Nunes (supernumerary). Dated 18th January 1921.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Captain Louis D'Souza (supernumerary). Dated 25th January 1921.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 87.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified :—

Northern List.

Commissary and Major Frederick Handley. Dated 2nd May 1920.

Commissary and Major Robert Sharpe. Dated 30th November 1920.

Commissary and Major Theophilus Thorne, M.B.E.
Commissary and Major William Edmund Bowder.
Commissary and Major Samuel Robert Allwright, M.B.E.
Commissary and Major Andrew Charles Chisholme.
} Dated 30th December 1920.

Deputy Commissary and Captain Frederick George Finch. Dated 28th December 1920.

Southern List.

Commissary and Major John Duggan. Dated 29th September 1920.

Commissary and Major Thomas Edward Ward. Dated 23rd December 1920.

Commissary and Major Albert Blackwood, M.B.E. Dated 1st April 1921.

(Army Department Notification No. 667, dated the 16th April 1920, Nos. 1962, 1963, 1965 and 1966, dated the 1st October 1920, and No. 2588, dated the 31st December 1920, are hereby cancelled.)

REWARDS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 88.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned warrant officer of the Supply and Transport Corps, in recognition of his services in China :—

Conductor Albert Willie Eugene Davidson (*seconded*) to be Assistant Commissary and to have the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 9th September 1921.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 89.—Major J. Macfie, LL.B., late Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is appointed officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General, with effect from the 24th May 1920.

No. 90.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 645, dated the 25th March 1921, Mr. G. P. de la Hey, Assistant, Foreign and Political Department, will continue to act as Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy during the absence of Mr. R. Parsons, or until further orders.

No. 91.—Captain W. M. Cameron, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, relinquishes the temporary rank of Major on ceasing to be employed as Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services. Dated 17th October 1921.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 92.—The Reverend Charles Leigh and the Reverend Allan Gardiner are appointed Honorary Chaplains of the South Indian Railway Battalion, with effect from the 1st October 1920.

No. 93.—The Reverend Alfred Jonathan Seaman is appointed Honorary Chaplain of the Poona Rifles, with effect from the 12th August 1921.

No. 94.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

The Bihar Light Horse.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Kenneth Somerville Caldwell. Dated 1st October 1920.

The United Provinces Horse (Southern Regiment).

To be Lieutenants.

Cecil Dudley Stewart May Arrindell, M.C. Dated 1st October 1920.

(Army Department Notification No. 671, dated the 1st April 1921, in so far as it relates to Lieutenant Arrindell, is hereby cancelled.)

IV (Cossipore) Brigade, Royal Field and Garrison Artillery.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Henry Cooper Wilkie. Dated 11th November 1921.

Percy Stuart Macdonald. Dated 21st November 1921.

1st Battalion, The North Western Railway Regiment.

To be Lieutenant.

Reginald Philip Jones. Dated 1st October 1920.

(Army Department Notification No. 445, dated the 4th March 1921, in so far as it relates to Lieutenant Jones, is hereby cancelled.)

The Bengal and North Western Railway Battalion.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Walter Francis David Wightwick.
Leslie David Williams. } Dated 18th October 1921.

The Cawnpore Rifles.

To be Lieutenant.

Alexander Macgregor Williamson. Dated 4th November 1921.

The Eastern Bengal Company.

To be Captain.

Murtough Carbery, D.S.O., M.C. Dated 28th November 1921.

No. 95.—Army Department Notification No. 222, dated the 4th February 1921, in so far as it relates to Captain Graham Campbell Lathbury, is hereby cancelled.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 96.—The following corrections are made in Army Department Notification No. 1183, dated the 3rd June 1921 :—

Under the sub-heading "Staff Captains, Royal Artillery," *for* "Lieutenant (temporary Captain) A. R. Young," *read* "Lieutenant (temporary Captain) R. A. Young."

Under the sub-heading "Deputy Assistant Directors of Medical Services," *insert* "Captain D. Reynolds, Royal Army Medical Corps. From 5th June to 16th October 1919."

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 97.—The undermentioned Indian military medical pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates specified :—

No. 1873 Bhagat Singh Rajput.
No. 1874 Sawan Singh.
No. 1875 Badan Singh.
No. 1876 Gurbachan Singh Mahanger.
No. 1877 Nur Singh.
No. 1878 Suba Bahadur Singh.
No. 1879 Lakhan Singh.
No. 1880 Hari Gopal.
No. 1881 Ishar Singh.
No. 1882 Jiwan Singh Pekhi.
No. 1883 Balmokand.
No. 1884 Naunihal Singh.
No. 1885 SurajBalli Sinha. } Dated 3rd October 1921.

No. 1886 Bansi Lal.
No. 1887 Abdul Majid.
No. 1888 Harnam Singh.
No. 1889 Matwal Chand Varma.
} Dated 12th October 1921.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

72nd Punjabis.

No. 98.—Muhammad Nasar Nazir, appointed Jemadar on probation in Army Department Notification No. 1554, dated the 12th July 1918, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 11th January 1918.

No. 99.—The appointment of Abdul Majid Khan as a Jemadar, on probation, in the Indian Army and of his subsequent confirmation as a Jemadar, *vide* Army Department Notifications Nos. 2391 and 2105, dated the 11th July 1919, and 4th November 1921, respectively, has effect from the 23rd August 1918 and not as previously notified.

No. 100.—The following promotions are made :—

Governor's Body-Guard, Bombay.

Ressaidar Taj Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar, with effect from the 1st April 1921; under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 260 of 1921.

22nd-25th Cavalry.

Jemadars Gurbakhsh Singh and Bidhi Chand to be Risaldars, with effect from the 1st July 1921; Jemadar Zaman Mehdi to be Risaldar, with effect from the 16th July 1921; Jemadar Alam Sher, I.D.S.M., to be Risaldar, with effect from the 16th August 1921; Regimental Dafadar-Major Dost Muhammad and Squadron Quartermaster-Dafadar Bhuri Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st July 1921; Dafadar Muhammad Ghazan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 23rd August 1921; and Squadron Dafadar-Major Mir Afzal to be Jemadar, with effect from the 22nd September 1921; to complete the establishment.

26th-30th Cavalry

Jemadar Sher Singh to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 20th May 1920; Ressaidar Sher Singh to be Risaldar, with effect from the 1st April 1921; Kot-Dafadar-Major Muhammad Hussain Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 12th April 1920; and Dafadar Des Raj to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th May 1920; to complete the establishment.

33rd-34th Cavalry.

Jemadar Rai Singh to be Risaldar, with effect from the 1st July 1921; and Regimental Dafadar-Major Amar Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st November 1921; to complete the establishment.

40th Pack Battery.

Havildar-Major Jaggat Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 21st July 1921; to complete the establishment.

3rd Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Havildar-Major Rama Ellappa to be Jemadar, with effect from the 7th September 1921 and Havildar Vishnu Ghade to be Jemadar, with effect from the 29th September 1921; to complete the establishment.

Indian Signal Service.

Havildar Baz Ali to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st October 1921; to complete the establishment.

8th Rajputs.

Jemadar Sankar Khan to be Subadar, with effect from the 20th August 1921; Jemadar Nazir Khan to be Subadar and Company Havildar-Major Rahmat Ali to be Jemadar, with effect from the 23rd August 1921; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Bali Ram to be Subadar and Company Havildar-Major Tokhar Chand to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st October 1921; and Company Havildar-Major Sultan Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 14th November 1921; to complete the establishment.

37th Dogras.

Jemadar Saidal Khan to be Subadar and Havildars Khan Muhammad Khan and Ahmed Khan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 20th November 1921; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 39th Royal Garhwal Rifles.

Jemadar Jaman Sing Bisht, I.O.M., to be Subadar and Havildar Deb Sing Aswal, I.D.S.M., to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th December 1921; to complete the establishment.

40th Pathans.

Jemadar Sultan Khan to be Subadar, with effect from the 25th November 1921; Havildar Punnu to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th October 1921; and Havildar Kar Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th November 1921; to complete the establishment.

46th Punjabis.

Jemadar Muhammad Sarwar to be Subadar and Havildar Hadait Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 25th November 1921; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Pal Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st April 1921; to complete the establishment.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Sahnu, I.D.S.M., to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st November 1921; and Company Havildar-Major Gokal to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st October 1921; to complete the establishment.

62nd Punjabis.

Subadar Muhammad Hashim Khan to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Badar Bakhsh to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st December 1921; *vice* Sundar Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment.

1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis.

Jemadar Khan Zaman to be Subadar and Company Quartermaster-Havildar Sultan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st October 1921; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.

Havildar-Major Maung Po Kun to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st December 1921; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 72nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Muhammad Nasar Nazir to be Subadar, with effect from the 24th February 1920; to complete the establishment.

79th Carnatic Infantry.

Havildar-Major Narasimulu and Havildar Devathanam to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st August 1921; to complete the establishment.

82nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Chander Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 24th August 1921; to complete the establishment.

114th Mahrattas.

Jemadar Mahdu Te Kaode to be Subadar and Company Havildar-Major Bala Shinde to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st October 1921; to complete the establishment.

119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

Jemadar Ude Singh to be Subadar and Company Havildar-Major Qaim Din to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st December 1921; to complete the establishment.

121st Pioneers.

Jemadar Chanda Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 25th October 1921; and Havildar Syed Golab Shah to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st April 1921; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 128th Pioneers.

Jemadar Salim Khan to be Subadar, with effect from the 16th June 1921; and Jemadar Krishna Wagaude to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st September 1921; to complete the establishment.

153rd Rifles.

Jemadar Sikandar Khan to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st April 1921; Jemadar Muhammad Zaman to be Subadar and Regimental Havildar-Major Adalat Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 19th April 1921; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Subadar Bhadarbir Rana, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 15th December 1921; Jemadar Bag Sing Thapa to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st December 1921; and Jemadar Kharak Sing Thapa, I.D.S.M., to be Subadar, with effect from the 15th December 1921; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Jemadars Hari Sing Thapa, Tekbahadur Gharti, Gambir Sing Thapa, Sahabir Gurung and Kharak Sing Gurung to be Subadars, with effect from the 10th January 1922; Havildars Mahesor Pun and Shamsher Gurung to be Jemadars, with effect from the 11th December 192 ; and Havildars Durga Sing Gurung, Partab Sing Khattri, Bir Sing Gurung, Jitbahadur, Ragbir Gurung, Dalbahadur Ghale, Tulbir Thapa and Birbahadur Gurung to be Jemadars, with effect from the 10th January 1922; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Chandarbir Thapa to be Subadar, with effect from the 15th October 1921; Havildar-Major Lachman Gurung to be Jemadar, with effect from the 23rd June 1921; and Company Havildar-Major Gobindu Thapa to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th October 1921; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Udahang Limbu to be Subadar and Company Havildar-Major Udalsing Rai to be Jemadar, with effect from the 3rd December 1921; to complete the establishment.

Machine Gun Drivers' Depôt.

Jemadar Matan Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st November 1921; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 101.—The antedating of the promotion of Jemadar Lokbir Ale, I.D.S.M., to Subadar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2327, dated the 9th December 1921, has effect from the 13th November 1920, and not as stated therein.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 102.—The promotion of Jemadar Kalibahadur Rai to the rank of Subadar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 863, dated the 22nd April 1921, is antedated, without pay and allowances, to the 26th July 1918. This Indian officer will rank for seniority next above Subadar Shiambahadur Limbu, I.O.M.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 103.—With reference to Army Department Notifications noted on the margin, the promotion to the present rank of Major G. Holroyd, M.B., is antedated from the 2nd February 1919 to the 2nd August 1918.

No. 1790, dated the 19th October 1917.
No. 547, dated the 14th March 1919.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 104.—No. 901, 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Kedar Nath Atrish (since invalided) to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Subadar, *vice* 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Ram Singh, *seconded* for service in British East Africa, with effect from the 19th March 1921.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 105.—The undermentioned second class sub-assistant surgeons, ranking as Jemadar, having completed five years' service in that class, to be first class sub-assistant surgeons, ranking as Jemadar, with effect from the 14th September 1921 :—

No. 383, Vasudev Ram-Chandra Madheker.

No. 385, Sakharam Sanu Parab.

No. 387, Dattatraya Mahaniraja Makashir.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

The North Western Railway Regiment.

No. 106.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Austen Hadow is granted the honorary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 1st October 1920.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 107.—Mr. R. Parsons, M.B.E., Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India ordinary furlough for 4 months and 15 days in extension of the leave notified in Army Department Notification No. 539, dated the 14th March 1921.

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

The East Indian Railway Regiment.

No. 108.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions, with effect from the 1st August 1921 :—

Captain Arthur Henry Johnstone.

Captain Charles Henry Dyer, V.D.

Captain Norman Aubrey Samuel Bond.

(Captains Johnstone and Dyer are permitted to retain their rank and to wear the uniform of the corps on retirement.)

RETIREMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

No. 109.—Conductor Alfred Charles Docking is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th January 1922.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 110.—Conductor William George Ventham is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 19th January 1922.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB-BENGAL.

No. 111.—Conductor Thomas Edward Stanfield, Barrack Department, Military Works Services, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 29th August 1921.

REWARDS.

No. 112.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the undermentioned rewards for distinguished service and devotion to duty while serving with the forces in East Persia and East Persia Line of Communications :—

Admission to the Order of British India, 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Risaldar Abdur Rahman Khan, 41st Cavalry.

Subadar Sheikh Shahmat Ali, 1st Battalion, 98th Infantry.

Risaldar-Major Juma Khan, Sistan Levy Corps.

These appointments will be supernumerary to the authorised establishment.

Awarded the Indian Meritorious Service Medal without annuity.

No. 1312 Naik (Ward Orderly) Ujagar Singh, 1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis, attached 175th Indian Field Ambulance.

No. 3597 Company Havildar-Major Hisammudin, 1st Battalion, 98th Infantry.

No. 3470 Company Havildar-Major Gulab Khan, 1st Battalion, 98th Infantry.

No. 3106 Company Quartermaster-Havildar Hamid Hussain, 1st Battalion, 98th Infantry.

No. 4448 Company Havildar-Major Sonu Gaikwad, 1st Battalion, 107th Pioneers.

No. 3414 Havildar Fakir Khan, 1st Battalion, 107th Pioneers.

No. 4197 Naik Sher Singh, 1st Battalion, 107th Pioneers.

No. 3190 Acting Havildar Mote Kathat, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

No. 2570 Acting Havildar Nanda Rawat, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

No. 3909 Sepoy Lilla Ram, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

No. 1395 Naik Shakar Khan, Sistan Levy Corps.

No. 2922 Sowar Hussain Gulmir, Sistan Levy Corps.

No. 44 Fitter (acting Havildar) Halkam Din, Mechanical Transport, attached East Persian Motor Ambulance Section.

No. 491 3rd Grade Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shrikrishna Raghunath Ingle, Civil Medical Department, Bombay.

3rd Grade Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon Fateh Din Ahmdi, Indian Staging Section, Dalbandin.

3rd Class Veterinary Assistant Inder Singh, Indian Veterinary Corps.

No. 113.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following rewards for distinguished service in the field whilst serving with the Waziristan Force :—

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

Jemadar Arjun Gurung, 4th Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

No. 2410 Havildar Suna Ram Gurung, 4th Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

No. 2043 Rifleman Jasbahadur Gurung, 4th Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 114.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the promotion of the undermentioned 2nd class Assistant Surgeon to 1st class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 5th September 1921 :—

Anthony Mark Francis Browne.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 115.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Supply and Transport Corps, in recognition of his services in the field in connection with the Afghan War, 1919 :—

Staff Serjeant Frederick Curtis to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 10th October 1921.

SPECIAL.

No. 116.—With reference to paragraph 305, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the dates specified:—

Major Vere Rogerson Cotter, Survey Department. Dated 30th October 1915.

Captain Archibald Wilfrid Tisdal Webb, Political Employ. Dated 9th November 1921.

Captain John de la Hay Gordon, O.B.E., M.C., Political Employ. Dated 26th December 1921.

TRANSFERS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 117.—Lieutenant-Colonel Clement Daniel Maggs Hindley, V.D., A.-D.-C., is transferred from the East Indian Railway Regiment to the Unattached List, with effect from the 31st October 1921.

No. 118.—Lieutenant C. W. Jemmett, The Bangalore Battalion, is transferred to the Bihar Light Horse, with effect from the 11th November 1921.

JUDICIAL.

No. 119.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following enrolment form shall be substituted for form No. 1, for combatants, in the first Appendix to the Indian Army Act Rules, published with Army Department Notification No. 911, dated 3rd November 1911, as amended from time to time.

Notification No. 1122, dated the 11th December 1914, as subsequently amended.
Notification No. 404, dated the 14th April 1916.
Notification No. 1791, dated the 19th October 1917.
Notification No. 809, dated the 19th April 1918, as subsequently amended.
Notification No. 1380, dated the 21st June 1918.
Notification No. 2188, dated the 20th September 1918.

2. The notifications marginally noted are hereby cancelled.

FORM NO. 1.

COMBATANTS.

The prescribed periods for which persons shall be enrolled are stated in the appropriate orders of the Government of India; and, save as is hereinafter provided, no person shall, by reason of an error in his enrolment paper or otherwise, be compelled to serve for a period longer than that for which he should have been enrolled though he may do so voluntarily provided his services are required.

ENROLMENT OF

No. ________ *Name* ____________ as a Combatant in the ____________ Corps / Department

(*a*) Class in which the person desires to be enrolled . (*a*) ____________

Questions to be put before enrolment.

You are warned that if after enrolment it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following eight questions you will be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act.

1. What is your name? . . . . . 1. ____________

2. What is your father's name? . . . . . 2. ____________

3. What is your religion, class and tribe? . . . . 3. ____________

(*a*) For use when a recruit is enrolled for service in a special class (*e.g.*, schoolmaster, clerk, artificer, musician, bugler, etc.) or when, as in the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, the Indian Artillery, the Indian Signal Corps or the Supply and Transport Corps, two or more classes of combatants exist in the same corps.

4. What is your Village, Thana, Parganah or Tahsil, and District?	4. Village ____ Thana ____ Parganah or Tahsil ____ District ____
5. Have you ever been imprisoned by the Civil Power?	5. ____
6. Do you now belong to His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, the Imperial Service or other troops of any Indian State, or to the Nepal State Army?	6. ____
7. Have you ever served in His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, the Imperial Service or other troops of any Indian State, or the Nepal State Army? If so, state in which and the cause of discharge (*b*).	7. ____
8. Are you in receipt of any allowance from Government? If so, on what account?	8. ____
9. Do you desire your former service in His Majesty's forces to reckon towards good conduct pay, gratuity or pension when such are admissible by refunding any gratuity you may have received on or since discharge in not more than 36 monthly instalments counting from date of re-enrolment? (*c*)	9. ____
10. Are you willing to be enrolled in the (*d*)	10. ____
11. Are you willing to go wherever ordered by land or sea and not to allow any caste usage to interfere with your military duty.	11. ____
12. Are you willing to be transferred, at any time when necessity arises, to any corps of the group to which the corps in which you are then serving belongs? (*e*)	12. ____
13. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated?	13. ____
14. Are you willing to serve until discharged in accordance with the following conditions provided His Majesty shall so long require your services? (*f*)	14. ____

Enrolments for Army Service only, transfer to the Reserve where such exists being voluntary.

When you have served for years from this date you will be entitled to receive your discharge within two months from the date of applying for it unless war is imminent or existing or the squadron, battery, company, establishment or unit to which you belong is ten per cent. below strength, provided that, in the event of your deserting, service between the date of desertion and that of apprehension or surrender shall not reckon as service towards discharge.

Enrolments for Army Service and Reserve Service when the latter is a necessary condition.

When you have served for years from this date, of which the first years shall be in Army Service and the remaining years in the Reserve you will be entitled to receive your discharge within two months from the date of applying for it unless war is imminent or existing or, if you are in Army Service, the squadron, battery, company, establishment or unit to which you belong is ten per cent. below strength, provided that, in the event of your deserting, service between the date of desertion and that of apprehension or surrender shall not reckon as service towards discharge.

(*b*) If so, the recruit should be asked to produce his discharge certificate.

(*c*) To be omitted in cases where no former service is declared in answer to question 7 and in cases in which under the special orders of the Government of India, former service may be reckoned for these purposes without refund of gratuity.

(*d*) Enter corps or department in which enrolled.

(*e*) To be omitted if the enrolment is in an Artillery Corps, the Indian Signal Corps, the Supply and Transport Corps, the Works Corps or in a Department.

(*f*) The three sets of conditions which are not applicable are to be struck out, and the appropriate period of service is to be entered in the set of conditions which is applicable.

Transfer to the Reserve shall be in the lowest rank; but if on the expiration of your Army Service you are a substantive non-commissioned officer you shall have option of extending your period of Army Service for the whole period of this enrolment instead of being transferred to the Reserve.

Enrolments direct into the Reserve.

You will be entitled to receive your discharge at any time unless war is imminent or existing, provided that, if you are discharged at your own request before having served two years in the Reserve, you refund the amount expended on your passage when you were enrolled in the Reserve.

Enrolments in special cases when authorised in time of war or emergency.

When you have served for
you will be entitled to receive your discharge with all convenient speed.

I do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Signature of Witness. *Signature of Recruit.*

(Thumb impression if recruit is unable to write.)

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLING OFFICER.

The conditions of service for which he is now enrolled were read and explained to the above-named person by me (in my presence). After having cautioned him that if he made a false answer to any of the above questions Nos. 1 to 8 he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Army Act, I put all the above questions to him and his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to. I am satisfied that he fully understands all the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service.

Signed at__________this day of 19 .

Signature of Enrolling Officer.

ATTESTATION.

Certified that the above-named person took the prescribed $\frac{\text{oath}}{\text{affirmation}}$ before me at________

this day of __________19 .

Signature of Attesting Officer.

EXTENSION OF ARMY SERVICE IN LIEU OF TRANSFER TO THE RESERVE.

Applicable only in the case of persons enrolled for both Army Service and Reserve Service.

I agree to extend my Army Service for the whole period of my enrolment instead of being transferred to the Reserve.

Signature.

Signed in my presence at__________this __________day of__________19 .

Signature of Commanding Officer.

TRANSFER TO THE RESERVE.

The form which is not applicable is to be struck out.

(1) *For use when a person is transferred with his own consent in accordance with the regulations for the time being in force of the Government of India.*

I consent to the conditions as to discharge accepted by me on my enrolment being cancelled from $\frac{\text{the date of my transfer to the Reserve}}{\text{the expiry of the period of my enrolment}}$ and the following being substituted for them.

I will be entitled to receive my discharge at any time unless war is imminent or existing, provided that, if I am discharged at my own request before having served two years in the Reserve exclusive of any portion of the period of my enrolment, I will, before being so discharged, refund the amount expended on my passage consequent on my transfer to the Reserve.

I am aware that I am liable to be discharged at any time should His Majesty no longer require my services.

Signature.

Signed in my presence at ________ this ________ day of ________ 19 .

Signature of Commanding Officer.

(2) *For use when the transfer is in accordance with the conditions of the person's enrolment.*

Name ________ was transferred to the Reserve from (*date*) ________

Strike out the line which is not applicable.
He was not given the option of extending his Army Service :
or
He was given the option of extending his Army Service but elected not to exercise it.

Signed at ________ this ________ day of ________ 19 .

Signature of Commanding Officer.

TRANSFER TO ARMY SERVICE FROM THE RESERVE.

The set of conditions which is not applicable to be struck out.

On being transferred to Army Service from the Reserve I consent to the conditions as to discharge accepted by me on my $\frac{\text{transfer to}}{\text{enrolment in}}$ the reserve being cancelled and the following substituted for them.

When the enrolment was for Army Service only or was direct into the Reserve.

When I have served three years from this date I will be entitled to receive my discharge within two months from the date of applying for it unless war is imminent or existing or the squadron, battery, company, establishment or unit to which I belong is ten per cent. below strength, provided that, in the event of my deserting, service between the date of desertion and that of apprehension or surrender, shall not reckon as service towards discharge.

I am aware that I am liable to be discharged at any time should His Majesty no longer require my services.

When the enrolment was for Army Service and Reserve Service.

When I have served for the unexpired period of my present engagement I will be entitled to receive my discharge within two months from the date of applying for it unless war is imminent or existing or the squadron, battery, company, establishment or unit to which I belong is ten per cent. below strength, provided that, in the event of my deserting, service between the date of desertion and that of apprehension or surrender, shall not reckon as service towards discharge.

I am aware that I am liable to be discharged at any time should His Majesty no longer require my services.

Signature.

Signed in my presence at__________ this__________ day of__________ 19 .

Signature of Commanding Officer.

VARIATION OF CONDITIONS AS TO DISCHARGE (ARMY SERVICE).

For use when a person (1) *agrees to extend or vary his period of service for such period as may be authorised by the regulations for the time being in force of the Government of India; or*

(2) *is transferred with his own consent to a class, arm or branch having a period of service different from that in which he was enrolled; or*

(3) *on commencing with his own consent training in special duties agrees to serve for the period required by the regulations for the time being in force of the Government of India from persons trained in such special duties.*

I agree to serve for __________ years from this date in Army service / until I shall have completed __________ years Army service before being entitled to my discharge.

I am aware that all other conditions as to discharge previously accepted by me hold good and also that I am liable to be discharged at any time should His Majesty no longer require my service.

The variation may be repeated, if necessary.

Signature.

Signed in my presence at__________ this__________ day of__________ 19 .

Signature of Commanding Officer.

No. 120.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the death of the officer named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there has been received by me, as the surplus of his property, the amount set opposite his name in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Lieutenant A. F. Woodford.	2nd Battalion, The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment.	Secunderabad, Deccan, India.	29th June 1921.	Intestate	325 2 0	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

ORGANISATION.

No. 121.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute the following units of the Indian Territorial Force :—

University Training Corps.

7th (Patna) Company.
8th (Benares) Company.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 122.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Second Supplement, dated the 14th December, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 13th December, 1921, pages 10219, 10220 and 10223.

War Office,
14th December, 1921.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Temp. Capt. Edwin C. A. Smith relinquishes his commn. on appt. to the Ind. Med. Service. 1st July 1921.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

King's Own R.

* * * * *

Temp. Lt. R. Ashley-Smith relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in Ind. Army. 16 Aug. 1919.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 16th December, 1921, pages 10276 and 10277.

* * * * *

India Office,
16th December, 1921.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the admission of the undermentioned to the Ind. Med. Service, with effect from the date specified :—

To be Captain.

Sydney Nuttall Hayes. 30th July 1921. (Substituted for the notification which appeared in the Lon. Gaz., dated 2nd Dec. 1921.)

The KING has approved the relinquishment of their temp. commns. by the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified, and the grant or the retention of rank as shown below :—

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. J. M. Brophil. 12th Sept. 1921.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers, with effect from the dates specified, and the grant of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Maj.-Gen. L. N. Younghusband, C.B., C.M.G. 1st Sept. 1921.

Col. H. G. Young, D.S.O., and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen. 10th Aug. 1921.

Col. L. W. Y. Campbell, C.M.G. 13th Dec. 1921.

Lt.-Col. C. D. Field, D.S.O. 10th Nov. 1921.

Lt.-Col. T. C. Browning. 23rd Nov. 1921.

Lt.-Col. A. B. Battye. 16th Dec. 1921.

Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. F. G. Marsh, and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen. 6th Nov. 1921.

Maj. R. E. G. Berkeley, O.B.E., on account of ill-health. 29th Nov. 1921.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissaries with rank of Major.

T. Bray. 11th Dec. 1921.

R. Walters. 15th Dec. 1921.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MILITARY NURSING SERVICE FOR INDIA.

The undermentioned Senior Nursing Sister has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified :—

Miss E. Kelso. 3rd Dec. 1921.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 16th December, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 16th December, 1921, page 10335.

War Office,
16th December, 1921.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig. Comdr.—Col. F. E. Coningham, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., Ind Army, relinquishes his appt. and the temp. rank of Col. Comdt. 15th Sept. 1921.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 20th December, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 20th December, 1921, pages 10433 and 10434.

War Office,
20th December, 1921.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned to be actg. Capts. :—

Lt. B. C. Hosking, Ind. Army Res. of Off., whilst empld. with R.E., from 27th Apr. 1918 to 10th Mar. 1919.

* * * * *

G. FELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 20th January 1922.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 3.—The services of Commander P. G. Glanville, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 16th December 1921, for employment as Officiating Deputy Port Officer, Calcutta, up to the 11th January 1922, and thereafter as Deputy Port Officer, Calcutta, *vice* Commander W. K. Thyne, Royal Indian Marine, granted leave.

No. 4.—Engineer Lieutenant-Commander R. S. Baskett, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed 1st Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, with effect from the 13th December 1921, *vice* Engineer Lieutenant J. Beggs, Royal Indian Marine.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 5.—In Marine Department Notification No. 64, dated the 21st October 1921, *for* "1st September 1920", "12th December 1920" and "11th January 1921" *read* "30th August 1920", "11th December 1920" and "10th January 1921", as the dates of promotion of Lieutenant Darwin Edwin McCaghey and Sub-Lieutenants Legh Russell Moore and Wilhelm Eric Clunies-Ross, respectively.

G. FELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 13th January 1922.

No. 2048-2-E.—21.—Mr. W. F. Harnett, C.B.E., Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted combined leave for 1 year, 4 months and 8 days (privilege leave for 9 days, furlough on full average salary for 7 months and 22 days and furlough on half average salary for the remaining period) with effect from the 13th December 1921.

No. 2048-3-E.—21.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2048-2-E.—21, dated the 13th January 1922, Mr. H. H. Spalding, Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent of that Railway with effect from the 13th December 1921 and until further orders.

No. 2048-4-E.—21.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2048-3-E.—21, dated the 13th January 1922, Mr. A. H. Joscelyne, District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent of that Railway, with effect from the 13th December 1921, and until further orders.

No. 2048-5-E.—21.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2048-5-E.—21, dated the 13th January 1922, Mr. A. E. Hewlett, Boiler Shop Foreman and Officiating Assistant Works Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent of that Railway, with effect from the 13th December 1921, and until further orders.

The 17th January 1922.

No. 49-E.—22.—Mr. D. H. Whalley, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, officiated as a District Traffic Superintendent on that Railway from the 16th November to the 1st December 1921 inclusive.

No. 1944-E.—19.—In part supersession of Railway Department Notification No. 1944-E.—19, dated the 30th May 1921, Lieutenant J. E. Clutterbuck, R.E., is appointed as an Assistant Executive Engineer, Indian Service of Engineers, State Railways, with effect from the 26th August 1920, instead of from the 1st February 1921.

The 18th January 1922.

No. 783-E.- 20.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 876-E.—21, dated the 6th June 1921, Mr. A. W. Taff, Officiating Assistant Signal Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Mechanical Signal Inspector, with effect from the 27th December 1921.

No. 2039-E.—19.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 2039-E.—19, dated the 18th March 1920, Sir A. R. Anderson, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E., President, Railway Board, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 8th January 1922, his leave having been interrupted by employment on the Indian Railway Committee from the 12th November 1920 to the 31st August 1921.

No. 34-T.—22.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 34-T.—22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Delhi, the 20th January 1922.

Adoption on the Futwah-Islampur Light Railway of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and of certain modifications therein.

RESOLUTION.—The Managing Agents of the Futwah-Islampur Light Railway have applied for sanction to the adoption on that line of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India, which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T.-$\frac{89-A.}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and also of the following modifications in the said General Rules:—

(*i*) the addendum to rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No R. T.-$\frac{163-B.}{2}$, dated the 26th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906 ;

(*ii*) the amendment in rule 359, sub-rule (1), Chapter XXI, Part I, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 519-R. T., dated the 27th June 1907, and published under their notification No. 158, dated the 27th June 1907 ;

(*iii*) the modifications in Part I, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 100-R. T., dated the 16th January 1908, and published under their notification No. 11, dated the 17th January 1908 ;

(*iv*) the amendments in rule 12, sub-rule (4), and rule 22 of Chapter II, and in rule 110, and rule 111, sub-rule (*a*), of Chapter V, Part I, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 1970-R. T., dated the 3rd November 1908, and published under their notification No. 337, dated the 11th November 1908 ;

(*v*) the modification of rule 64, Chapter III, Part I, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 476-R. T., dated the 12th March 1909, and published under their notification No. 91, dated the 18th March 1909;

(*vi*) the addendum to rule 71, sub-rule (1) (*a*), Chapter III, Part I, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 1933-R. T., dated the 26th October 1909, and published under their notification No. 334, dated the 3rd November 1909;

(*vii*) the modifications of rule 161, Chapter XII, and rules 198, 200, 201, 215, 217 and 218, Chapter XIII, and the addition of rule 201-A to Chapter XIII, Part I, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 974-R. T., dated the 6th July 1910, and published under their notification No. 191, dated the 14th July 1910;

(*viii*) the addition of rule 33 (A) to Chapter II, Part I, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 1677-R. T., dated the 7th December 1910, and published under their notification No. 338, dated the 15th December 1910;

(*ix*) the revised Chapter III, Part II, and the amendments in Chapters II and IV, Part II, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 1025-R. T., dated the 10th June 1912, and published under their notification No. 71, dated the 13th June 1912;

(*x*) the addendum to rule 7, Chapter II, Part II, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 1560-R. T., dated the 17th August 1912, and published under their notification No. 147, dated the 22nd August 1912;

(*xi*) the amendments in Schedule I, Chapter III, Part II, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 1008-R. T., dated the 5th June 1913, and published under their notification No. 162, dated the 12th June 1913;

(*xii*) the amendments in Schedule I, Chapter III, Part II, and the cancellation of Appendix B, Part II, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 1555-T., dated the 5th October 1914, and published under their notification No. 267, dated the 13th October 1914;

(*xiii*) the addition of rule 42-A. to Chapter IV, Part II, and the alteration in the heading of the Chapter, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 1586-T., dated the 13th October 1914, and published under their notification No. 275, dated the 20th October 1914;

(*xiv*) the amendments in rule 247 (*b*) Chapter XV, Part I, and in Schedule I, Chapter III, Part II, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 886-T., dated the 24th June 1915, and published under their notification No. 206, dated the 8th July 1915;

(*xv*) the amendment in the note to rule 64, Chapter III, Part I, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 1382-T., dated the 20th September 1915, and published under their notification No. 278, dated the 8th October 1915;

(*xvi*) the amendment in rule 53 (2), Chapter II, Part I, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 323-T.—16, dated the 18th May 1916, and published under their notification No. 323-T.—16, dated the 19th May 1916; and

(*xvii*) the amendments in rules 44 (*c*), 109 (*c*) (*iii*) and 110, in Chapters II and V, Part I and rule 6 (2), Chapter II, and in

Chapter III, Schedule I, Part II, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 793-T.—16, dated the 6th August 1917, and published under their notification No. 793-T.—16, dated 16th August 1917;

(*xviii*) the amendments in Chapters II, V and XIII, Part I, and in Chapter III, Schedule I, Part II and revision of Schedule VI, Part II, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 198-T.—20, dated the 28th April 1921 and published under their notification No. 198-T.—20, dated the 4th May 1921;

(*xix*) the amendment in Chapter III, Part I, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 196-T.—19, dated 18th July 1921 and published under their notification No. 196-T.—19, dated 21st July 1921;

(*xx*) the amendment of Rule 42, Chapter IV, Part II, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. 494-T.—21, dated the 20th September 1921 and published under their notification No. 494-T.—21, dated the 28th September 1921.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, and of the addenda and corrigenda to the said General Rules cited in paragraph 1 above, on the Futwah-Islampur Light Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the General Rules, including the addenda and corrigenda cited in paragraph 1 above, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept open for inspection at railway station as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the Managing Agents of the Futwah-Islampur Light Railway and to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, Calcutta, for information.

H. L. COLE,
Secretary, Railway Board.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 16th January 1922.

No. S.-333.—Mr. N. Garrett Smith, Senior Assistant Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, officiated as Metallurgical Inspector and Mr. R. C. Arbery, Junior Assistant Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, officiated as Senior Assistant Metallurgical Inspector from the 1st to the 12th November 1921 during the absence of Mr. R. Mather, Metallurgical Inspector, on privilege leave.

The 19th January 1922.

No. G. (E.)-100.—Mr. H. L. Chibber, Secretariat Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries, with effect from the 16th January 1922, *vice* Rai Sahib S. N. Banerji granted leave.

No. G. (E.)-1.—Mr. J. A. Coutts, Secretariat Assistant, is appointed to officiate as a Secretariat Superintendent, with effect from the 16th January 1922, *vice* Mr. H. L. Chibber.

The 21st January 1922.

No. M.-498.—The following draft of further amendments which it is proposed to make in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 11793-103, dated the 30th December 1908, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), is published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 21st April 1922.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft amendments.

1. For rule 1 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"1 (1) On or before the tenth day of every month, the owner, agent or manager of every coal mine shall send to the Chief Inspector of Mines a correct return for the preceding calendar month in Form I in the Schedule to these rules.

(2) The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall submit returns in Forms II, III, IV and V in the Schedule to these rules. In addition to these returns, the owner, agent or manager shall submit returns, in the case of a coal mine, in Forms VI, VII and VIII, in the case of a mica mine, in Forms IX and X and in the case of a mine, other than a coal or a mica mine, in Forms VI, XI and XII in the Schedule to these rules.

(3) The returns prescribed by sub-rule (2) shall be made out in duplicate, and before the twenty-first day of January in the following year the owner, agent or manager shall forward one copy to the Chief Inspector of Mines and the other to the District Magistrate.

(4) If the owner of any mine abandons the mine or discontinues the working of the mine for more than three months or if a change of ownership occurs, he shall submit the returns required by sub-rule (2) within one month from the date of abandonment or change of ownership or within three months from the date of discontinuance:

Provided that by order in writing the Chief Inspector of Mines may extend the period for the submission of such returns up to any date not later than the twenty-first day of January in the following year.

Provided further that nothing in this sub-rule shall be interpreted as authorising the submission of any return later than the twenty-first day of January in the following year."

2. In rule 8 of the said rules, for the words and figures "Form VII in the Schedule hereto annexed" the words and figures "Form XIII in the Schedule to these rules" shall be substituted.

3. For the Schedule to the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

Monthly return of coal raisings and coal despatches for the month ending on 19 .

1. Name of Mine__________

2. Name of Owner__________

3. Postal address of Owner__________

4. Raisings of coal of all kinds (including colliery consumption and coal used for coke making). Tons__________

5. Despatches of coal. Tons__________

6. Signature of owner, agent or manager__________

Dated__________

[NOTE.—*Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs 500.*]

FORM II.

Annual return for the year ending on the 31st December 19

1. Name of Mine ______

2. Postal address of Mine ______

3. Date of opening ______

4. Date of closing (if closed) ______

5. Situation of Mine { District ______ / Province ______

6. { Name of Owner ______ / Postal address of Owner ______

7. { Name of Managing Agents (if any) ______ / Postal address of Managing Agents (if any) ______

8. { Name of Agent (if any), as defined in Section 3 (*a*) of the Indian Mines Act ______ / Postal address of Agent ______

9. { Name of Manager ______ / Postal address of Manager ______

10. Name of Mineral worked ______

11. Means by which the mineral is raised from the mine, *i.e.*, hand labour, mechanical or electrical power ______

______

[NOTE.—*Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.*]

FORM III.

Accidents and Prosecutions.

Number of separate Accidents* reported during the year.			Number of persons.		Number of prosecutions instituted by the management, with the sections and rules under which the prosecutions were instituted.	Number of persons convicted, with the sections and rules under which the convictions were obtained.
Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	Killed.	Seriously injured.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

*Accidents, reported as serious accidents which result fatally, should be entered as fatal accidents.

[NOTE.—*Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.*]

FORM IV.

Epidemic Diseases.

Name of disease.*	Date of appearance.	Date of disappearance.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Cholera				
Plague				
Small-pox				
Influenza				

*Figures for any other specified disease which has been epidemic at the mine should be entered in this form.

Signature of Owner, Agent or Manager ____________________

(If the form is signed by Managing Agents the words "for owners" should be added.)

Date of signature ____________________

[NOTE.—*Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.*]

FORM V.

Persons employed during the year ending on the 31st December 19

Class of labour.	Aggregate number of daily attendance during the year of persons permanently and temporarily employed.	Number of days worked.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AS CALCULATED BY DIVIDING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES BY THE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED. In the mine.				On surface and not in the mine, including all subordinate officials and persons employed on sidings, loading wharves, private railways and surface tramways and also in carting.				Gross total obtained by adding totals in columns 7 and 11. This should equal the number obtained by dividing the number in column 2 by the number in column 3.
			Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Miners											
*Carriers and other labourers											
Total											

*Excluding the superior supervising staff.

FORM V.—(*continued*)

HOURS AND WAGES.

Class of labour.		Average number of hours worked per week per person.	Average weekly earnings per person.
Miners			
Carriers and other labourers	Males		
	Females		
Labourers on surface	Males		
	Females		

NOTE—Where wages are paid monthly it is permissible to enter figures for the month, but the fact that they are such should be clearly stated.

[NOTE—*Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.*]

FORM VI,

Type and Aggregate Horse-Power of Electrical Apparatus.

1.—System of Supply (whether continuous current or alternating current)—	
Voltage of Supply	
Periodicity	
Source of Supply	
2.—Voltage at which current is used for—	
Lighting	
Power	
3.—Aggregate Horse-Power of Motors installed on surface for—	
Winding	
Ventilation	
Haulage	
Coal Washing or Screening	
* Ore dressing	
Miscellaneous	
Total Horse-Power .	
4.—Aggregate Horse-Power of Motors installed below ground for—	
Haulage	
Pumping	
Portable Machinery	
Miscellaneous	
Total Horse-Power .	
5.—Total Horse-Power (addition of 3 and 4)	

* In the case of a mine, other than a coal mine.

[NOTE.—*Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.*]

FORM VII.

Explosives, Safety Lamps, Mechanical Ventilators, and Coal-cutting Machines.

Explosives.			Safety Lamps.				Mechanical Ventilators.			Coal-cutting Machines.			
Name of explosive.	Quantity used in lbs.	Number of Detonators used.	Name of safety lamps.	No. of safety lamps, and method of locking.			Name of mechanical ventilator.	Average total quantity of air produced per minute.	Water gauge obtained.	Name and type.	Power used, *i.e.*, electricity or compressed air.	Number in use.	Tons of coal cut.
				Screw.	Lead rivet.	Magnetic.							

[NOTE.—*Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.*]

FORM VIII.

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19 .

—	Opening stocks on 1st January 19 .	Raisings (including colliery consumption and coal used for coke making).	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Total value of raisings. ("Value" means, and should be calculated upon, actual or estimated selling price into wagons at the mine).	Despatches.	Colliery consumption (exclusive of coal used for coke making).	Coal delivered for coking on colliery.	Closing stocks on 31st. December 19 .	Total of columns 6, 7, 8 and 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal, including rubble, slack and dust.									

Coal despatched to coke factories . . . . . Tons.

NOTE.—The total in column 4 must be the same as the total in column 10.

The figures should be in tons and rupees, omitting cwts. and annas.

FORM VIII—*contd.*

	Opening stocks.	Coke made.	Total of columns 1 and 2.	Coke despatched.	Closing stocks.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Total value of coke made. ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price into wagons at the mine.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.
Coke (hard)							
Coke (soft)							

NOTE.—The total in column 3 must be the same as the total in column 6.

The figures should be in tons and rupees, omitting cwts. and annas.

[NOTE.—*Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.*]

FORM IX.

Particulars of Explosives.

Explosives.		
Name of explosive.	Quantity used in lbs.	Number of Detonators used.

[NOTE—*Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.*]

FORM X.

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19 .

Total amount of dressed mica raised.	Total amount of dressed mica consigned.	Total value at the mine of mica consigned. ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price at the mine. Any charges incurred in transporting the mica outside the mine should not be included.)
1	2	3
Cwts.	Cwts.	
Lbs.	Lbs.	

[NOTE—*Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.*]

FORM XI.

Explosives and Mechanical Ventilators.

EXPLOSIVES.			MECHANICAL VENTILATORS.		
Name of explosive.	Quantity used in lbs.	Number of Detonators used.	Name of mechanical ventilator.	Average total quantity of air produced per minute.	Water gauge obtained.

[NOTE.—*Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 300.*]

FORM XII.

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19 .

Name of mineral raised, and metal (if any) extracted.	Total amount of mineral raised. The figures should be stated :— (*a*) in the case of gem-stones in carats ; (*b*) in the case of alum, amber, asbestos, graphite, jadestone, steatite, tin-ore, tungsten-ore in cwts., or where the circumstances require greater particularisation in order to give an accurate estimate of small outputs, in cwts. and lbs. Output of radio-active minerals and rare minerals such as molybdenite, monazite, pitchblende, samarskite, tantalite, triplite, should be returned in cwts. and lbs. ; (*c*) in the case of clay, limestone, magnesite, marble, phosphatic-rock, salt, slate and other stone, and all metalliferous ores except those referred to in (*b*), in tons.	Total value at the mine of mineral raised. ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price at the mine. Any charges incurred in transporting the mineral outside the mine property should not be included.)	Quantity of metal or metals extracted at the mine. Each metal should be shown separately :— (*a*) in the case of gold, silver and other precious metals in Troy ounces ; (*b*) in the case of tin, in cwts, and fractions of cwts. ; (*c*) in the case of other metals in tons and fractions of tons.	Value of metal or metals extracted at the mine. The value of each metal should be shown separately.
1	2	3	4	5
Total				

[NOTE.—*Under Section 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines by the prescribed date will render the agent, owner or, manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.*]

FORM XIII.

Notice of Accident.

From—

To—The Chief Inspector of Mines, through the District / Sub-divisional Magistrate of

Dated 19 .

SIR,

I have the honour to furnish the following particulars of a fatal / serious accident / an accidental explosion or ignition which has occurred at the Mine :—

1. Situation of the mine. (Village, Station, District, Province).	
2. Mineral worked	
3. Name and postal address of owner . . .	

4. Name and sex of persons—		Age.	Occupation.
Killed.	Injured.		

5. Date and hour of accident . . .	
6. Place of accident	
7. Cause and description	
8. Classification of accident*	
9. Nature of injury, and if fatal cause of death .	

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Owner.
Agent.
Manager.

* Under one or other of the following heads, namely :—

(1) Explosions of fire damp; (2) falls of roof; (3) falls of sides; (4) in shafts (overwinding); (5) in shafts (ropes and chains breaking); (6) in shafts (whilst ascending or descending by machinery); (7) in shafts (falling into the shafts from the surface); (8) in shafts (falling from part of the way down); (9) in shafts (things falling from the surface); (10) in shafts (things falling from part of the way down); (11) in shafts (miscellaneous); (12) suffocation by gases; (13) by explosives; (14) irruptions of water; (15) haulage; (16) by underground machinery; (17) sundries underground; (18) by surface machinery; (19) surface boilers or pipes bursting; (20) on surface railways or tramways belonging to the mine; (21) by electricity; (22) miscellaneous on surface."

GEOLOGY AND MINES ESTABLISHMENT.

The 17th January 1922.

No. M.-282.—In consequence of the termination of the deputation of Dr. Coggin Brown, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, with the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, London, and of the return from leave of Mr. E. Vredenburg, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, the following officers revert to their substantive appointments of Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Dr. Murray Stuart with effect from the forenoon of the 15th September 1921.

Dr. A. M. Heron with effect from the forenoon of the 30th November 1921.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 16th January, 1922 :—

No. 1 OF 1922.

A Bill to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Delhi.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Delhi; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Delhi University Act, 192 .

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, and in the Statutes, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "College" means an institution maintained or recognized by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in which instruction is provided under conditions prescribed in the Statutes, and in which provision is made for residence of students of the University;

(*b*) "Hall" means a unit of residence for students of the University maintained or recognized by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) "Principal" means the head of a College;

(*d*) "registered graduates" means graduates registered under the provisions of this Act;

(*e*) "Statutes", "Ordinances" and "Regulations" mean, respectively, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University made under this Act;

(*f*) "teachers" includes Professors, Readers, Lecturers and other persons imparting instruction in the University or in any College or Hall;

(*g*) "teachers of the University" means persons appointed under this Act for the purpose of imparting instruction in the University;

(*h*) "University" means the University of Delhi; and

(*i*) "Warden" means the head of a Hall.

V 4

The University.

3. (*1*) The first Chancellor and the first Vice-Chancellor of the University and the first members of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of "the University of Delhi."

The University.

(*2*) The University shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

4. The University shall have the following powers, namely :—

Powers of the University.

(1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit, and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge,

(2) to hold examinations and to grant to, and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on, persons who—

(*a*) have pursued a course of study in the University, or

(*b*) are teachers in educational institutions, under conditions laid down in the Ordinances and Regulations, and have passed the examinations of the University under like conditions,

(3) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner laid down in the Statutes,

(4) to grant such diplomas to, and to provide such lectures and instruction for, persons not being members of the University, as the University may determine,

(5) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine,

(6) to institute Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and any other teaching posts required by the University, and to appoint persons to such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and posts,

(7) to institute and award Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Regulations,

(8) to maintain Colleges and Halls, to recognize Colleges and Halls not maintained by the University, and to withdraw such recognition,

(9) to demand and receive payment of such fees and other charges as may be authorised by the Ordinances,

(10) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of students of the University, and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare, and

(11) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body, and to cultivate and promote arts, science and other branches of learning.

5. (*1*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the powers of the University conferred by or under this Act shall not extend beyond a radius of ten miles from the Convocation Hall of the University, and, notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall be associated with or admitted to any privileges of the University :

Territorial exercise of powers.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any agricultural or other technical institution established or maintained in connection with the University with the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution within the afore-mentioned limit shall be associated in any way with or be admitted to any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India, and any such privileges granted by any such other University to any educational institution within that limit prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act :

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, direct that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in the case of any institution specified in the order.

6. The University shall be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate thereat, or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except where such test is specially prescribed by the Statutes, or, in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University, where such test is made a condition thereof by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction :

University open to all classes, castes and creeds.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances to those not unwilling to receive it by persons (whether teachers of the University or not) approved for that purpose by the Executive Council.

7. (*1*) All recognized teaching in connection with the University courses shall be conducted under the control of the Academic Council by teachers of the University, and shall include lecturing, laboratory work and other teaching conducted in the University by the Professors, Readers, Lecturers and other teachers thereof in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by the Regulations.

Teaching of the University.

(*2*) Every teacher of the University shall be attached to a College, and at least one such teacher shall be attached to each College.

(*3*) The authorities responsible for organizing such teaching shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(*4*) The courses and curricula shall be prescribed by the Ordinances and, subject thereto, by the Regulations.

(*5*) In addition to recognized teaching, tutorial and other instruction shall be given under the control of the University in each College.

(*6*) It shall not be lawful for the University to frame or conduct courses, maintain classes or conduct examinations for the purpose of preparing or testing students for admission to the University.

Officers of the University.

Officers of the University.

8. The following shall be the officers of the University :—

(I) The Chancellor,
(II) the Vice-Chancellor,
(III) the Treasurer,
(IV) the Registrar,
(V) the Principals,
(VI) the Deans of the Faculties, and
(VII) such other officers as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

The Chancellor.

9. (1) The Chancellor shall be the Governor General. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and the President of the Court, and shall when present, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University.

(2) The Chancellor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made, by such person or persons as he may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, equipment, and of any institutions associated with the University, and also of the examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Chancellor shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made, and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Chancellor may address the Vice-Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry, and the Vice-Chancellor shall communicate to the Executive Council the views of the Chancellor and shall, after ascertaining, if he so thinks fit, the opinion of the Executive Council thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken thereon.

(4) The Executive Council shall report to the Vice-Chancellor for communication to the Chancellor such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or inquiry.

(5) Where the Executive Council does not, within a reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Executive Council, issue such directions as he may think fit, and the Executive Council shall comply with such directions.

(6) The Chancellor shall have such other powers as may be conferred on him by this Act or the Statutes.

(7) Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor.

10. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council, and shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall forthwith report the same to the Chancellor, who shall make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Vice-Chancellor as he may think fit.

Powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

11. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University, and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University. He shall be an *ex-officio* member and Chairman of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council, and shall be entitled to be present and to speak at any meeting of any authority or other body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat, unless he is a member of the authority or body concerned.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances are faithfully observed, and he shall have all powers necessary for this purpose.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

(4) (a) In any emergency which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall, at the earliest opportunity thereafter, report his action to the officer, authority or other body who or which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(b) When action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under clause (a) affects any person in the service of the University, such person shall be entitled to prefer an appeal to the said officer, authority or other body within fifteen days from the date on which such action is communicated to him.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to the orders of the Executive Council regarding the appointment, dismissal and suspension of the officers and teachers of the University, and shall exercise general control over the members of the University. He shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(6) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

The Treasurer.

12. The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council, upon such conditions and for such period, and shall receive such remuneration (if any) as the Executive Council shall deem fit. He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council and shall—

(1) exercise general supervision over the funds of the University, and advise in regard to its financial policy ;
(2) subject to the control of the Executive Council, manage the property and investments of the University, and be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and statements of accounts ;
(3) subject to the powers of the Executive Council, be responsible for seeing that

all monies are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted ;

(4) sign all contracts made on behalf of the University ; and

(5) exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances :

Provided that the Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, in the case of any vacancy in the office of the Treasurer, whether permanent or otherwise, direct that the Registrar shall act as the Treasurer and perform all the duties and exercise all the powers of the Treasurer, and when any such direction has been made references to the Treasurer in this Act and the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations shall be deemed to be references to the Registrar.

The Registrar.

13. The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the Court and the Executive Council. He shall maintain a register of registered graduates in accordance with the Statutes, and shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Other officers.

14. The powers of officers of the University other than the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer and the Registrar shall be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Authorities of the University.

Authorities of the University.

15. The following shall be the authorities of the University :—

(I) The Court,

(II) the Executive Council,

(III) the Academic Council,

(IV) the Faculties, and

(V) such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University.

The Court.

16. (*1*) The Court shall consist of the following persons, namely :—

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(*i*) The Chancellor,

(*ii*) the Vice-Chancellor,

(*iii*) the Treasurer,

(*iv*) the Registrar,

(*v*) the Principals,

(*vi*) the Professors and Readers of the University, and

(*vii*) such other *ex-officio* members as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Class II.—Life members.

(*viii*) Persons (if any) appointed by the Chancellor to be life members on the ground that they have rendered great services to education or have made substantial donations to the University.

Class III.—Other members.

(*ix*) Graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own body,

(*x*) persons elected from among their own body by the teachers other than Professors and Readers of the University,

(*xi*) persons elected by associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Executive Council,

(*xii*) persons elected by the elected members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly from among their own numbers,

(*xiii*) persons appointed by the Chancellor,

(*xiv*) persons appointed by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi whose number shall be determined by the Chancellor,

(*xv*) a representative of the Governing Body of each College, elected or nominated by that Body.

(*2*) The number of members to be elected or appointed under clauses (*ix*), (*x*), (*xi*), (*xii*) and (*xiii*), and the tenure of office of members to be elected or appointed under each clause of Class III shall be prescribed by the Statutes, and the mode of election of members to be elected under clauses (*ix*) and (*x*) shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Meetings of the Court.

17. (*1*) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court.

(*2*) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than thirty members of the Court, convene a special meeting of the Court.

Powers and duties of the Court.

18. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :—

(*a*) of making Statutes, and of amending or repealing the same,

(*b*) of considering and cancelling Ordinances, and

(*c*) of considering and passing resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates,

and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

The Executive Council.

19. The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the University, and its constitution and the terms of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

Powers and duties of the Executive Council.

20. The Executive Council—

(*a*) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the University, and for these purposes shall appoint a Finance Committee to advise it on matters of finance. The Treasurer shall be the Chairman of the Committee, and the remaining members shall be appointed from among the members of the Executive Council, provided that at least one member of the Committee shall be a member elected to the Executive Council by the Court ;

(b) shall determine the form, provide for the custody and regulate the use of the Common Seal of the University;

(c) shall, subject to the powers conferred by this Act on the Vice-Chancellor, regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances:

provided that no action shall be taken by the Executive Council in respect of the appointment or emoluments of examiners, or the number, qualifications or emoluments of teachers otherwise than on a recommendation of the Academic Council;

(d) shall lay before the Governor General in Council annually a full statement of all the requests received by it for financial assistance from any institution associated with the University, together with its own views thereon;

(e) shall administer any funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes;

(f) subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, shall appoint the officers (other than the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer), teachers, clerical staff and servants of the University, and shall define their duties and the conditions of their service, and shall provide for the filling of temporary vacancies in their posts;

(g) shall have power to accept on behalf of the University transfers of any moveable or immoveable property;—

(h) shall publish the results of the University examinations;

(i) shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by this Act or the Statutes; and

(j) shall exercise all other powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes.

The Academic Council.

21. The Academic Council shall be the academic body of the University, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, have the control and general regulation, and be responsible for the maintenance of standards of instruction, education and examination within the University, and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes. It shall have the right to advise the Executive Council on all academic matters. The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Faculties.

22. (1) The University shall include the Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine and Commerce, and such other Faculties (whether formed by the sub-division or combination of an existing Faculty or Faculties, or by the creation of a new Faculty or otherwise) as may be prescribed by the Statutes. Each Faculty shall, subject to the control of the Academic Council, have charge of the teaching and the courses of study and the research work in such subjects as may be assigned to such Faculty by the Ordinances.

(2) The constitution and powers of the Faculties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) There shall be a Dean of each Faculty, who shall be responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations relating to the Faculty.

(4) Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. The head of every such Department shall be the Professor of the Department or, if there is no Professor, the Reader. If there is more than one Professor or more than one Reader of a Department, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint to be head of the Department such one of the Professors or, if there is no Professor, such one of the Readers as he thinks fit. The head of the Department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organization of the teaching in that Department.

(5) The Dean of a Faculty shall be elected by the Faculty from among the heads of Departments of the Faculty. The Dean shall receive in respect of his duties as Dean such additional remuneration (if any) as shall be fixed by the Executive Council, and shall hold office as Dean for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Other authorities of the University.

23. The constitution, powers and duties of such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University shall be provided for in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

University Boards.

University Boards.

24. The University shall include a Residence, Health and Discipline Board and such other Boards as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Constitution, etc., of Boards to be prescribed by Ordinances.

25. The constitution, powers and duties of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board and of all other Boards of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.

Statutes.

26. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the conferment of honorary degrees;

(b) the institution of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes;

(c) the term of office and conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor;

(d) the designations and powers of the officers of the University;

(e) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University;

(f) the institution and maintenance of Colleges and Halls;

(g) the recognition and management of Colleges and Halls not maintained by the University, and the withdrawal of such recognition;

(h) the mode of appointment of the teachers of the University;

(i) the constitution of pension and provident funds for the benefit of the officers, teachers, clerical staff and servants of the University;

(j) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates; and

(k) all matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Statutes how made.

27. (1) The first Statutes shall be those set out in the Schedule.

(2) The Statutes may be amended, repealed or added to by Statutes made by the Court in the manner hereinafter appearing.

(3) The Executive Council may propose to the Court the draft of any Statute to be passed by the Court. Such draft shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court may approve such draft and pass the Statute, or may reject it or may return it to the Executive Council for re-consideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Court may suggest.

(4) Where any Statute has been passed or a draft of a Statute has been rejected by the Court, it shall be submitted to the Governor General in Council, who may refer the Statute or draft back to the Court for further consideration or, in the case of a Statute passed by the Court, assent thereto or withhold his assent. A Statute passed by the Court shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Governor General in Council.

(5) The Executive Council shall not propose the draft of any Statute affecting the status, powers or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal. Any opinion so expressed shall be in writing and shall be considered by the Court, and shall be submitted to the Governor General in Council.

Ordinances.

28. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the admission of students to the University;

(b) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the University;

(c) the conditions under which students shall be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the University and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas;

(d) the conditions of residence of the students of the University and the conditions requisite for the recognition of Colleges and Halls not maintained by the University;

(e) the emoluments and conditions of service of teachers of the University;

(f) the fees to be charged for courses of study in the University and for admission to the examinations, degrees, and diplomas of the University;

(g) the giving of religious instruction;

(h) the formation of Departments of teaching in the Faculties;

(i) the constitution, powers and duties of the Boards of the University;

(j) the conduct of examinations; and

(k) all matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be or may be provided for by the Ordinances.

Ordinances how made.

29. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, Ordinances shall be made by the Executive Council:

Provided that—

(i) no Ordinance shall be made affecting the conditions of residence of students, except after consultation with the Residence, Health and Discipline Board, and

(ii) no Ordinance shall be made—

(a) affecting the admission of students, or prescribing examinations to be recognized as equivalent to the University examinations or prescribing the further qualifications mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 34 for admission to the degree courses of the University, or

(b) affecting the conditions, mode of appointment or duties of examiners or the conduct or standard of examinations or any course of study, or

(c) affecting the emoluments or conditions of service of teachers of the University,

unless a draft of such Ordinance has been proposed by the Academic Council.

(2) The Executive Council shall not have power to amend any draft proposed by the Academic Council under the provisions of sub-section (1), but may reject it or return it to the Academic Council for re-consideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Executive Council may suggest.

(3) All Ordinances made by the Executive Council shall be submitted, as soon as may be, to the Governor General in Council and the Court, and shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court shall have power, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members voting, to cancel any Ordinance made by the Executive Council, and such Ordinance shall, from the date of such resolution, be void.

(4) The Governor General in Council may, at any time after any Ordinance has been considered by the Court, signify to the Executive Council his disallowance of such Ordinance, and, from the date of receipt by the Executive Council of intimation of such disallowance, such Ordinance shall become void.

(5) The Governor General in Council may direct that the operation of any Ordinance shall be suspended until he has had an opportunity of exercising his power of disallowance. An order of suspension under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiration of one month from the

date of such order, or on the expiration of fifteen days from the date of consideration of the Ordinance by the Court, whichever period expires later.

(6) Where the Executive Council has rejected the draft of an Ordinance proposed by the Academic Council, the Academic Council may appeal to the Governor General in Council who may, if he approves the draft, make the Ordinance. An Ordinance made under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiration of six months from the making thereof.

Regulations.

30. (1) The authorities and the Boards of the University may make Regulations consistent with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances—

(a) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meetings and the number of members required to form a quorum;

(b) providing for all matters which by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances are to be prescribed by Regulations; and

(c) providing for all other matters solely concerning such authorities and Boards and not provided for by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances.

(2) Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authority of the dates of meetings and of the business to be considered at meetings, and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

(3) The Executive Council may direct the amendment, in such manner as it may specify, of any Regulation made under this section or the annulment of any Regulation made under sub-section (1):

Provided that any authority or Board of the University which is dissatisfied with any such direction may appeal to the Governor General in Council, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

Residence.

Residence.

31. Every student of the University shall reside in a College or a Hall, or under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Colleges.

32. (1) The Colleges shall be such as may be named in the Statutes.

(2) The conditions of residence in the Colleges shall be prescribed by the Ordinances, and every College shall be subject to inspection by any member of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board authorized in this behalf by the Board and by any officer of the University authorized in this behalf by the Executive Council.

Halls.

33. (1) The Halls shall be such as may be approved and licensed by the Executive Council on such general or special conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(2) The Wardens and superintending staff of the Halls shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) The conditions of residence in the Halls shall be prescribed by the Ordinances, and every Hall shall be subject to inspection by any member of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board authorized in this behalf by the Board and by any officer of the University authorized in this behalf by the Executive Council.

(4) The Executive Council shall have power to suspend or withdraw the licence of any Hall which is not conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ordinances.

Admission and Examinations.

Admission to University courses.

34. (1) Admission of students to the University shall be made by an admission committee (including at least one Principal) appointed for that purpose by the Academic Council.

(2) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or an examination recognized in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent thereto, and possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The conditions under which students may be admitted to the diploma courses of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(4) The University shall not, save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, recognize (for the purposes of admission to a course of study for a degree), as equivalent to its own degrees, any degree conferred by any other University, or, as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University, any examination conducted by any other authority.

Examinations.

35. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and of the Statutes, all arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made by the Academic Council in such manner as may be prescribed by this Act and the Ordinances.

(2) If during the course of an examination any examiner is for any cause incapable of acting as such, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint an examiner to fill the vacancy.

(3) At least one examiner who is not a member of the University shall be appointed for each subject included in a Department of teaching and forming part of the course which is required for a University degree.

(4) The Academic Council shall appoint examination committees, consisting of members of its own body or of other persons or of both, as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to prepare the results of the examinations and to report such results to the Executive Council for publication.

Annual Report and Accounts.

Annual report.

36. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Court on or

before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, and shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action thereon as it thinks fit.

Annual accounts.

37. (*1*) The annual accounts and balance-sheet of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Governor General in Council for the purposes of audit.

(*2*) The accounts when audited shall be published by the Executive Council in the Gazette of India, and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the audit report, if any, be submitted to the Court and to the Governor General in Council. The Executive Council shall also submit to the Court, on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, a statement of the financial estimates for the ensuing year.

(*3*) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting, and the Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action thereon as it thinks fit.

Supplementary Provisions.

Removal of names of registered graduates.

38. The Chancellor shall, with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Executive Council for the time being in India, have power to remove the name of any person from the register of registered graduates.

Disputes as to constitution of University authorities and bodies.

39. If any question arises whether any person has been duly elected or appointed as, or is entitled to be, a member of any authority or other body of the University, the matter shall be referred to the Chancellor, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Constitution of committees.

40. Where any authority of the University is given power by this Act or the Statutes to appoint committees, such committees shall, save as otherwise provided, consist of members of the authority concerned and of such other persons (if any) as the authority in each case may think fit.

Filling of casual vacancies.

41. All casual vacancies among the members (other than *ex-officio* members) of any authority or other body of the University shall be filled, as soon as conveniently may be, by the person or body who appointed, elected or co-opted the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed, elected or co-opted to a casual vacancy shall be a member of such authority or body for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member.

Proceedings of University authorities and bodies not invalidated by vacancies.

42. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members.

Tribunal of Arbitration.

43. Any dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any officer or teacher of the University shall, on the request of the officer or teacher concerned, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned, and an umpire appointed by the Chancellor. The decision of the Tribunal shall be final, and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters decided by the Tribunal. Every such request shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the terms of this section, within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and all the provisions of that Act, with the exception of section 2 thereof, shall apply accordingly. IX of 1899.

Pension and provident funds.

44. (*1*) The University shall constitute, for the benefit of its officers, teachers, clerical staff and servants, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes, such pension and provident funds as it may deem fit.

(*2*) Where any such pension or provident fund has been so constituted, the Governor General in Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1897, shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund. IX of 1897.

Transitory Provisions.

Removal of difficulties.

45. (*1*) If any difficulty arises with respect to the establishment or continuance of the University or any authority of the University or in connection with the first meeting of any authority of the University or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Governor General in Council may by order make any appointment or do anything which appears to him necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty, and every such order shall have effect notwithstanding that it is inconsistent with any provision of this Act or the Statutes:

Provided that, before making any order inconsistent with this Act or the Statutes, the Governor General in Council shall ascertain and consider the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, and of such other authorities of the University as have been constituted, on the proposed order.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (*1*), an order made under that sub-section may—

(*a*) provide for the conduct or framing of courses and the maintenance of classes and the conduct of examinations for the purpose of preparing or testing students for admission to the University;

(*b*) modify the powers of the officers and the constitution and powers of the authorities of the University as laid down in sections 14 to 22 and in the Statutes; and

(*c*) modify the arrangements for residence laid down in sections 31 to 33 and in the Statutes.

Completion of courses for students at Delhi Colleges.

46. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances, any student of any of the following Colleges at Delhi, namely, the St. Stephen's College,

the Hindu College and the Ramjas College, who, immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, was studying for any examination of the University of the Punjab higher than the Intermediate Examination, shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation therefor, and the University shall provide for such students instruction and examinations in accordance with the Prospectus of Studies of the University of the Punjab.

THE SCHEDULE.

THE FIRST STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

[*See section 27 (1).*]

Definitions.

1. In these Statutes, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Delhi University Act, 192 , and "section" means a section of the Act; and

(*b*) "officers," "authorities," "Professors," "Readers," "Lecturers," "teachers," "clerical staff," "servants" and "registered graduates" mean, respectively, officers, authorities, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, teachers, clerical staff, servants and registered graduates of the University.

Constitution of the Court.

2. (*1*) In addition to the officers mentioned in sub-section (*1*) of section 16, the following persons shall be *ex-officio* members of the Court, namely :—

(*i*) the Chief Commissioner of Delhi;
(*ii*) the Director-General, Indian Medical Service;
(*iii*) the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India;
(*iv*) the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab;
(*v*) the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi;
(*vi*) the Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara;
(*vii*) the Chairman of the Delhi Municipality;
(*viii*) the Chairman of the Delhi District Board;
(*ix*) the Superintending Engineer, Delhi;
(*x*) the Civil Surgeon of Delhi;
(*xi*) the Principals of the Intermediate Colleges in Delhi which prepare candidates for admission to the University.

(*2*) The number of graduates to be elected as members of the Court by the registered graduates from among their own body shall be twenty-five.

(*3*) The number of teachers to be elected as members of the Court by the teachers other than Professors and Readers shall be ten.

(*4*) The number of persons to be elected as members of the Court by associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor shall not exceed eight.

(*5*) The number of persons to be elected by the elected Members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly from among their own numbers shall be six.

(*6*) The number of persons to be appointed by the Chancellor under clause (*xiii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 shall be fifteen :

Provided that, if the number of Muhammadan members elected under sub-clauses (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*) is less than one-third of the total number of members elected under those sub-clauses, not less than eight of the members nominated by the Chancellor shall be Muhammadans.

(*7*) Save as otherwise provided, members of the Court other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that members elected under clause (*x*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 16 shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers.

Constitution of the Executive Council.

3. (*1*) The members of the Executive Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer, shall be—

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(*i*) The Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara;
(*ii*) the Deans of the Faculties;
(*iii*) the Principals.

Class II.—Other members.

(*iv*) Four members of the Court elected by the Court at its annual meeting, of whom at least one shall be a Muhammadan and at least two shall be graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own number;
(*v*) two members of the Academic Council elected by the Academic Council; and
(*vi*) two persons nominated by the Chancellor, of whom at least one shall be a Muhammadan.

(*2*) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that members elected by any body of persons from among their own number shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of the body which elected them.

Powers of the Executive Council.

4. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Executive Council shall have the following powers, namely :—

(*a*) to institute, at its discretion, such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships, or other teaching posts as may be proposed by the Academic Council;
(*b*) to abolish or suspend, after report from the Academic Council thereon, any Professorship, Readership, Lectureship, or other teaching post;
(*c*) to appoint, in accordance with the Statutes, teachers, officers, clerical staff and servants;
(*d*) to appoint all the examiners after considering the recommendations of the Academic Council :

(e) to delegate, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by Regulations made by the Executive Council, its power to appoint teachers, officers, clerical staff and servants to such person of authority as the Executive Council may determine;

(f) to manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property and all administrative affairs whatsoever of the University, and, for that purpose, to appoint such agents as it may think fit;

(g) to accept bequests, donations and transfers of property to the University:

provided that all such bequests, donations and transfers shall be reported to the Court at its next meeting;

(h) to provide the buildings, premises, furniture, apparatus, equipment and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University;

(i) after report from the Finance Committee, to enter into, vary, carry out and cancel contracts on behalf of the University; and

(j) to invest any monies belonging to the University, including any unapplied income, in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or in the purchase of immoveable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments; or to place on fixed deposit in any bank approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council any portion of such monies not required for immediate expenditure.

II of 1882.

The Academic Council.

5. (1) The members of the Academic Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, shall be—

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(i) The Deans of the Faculties;

(ii) the Librarian of the University;

(iii) the Professors and Readers; and

(iv) the Principals.

Class II.—Other members.

(v) Persons, if any, not exceeding three in number and not being teachers, appointed by the Chancellor on account of their possessing expert knowledge in such subjects of study as may be selected by the *ex-officio* members of the Academic Council.

(2) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clause (1) shall co-opt as members teachers not exceeding one-tenth of its number as so constituted.

(3) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that teachers co-opted as such shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers.

Powers of the Academic Council.

6. The Academic Council shall have the following powers, namely:—

(a) to make proposals to the Executive Council for the institution of Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships or other teaching posts, and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof;

(b) to make Regulations for, and to award in accordance with such Regulations, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, bursaries, medals and other rewards;

(c) to recommend examiners for appointment after report from the Faculties concerned;

(d) to control and manage the University Library or Libraries, to frame regulations regarding their use, and to appoint a Library Committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the Library;

(e) to formulate, modify or revise, subject to the control of the Executive Council, schemes for the constitution or re-constitution of Faculties and for the assignment of subjects to such Faculties;

(f) to assign teachers to the Faculties;

(g) to promote research within the University and to require reports on such research from the persons employed thereon;

(h) to provide for the inspection of Colleges and Halls and to submit reports thereon to the Executive Council; and

(i) to organize the teaching of the University and to control the work of teachers and Colleges.

The Faculties.

7. (1) Each Faculty shall consist of—

(i) the Heads of the Departments comprised in the Faculty;

(ii) such teachers of subjects assigned to the Faculty as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council;

(iii) such teachers of subjects not assigned to the Faculty but having, in the opinion of the Academic Council, an important bearing on those subjects, as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council; and

(iv) such other persons as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council on account of their possessing expert knowledge in a subject or subjects assigned to the Faculty.

(2) The total number of members of each Faculty shall not exceed in the case of the Faculties of Arts and Science twenty-five, and in the case of any other Faculty fifteen, except with the sanction of the Chancellor given on the request of the Academic Council.

8. Subject to the provisions of the Act, each Faculty shall have the following powers, namely:—

Powers of the Faculties.

(a) to constitute Committees of Courses and Studies; and

(b) to recommend to the Academic Council, after consulting the Committees of Courses and Studies, the names of examiners in subjects assigned to the Faculty.

9. There shall be a Board of Co-ordination composed of the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be Chairman thereof, the Deans of the Faculties and the Registrar, to co-ordinate the teaching of the University, and in particular to co-ordinate the work and time-tables of the various Faculties, and to assign lecture-rooms, laboratories, and other rooms to the Faculties.

Board of Co-ordination.

10. (1) The Dean of each Faculty shall be the executive officer of the Faculty, and shall preside at its meetings. He shall hold office for three years.

The Dean.

(2) He shall issue the lecture lists of the University in the Departments comprised in the Faculty, and shall be responsible for the conduct of teaching therein.

(3) He shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of any committee of the Faculty, but not to vote unless he is a member of the committee.

11. (1) The appointment of a Warden shall, in the case of a Hall maintained by the University, be made by the Executive Council, and in other cases be subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

Halls.

(2) Every student not residing in a College or Hall shall be attached to a College or Hall for tutorial help and disciplinary supervision, and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

12. The Court may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, by a resolution passed with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members voting, withdraw any degree or diploma conferred by the University.

Withdrawal of degrees and diplomas.

13. (1) All proposals for the conferment of honorary degrees shall be made by the Academic Council to the Executive Council, and shall require the assent of the Court before submission to the Chancellor for confirmation:

Honorary degrees.

Provided that, in cases of urgency, the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Executive Council only.

(2) Any honorary degree conferred by the University may, with the previous approval of the Court and the sanction of the Chancellor, be withdrawn by the Executive Council.

14. The following persons shall, on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Statutes, be entitled to have their names enrolled in the register of registered graduates and to enjoy all the privileges of registration, namely:—

Registered graduates.

(a) for a period of five years from the commencement of the Act, all graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any other Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or of any University in the United Kingdom, who are not for the time being registered as graduates of such University, and who reside in the Province of Delhi and apply to the University to be granted *ad eundem* degrees of the University; and

(b) all graduates of the University of three years' standing and upwards.

15. There shall be the following officers, namely:—

Officers.

(i) a Proctor for the maintenance of the general discipline of the University, to whom the Vice-Chancellor may delegate such of his disciplinary powers as he may think fit; and

(ii) a Librarian for the University Library.

16. (1) Appointments to posts of teachers shall be made on the nomination of committees of selection constituted for the purpose as follows, namely:—

Committees of selection.

(i) the Vice-Chancellor;

(ii) the Dean of the Faculty concerned;

(iii) two members of the Executive Council selected by the Executive Council;

(iv) two members of the Academic Council selected by the Academic Council on the ground of their special knowledge of, or interest in, the subject or subjects with which the teacher will be concerned;

(v) a representative of the Governing Body of each College; and

(vi) three persons (two of whom shall not be officers of the University) appointed by the Chancellor.

(2) Committees of selection appointed under sub-clause (1) shall report to the Executive Council which shall, if it accepts the nomination of the committee, make the appointment to the post accordingly. If the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of the committee, it shall refer the case to the Chancellor, who shall make such appointment as he thinks fit.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is the establishment and incorporation of a unitary, teaching and residential University at Delhi. It is intended to provide for a local University on the model recommended in the case of Dacca by the Calcutta University Commission. Delhi is a suitable centre for the location of such a University, being the winter capital of the Government of India and already containing three Arts Colleges as well as the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women. Moreover, should the Punjab University undergo reorganisation in view of the recommendations of the Commission, it appears probable that the existence of colleges at Delhi would complicate the problem, while any concentration of higher teaching in Lahore would be likely to react unfavourably upon those colleges. The general scheme for a University at Delhi has been under consideration with the representatives of the local colleges from time to time during the last two years, and the details have further been considered by a sub-committee.

2. The provisions of the Bill generally follow those contained in the Dacca University Act, though in certain points the provisions of the Lucknow University Act have been preferred. Among the divergencies from the Dacca University Act which are deserving of mention, are the following :

(*i*) The proportion of members of the Court nominated by the Chancellor has been reduced in comparison with the number of members elected by registered graduates.

(*ii*) At least two of the members elected by the Court as their representatives on the Executive Council are to be members of the Court elected by registered graduates.

(*iii*) No provision is made for a Selection Committee in England.

(*iv*) Communal representation is provided only to a limited degree and no provision is made for such representation in the academic body.

Other modifications are dictated by local circumstances. The Government will be the Government of India and the Chancellor the Governor General. There is some modification in the distribution of functions between the Government, the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor. The existing colleges will retain the name of colleges and the power of appointment of their staff; but the recognition of the members of the staff of a college as teachers of the University will be given by the University itself. The Faculties which will be instituted as soon as possible are those of Arts, Science, Medicine and Commerce.

3. As the provision of sufficient funds for the complete realisation of this University and the erection of suitable buildings will be a matter of time, it is proposed in the first instance to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation, especially with reference to the separation of intermediate classes, in such a manner as to permit of the development of the University in its eventual form. In order that this may be done without undue dislocation in the colleges, the transitory provisions are particularly wide and permit of considerable divergence during the initial years from the form of the University as eventually contemplated.

H. SHARP.

DELHI;
The 13th January, 1922.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 17th January, 1922 :—

No. 1 OF 1922.

A Bill to amend the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XVI of 1915.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Benares Hindu University (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Amendment of section 9, Act XVI of 1915.

2. For sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915, the following shall be substituted, namely :— XVI of 1915.

"(2) No person not being a Hindu shall become or be appointed a member of any Court other than the first Court unless he has been a member of the first Court."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Bill is intended to give effect to a Resolution passed by the Court of the Benares Hindu University. Under section 9, sub-section (2) of the Benares Hindu Universities Act, 1915 (XVI of 1915), no person, not being a Hindu, may become, or be appointed, a member of the Court, save in the case of the first Court. The object of the legislation proposed is to permit the retention on the Court of any member, even though not a Hindu, of the first Court of the University.

DELHI:
The 11th January, 1922.

MUHAMMAD SHAFI.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 17th January 1922:—

No. 2 OF 1922.

A Bill to further amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable all High Courts to issue directions in the nature of a Habeas Corpus in the case of all persons over whom they have jurisdiction, original or appellate; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 192 .

Amendment of section 491, Act V of 1898.

2. In sub-section (*1*) of section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898— V of 1898.

(*a*) the words "at Fort William, Madras and Bombay," shall be omitted, and

(*b*) in clause (*a*) after the word "jurisdiction" the words "or appellate jurisdiction" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

There is no reason why all High Courts should not have the power to issue directions in the nature of Habeas Corpus, nor is there any adequate reason why the protection afforded by the section should be confined only to persons living within the ordinary original jurisdiction of a High Court. In the case of European British subjects the power to deal with unlawful detention of persons is given to all High Courts, and extends to persons within the appellate jurisdiction also.

The object of this amendment is to extend the scope of the section so as to include all High Courts and all persons subject to the appellate jurisdiction. Experience has shown that such an extension is necessary.

MADRAS:
The 19th July, 1921.

T. RANGACHARIAR.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to emigration was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 18th January, 1922:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to emigration was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Paper No. I:

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, dated 5th May 1921.

Letter from the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, dated 7th May 1921.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 19th May 1921.

Letter from the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, dated 26th May 1921.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, dated 25th June 1921, and enclosures.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, dated 28th June 1921.

Letter from the Government of Assam, dated 30th June 1921, and enclosures

Paper No. II:

Letter from the Government of Burma, dated 1st July 1921.

Letter from the Government of the United Provinces, dated 4th July 1921, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Bihar and Orissa, dated 6th July 1921, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, dated 14th July 1921.

Paper No. III:

Letter from the Government of Bengal, dated 4th August 1921, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of the Central Provinces, dated 16th July 1921, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Madras, dated 15th July 1921.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, dated 18th July 1921, and enclosures.

In *clause 1* we have inserted an extent clause in the form in which it appears in the Indian Emigration Act, 1908.

In *clause 2*—

(1) We have revised the definition of "dependent" with the object of restricting an emigrant's dependents to his relatives. It is possible that in certain cases the dependents of an emigrant may not travel by the same ship as the emigrant, and we have, therefore, omitted the words "accompanying an emigrant."

(2) In the definition of "emigrant," we have restored the words "and includes any dependent of an emigrant" which are in the Act of 1908. We have also excluded from the definition of emigrant two classes of persons to whom we consider that the Act should not apply. The first class consists of persons who have lived abroad as emigrants for five years and their families, and the second class consists of the families of persons who have lawfully emigrated.

(3) We have re-drafted without making any change of substance the definition of "emigrate" and "emigration", and we have made it clear that assistance does not include assistance of a relative. On this last point, we have provided for the settling of doubts by an addition to clause 2 (*ii*).

Clauses 3 and 5.—As emigration is a central subject, we considered that the power of the Local Government to appoint Protectors of Emigrants should be expressed to be subject to the control of the Governor General in Council. We have supplied an omission by providing that a person appointed under clause 5 to perform the duties of a Protector of Emigrants shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Clause 4 (c).—The Bill, as introduced, imposed on the Protector of Emigrants a duty which it would have been impossible for him to perform. We have modified this sub-clause to allow of the extent and manner of inspection being prescribed by rule.

Clause 4 (d).—The change is verbal only.

Clause (4) (f).—For the protection from annoyance at the time of leaving India of the two classes of persons excluded from the definition of emigrant, we have provided that the Protector of Emigrants shall, on application, issue certificates stating that the Act does not apply to those persons. It will not be obligatory on such persons to obtain these certificates, and the certificates themselves will not be conclusive proof that such persons belong to the class to which they claim to belong. But we think that the grant of the certificates will afford a fair measure of protection and that the provision is desirable in view of the powers of arrest with which the Police are necessarily invested.

Clause 6.—If intending emigrants are collected at places other than a port from which emigration is allowed, it is desirable that there should be statutory power to appoint Medical Inspectors at such a place.

Clause 7.—The change is of drafting only.

Clause 8.—We have supplied an omission.

Clause 9.—As there is a steady flow of emigrants to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements from the ports of Tuticorin, Negapatam and Dhanushkodi, we have thought fit to insert those ports by name in the Bill.

Clause 11.—We consider that the Central Government should have concurrent powers with the Local Governments under this clause, as the information may reach the Central Government first. The re-drafting of clause 11 to give this power involves the re-drafting of clause 12.

Clause 13.—As emigration is a central subject, we consider that the prohibition should issue in the name of the Governor General in Council. Owing to the special interest taken by the Legislature in matters of emigration, we consider that reasons for issuing the Notification should be stated therein, and that the Notification should be brought to the notice of Members of the Legislature by being laid on the table.

Clause 16.—The alterations are of drafting only.

Clause 19.—This clause as introduced reproduces *verbatim* the contents of section 78 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908; but we consider that it should be amplified in order to make it clear that the security furnished by a person engaging an emigrant for skilled work shall in no case be returned to him until after the expiry of the period covered by the engagement, and until the Local Government is satisfied that the emigrant has been fairly treated.

Clause 21.—We have provided that the issue of a prohibitory Notification shall be brought to the notice of the Legislature.

Clause 23.—Emigration being a central subject and some degree of uniformity being desirable in the different provinces, we have thought fit to make the rule-making powers of the Local Governments subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

Clause 24.—We have thought proper to set forth in greater detail the matters in respect of which rules are liable to be made. We are content, so far as the Bill is concerned, that subject to the condition of previous publication already provided, the Governor General in Council should be the rule-making power. At the same time, we think we are not exceeding our functions in placing on record our opinion that on the passing of this Bill a Standing Committee should be constituted which would be consulted by the Governor General in Council before the issue of any rules under this clause.

Clause 25.—We have remodelled this clause and have reduced the maximum penalty for the comparatively minor offences of unlawfully emigrating, or attempting to emigrate, to Rs. 50. In sub-clause (2) (a), we have supplied an omission. We have re-drafted sub-clause (2) (b) to meet a doubt whether a person residing at a port of embarkation could, in view of the definition of "emigrate", be said to leave that port for the purpose of emigrating, and by the new sub-clause (c) we have inserted a provision which had inadvertently dropped out in the drafting of the Bill, reproducing the contents of clause (c) of section 96 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908.

Clause 28.—In adding the proviso to this clause, we have followed a suggestion of the Allahabad High Court. It appears to us desirable that, where an emigrant or intended emigrant has been victimised, he or certain near relatives should have the right to complain.

Clause 30 (1).—The insertion in sub-clause (1) is consequential on the insertion in the definition of "emigrate" and "emigration" in clause 2.

Clause 30 (2).—The alteration in sub-clause (2) and the addition of sub-clause (3) are consequential on the alterations effected in clause 25.

Clause 31 (1).—We have been advised that the despatch of an Expeditionary Force of the Indian Army would only be permissible under this Bill, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV after a Notification under clause 2 (1) (f). As the Bill was never intended to apply either to combatants or to labour corps, we have definitely excluded them from its operation.

Clause 32.—The existing Act does not touch emigration to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Malay States, but on the passing of this Bill into law emigration to these countries will be subject to the provisions of the law, and consequently emigration will be interrupted pending the issue of Notifications under clause 10, the framing of rules under clauses 23 and 24 and the appointments of officers under various clauses. For this reason we have exempted from the operation of this Bill for the space of one year emigration to those countries.

2. The Bill was published as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	26th March 1921.
Fort Saint George Gazette	12th April 1921.
Bombay Government Gazette	26th May 1921.
Calcutta Gazette	13th April 1921.
United Provinces Gazette	23rd April 1921.
Punjab Government Gazette	3rd June 1921.
Bihar and Orissa Gazette	27th April 1921.
Central Provinces Gazette	9th April 1921.
Assam Gazette	27th April 1921.
Coorg District Gazette	1st July 1921.
Sind Official Gazette	7th April 1921.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	6th May 1921.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	3rd May 1921.
	Telugu	26th April 1921.
	Hindustani	3rd May 1921.
	Kanarese	7th June 1921.
	Malayalam	17th May 1921.
	Uriya	17th May 1921.
Bombay	Marathi, Gujarathi, Kanarese	23rd June 1921.
Bengal	Bengali	25th July 1921.
United Provinces Gazette	Urdu	7th May 1921.
Punjab	Urdu	3rd June 1921.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st July 1921.
Sindh	Sindhi	2nd June 1921.

3. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

T. B. SAPRU.
J. CHAUDHURI.
N. M. JOSHI.*
LAKSHMINARAYAN LAL.†
T. RANGACHARIAR.‡
C. A. INNES.
J. HULLAH.

The 16th January, 1922.

* Subject to the Minute of Dissent.
† Subject to my Minute of Dissent.
‡ Subject to my amendment as contained in my note hereto.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

1. I do not approve of placing this Act, which obviously restricts the legitimate freedom of action of labourers, permanently on the Statute-book. The main reason for the existence of such an Act is political, and as I confidently hope that the political conditions will rapidly improve, I think this Act should be passed for a limited period, say, five years.

2. I am not in favour of section 25 (*1*). I think the mere detention of the labourer should suffice. It is wrong to fine a man for doing a thing which is legitimate, but which he is not allowed to do for political reasons.

N. M. JOSHI.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

(Recorded under Standing Order 41 (5) of the Assembly by Rai Sahib Lakshmi Narayan Lal to the Report, by the Select Committee, on the Emigration Bill.)

CHAPTER I.

(1)

Clause 2 (c).

The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill shows that the first object of the Bill is to prevent indentured emigration. In the words of the Honourable Sir George Barnes one of the objects of the Bill is to safeguard ourselves against the resurrection of indentured emigration in any form, but the very definition of an emigrant in clause 21 (c), as a person "under an agreement to work for hire" suggests indentured emigration. The Bill should not itself contain provisions which may be interpreted as contemplating the possibility of indentured emigration, rather it should state in clear terms that the emigration of any worker under an agreement to work for hire will not be allowed, and that if the Indian emigrates he shall go free of any indenture and shall not be allowed to enter into any agreement to work for hire or to engage in any particular emigration. If there should be a contract about pay, repatriation, etc., of the emigrants, it should be between the Government of India and the Government of the country of emigration, and if the latter countenances the placing on contract of any emigrant after his arrival in that country, the fact should be considered sufficient ground for suspending or prohibiting altogether emigration to that country. The words (a) "under an agreement to work for hire or when" and (b) "so to depart" should be omitted from this definition.

(2)

Clause 2 (f) and (g).

The definitions of "skilled work" and "unskilled work" have been framed according to the purposes for which the employer engages or assists the emigrant.

The same person who can be engaged or assisted for the purpose of unskilled work can be really well engaged or assisted in the name of skilled work as a shop assistant, domestic servant, etc., and be actually engaged in agriculture or other unskilled work in the country of emigration. Such a definition, therefore, may serve to frustrate the object of clause 10 (2) and persons may be engaged or assisted to emigrate in the name of "skilled work" and be actually engaged in unskilled work even in the country to which emigration may not be permitted by the Indian Legislature under clause 10 (2).

The definition of "skilled work" should be made more definite by fixing any minimum standard of pay for "skilled work," and "unskilled work" should be placed below that standard.

(3)

CHAPTER II.

Clauses 3 (1) and 5.

A Protector of Emigrants should be appointed in every province containing any port from where emigration is lawful and he should be in charge of a reliable Bureau of Information for supplying the details of the conditions prevailing in the countries of emigration to anybody who wants to know the same.

(4)

Clause 7.

The Governor General in Council should appoint an agent in every foreign state of emigration and should arrange with the foreign states concerned for the recognition of such agents, arranging with foreign states for such recognition and generally for the safeguarding of the interests of the emigrants should be the essential preliminary to emigration to such countries being permitted; no emigration should be permitted to countries the administration whereof would not be prepared to recognise the agent or to listen to him to relieve reasonable grievances of the emigrants and give them adequate protection.

(5)

Clause 8.

The Advisory Committee should consist of non-official members, including partly some of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of the Province and should be elected by the Legislative Council every year.

In order to exercise an effective control on the agents of the employers, every member of the committee should be authorised to enter into and inspect the emigrants depôts or quarters of the Province.

CHAPTER III.

(6)

Clause 9 (1).

As India stands much in the need of her own sons for the development of her Industries upon which the success of the Reforms largely depends; if indentured emigration is at all to be introduced, it should in no case be allowed for the purpose of "unskilled work"; only those who may have better prospects of fixed minimum standard of pay may leave their hearth and home and emigrate for the skilled work. (On being assisted by the employer but without any engagement) under the next Chapter; of course those who like may emigrate freely and the Act does not apply to them; in any case the following provisions are essential:—

(7)

Clause 1.

The provisions of section 4 (2) of the old Act have been omitted. They are as follows:—

Section 4 (2) of Act XVII of 1908.

"Every notification under this section must contain a declaration that the Governor General in Council has been duly certified that the Government of the country to which the notification refers has made such laws and other provisions as the Governor General in Council thinks sufficient for the protection of emigrants to that country during their residence therein."

This section should be reproduced with the following additions at the end:—

"and has recognised equality of status and citizenship of British Indians in that country."

(8)

Clause 10 (2).

When the Indian Legislature has been given the power of approving the notification it should also be vested with the power of cancelling the said approval whenever it considers it so desirable.

(9)

Clause 13.

In consonance with the principles of clause 10 (2), this power to prohibit emigration should also be vested in the Indian Legislature.

CHAPTER IV.

(10)

Clause 15.

This clause does not make any provision as to the countries to which emigration shall be lawful. The provisions of section 10 (1) and (2) should apply to "skilled work" emigration also.

(11)

Clause 16.

Under these clauses the application can be made regarding emigrants for "skilled work" who are either to be engaged or assisted; in no case the application should be allowed for

emigrants to be engaged on hire (for the reasons stated in the definitions of "skilled" and "unskilled" labour clause 2 (*f*) and (*g*)).

In any case the provisions for the health, safety, general welfare and security, etc., contained in clause 16 (*d*) (i), (ii) and (iii) should be made applicable to those emigrants also who are assisted to emigrate for "skilled work."

The security should be cash security sufficient to adequately compensate every emigrant.

(12)

Clause 21.

In the case of "unskilled work" section 10 (*2*) vests the power of approval of the notification in the Indian Legislature, but no such power has been given in the case of "skilled work"; at least the power of prohibition under this clause should be vested in the Indian Legislature.

CHAPTER V.

(13)

Clauses 23 and 24.

Many of the sections of the old Act regarding the welfare of the emigrant have been omitted in this Bill with an idea of making those provisions under these rules; this has clearly the effect of curtailing the power of the Legislature, which, after the inauguration of the Reforms, should be augmented; these powers should therefore be vested in the Indian Legislature.

CHAPTER VI.

(14)

Clause 25 (*a*).

The Bill does not apply to free emigrants but only to those who emigrate on being engaged or assisted, so the real offender is the man who engages or assists to emigrate against the law and not the emigrant himself; any provision for punishing the emigrant will prove an obstacle to free emigration and will create an additional source of trouble to the people. So the emigrant should not be arrested or punished but should be prevented from emigrating unless and until he proves before the Protector that he is free emigrant; in no case the dependents (who are included in the definition of emigrant under clause 2 (*1*) (*b*) hould be made to suffer.

(15)

The suggestions made herein are in consonance with some of the opinions of those who were invited to furnish the same.

I hold that in order that the report of the Committee be convincing to the Assembly to those from whom opinions have been invited as well as to the general public, all such opinions should be classified under the different clauses to which they relate and the grounds for agreeing with or differing from them should be mentioned in the report.

LAKSHMINARAYAN LAL.

The 14th January, 1922.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

I sign this Report subject to my reserving the right to move the following addition to section 10 of the Bill :—

" Emigration should ordinarily be permitted to countries only in which—

(*a*) Indians when not naturalised are subjected to no disabilities to which the nationals of other European countries are not subjected ;

(*b*) Indians can be naturalised on the same essential conditions on which nationals of other European countries can be naturalised ;

(*c*) Indians, if naturalised, enjoy full rights of citizenship ; and

(*d*) generally, Indians enjoy substantially the same political rights as other classes of His Majesty's subjects."

T. RANGACHARIAR.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE]

[Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee.]

A Bill to amend the law relating to emigration.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to emigration; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title *and extent.*

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Emigration Act, 1922.

(*2*) *It extends to the whole of British India.*

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "dependent" means any woman or child *who is related to an emigrant and any* aged or incapacitated relative *of* an emigrant;

(*b*) "emigrant" means any person who emigrates or has emigrated or who has been registered as an emigrant under this Act, *and includes any dependent of an emigrant, but does not include—*

(*i*) *any person emigrating to a country in which he has resided for not less than five years or the wife or child of such person, or*

(*ii*) *the wife or child of any person who has lawfully emigrated when such wife or child departs for the purpose of joining such person;*

(*c*) "emigrate" and "emigration" *mean* the departure by sea out of British India of—

(*i*) any person *who departs* under an agreement to work for hire in any country beyond the limits of India, and

(*ii*) any person *who is* assisted to depart, *otherwise than by a relative, if he* departs for the purpose or with the intention of working for hire or engaging in agriculture in any country beyond the limits of India;

(*d*) "prescribe" means to prescribe by rules made under this Act;

(*e*) "work," with its grammatical variations, means skilled or unskilled work;

(*f*) "skilled work" means—

(*i*) working as an artisan; or

(*ii*) working as a clerk or shop assistant; or

(*iii*) working for the purpose of any exhibition or entertainment; or

(*iv*) service in any restaurant, tea-house, or other place of public resort; or

(*v*) domestic service; or

(*vi*) any other occupation which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be skilled work;

(*g*) "unskilled work" includes engaging in agriculture.

(*2*) In case of any doubt or dispute arising otherwise than in the course of any legal proceedings, as to whether—

(*a*) any person is an emigrant, or

(*b*) any work is skilled or unskilled, or

(*c*) *any person has been assisted otherwise than by a relative,*

within the meaning of this Act, the question shall be determined by such person and in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, and such determination shall be final.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS AND MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

Appointment of Protectors of Emigrants.

3. (*1*) *Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council,* the Local Government may appoint a person to be the Protector of Emigrants for any port situate within the territories administered by it from which emigration is lawful.

(*2*) The Local Government may define the area to which the authority of a Protector of Emigrants so appointed shall extend.

(*3*) Every Protector of Emigrants shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. X

General duties of Protector.

4. Every Protector of Emigrants, in addition to the special duties assigned to him by or under this Act, shall—

(*a*) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(*b*) cause, so far as he can, all the provisions of this Act and of the rules made thereunder to be complied with;

(*c*) inspect, at the time of arrival, *to such extent and in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe,* vessels bringing return emigrants to the port for which he is Protector;

(*d*) inquire into the treatment received by return emigrants both during the period of their *residence* in the country to which they emigrated, and also during the return voyage, and report hereon to the Local Government;

(*e*) aid and advise return emigrants so far as he reasonably can; *and*

(*f*) *on being satisfied that any person intending to depart by sea out of British India comes within one of the classes expressly excluded from the definition of emigrant in section 2, furnish such person with a certificate to the effect that such person is not an emigrant for the purposes of this Act.*

5. (*1*) In any specified area where there is not a Protector of Emigrants, the Local Government, *subject to the control of the Governor General in Council*, may appoint any person to perform all or any of the duties of a Protector of Emigrants under this Act.

Power to appoint persons to exercise functions of a Protector.

(*2*) *Every person so appointed shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.*

XLV of 1860.

6. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint one or more Medical Inspectors of Emigrants at any port from which emigration is lawful *or at any other place*, and, where more than one are appointed, may apportion their respective duties.

Appointment of Medical Inspectors.

(*2*) Every Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

7. The Governor General in Council may, for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of emigrants in any place outside British India, appoint *persons to be* agents in such places, and may define their powers and duties.

Agents in foreign countries.

8. The Local Government may, for the purpose of assisting any Protector of Emigrants appointed by it *or any person appointed by it under section 5*, constitute an Advisory Committee in such manner as it may think fit, and may prescribe the procedure to be followed and the functions to be performed by such committee.

Advisory Committees.

CHAPTER III.

EMIGRATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF UNSKILLED WORK.

9. (*1*) Emigration, for the purpose of unskilled work, shall not be lawful except from the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, *Negapatam, Tuticorin and Dhanushkodi*, and from such other ports as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ports from which such emigration is lawful.

Ports from which emigration of unskilled workers is lawful.

(*2*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, fix for the purposes of this Act the limits of any port from which such emigration is lawful.

10. (*1*) Emigration, for the purpose of unskilled work, shall not be lawful except to such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may specify in this behalf.

Countries to which emigration of unskilled workers is lawful.

(*2*) No notification shall be made under sub-section (*1*) unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature and has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber, either without modification or addition, or with modifications and additions to which both Chambers agree, but, upon such approval being given, the notification may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved.

11. (1) Where the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that in any country to which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work is lawful plague or any other epidemic disease dangerous to human life has broken out, and that emigrants if allowed to emigrate to that country would be exposed to serious risk to life on arrival there, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that emigration to that country for the purpose of unskilled work shall cease to be lawful.

Power to suspend emigration of unskilled workers.

(2) Where a Local Government has reason to believe that such a state of affairs as is described in sub section (1) exists in any country to which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work is lawful, it may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that emigration to that country for the purpose of unskilled work from any port in the territories administered by it shall cease to be lawful pending a reference to the Governor General in Council.

(3) The Local Government publishing a notification under sub-section (2) shall forthwith report such notification with the reasons for it to the Governor General in Council, who shall thereupon publish a notification in the Gazette of India confirming or cancelling the notification published by the Local Government.

12. Where the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the ground, on which a notification under sub-section (*1*) of section 11, *or a notification under sub-section (3) of section 11 confirming a notification of a Local Government* has been made with respect to any country, has ceased to exist, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that emigration to that country for the purpose of unskilled work shall again be lawful from a date to be specified in the notification.

Revocation of prohibition.

13. (*1*) *The Governor General in Council* may by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit, from a date, *and for reasons*, to be specified in the notification, all persons or any specified class of persons from emigrating to any specified country from the territories under *the* administration *of any Local Government* or any specified part thereof, for the purpose of unskilled work.

Powers of Governor General in Council to prohibit emigration to specified country.

(2) Every notification issued under this section shall be laid before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature as soon as may be after it is made.

14. A notification under section 10, section 11, section 12 or section 13 shall not affect any act done, offence committed, or legal proceedings commenced before the date on which such notification takes effect.

Saving.

CHAPTER IV.

EMIGRATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF SKILLED WORK.

15. Emigration, for the purpose of skilled work, shall not be lawful except from a port from which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work is lawful and from such

Ports from which emigration of skilled workers is lawful.

other ports as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify in this behalf.

Emigration of skilled workers.

16. (*1*) Whoever desires to engage, or to assist, any person to emigrate for the purpose of skilled work shall apply for the permission of the Local Government having jurisdiction at the port from which such person is to depart, and shall state in his application—

(*a*) the number of persons whom he proposes so to engage or assist;

(*b*) the place beyond the limits of India to which each such person and his dependents are to proceed;

(*c*) the accommodation to be provided for each such person and his dependents until their departure out of India and during the voyage.

(*2*) *Whoever desires to engage any person for the purpose described in sub-section (1) shall, in addition to the information which he is required by that sub-section to supply in his application, further state therein—*

(*a*) *the provision to be made for the health and well-being of such person and his dependents during the period of the proposed engagement and for his repatriation at the end of such period*;

(*b*) *the terms of the agreement under which such person is to be engaged*;

(*c*) *the security in British India which he proposes to furnish for the due observance of such agreement and for the proper treatment of the person to be engaged and his dependents.*

Applications how to be disposed of.

17. On receiving an application under section 16, the Local Government may, after such inquiry as it may deem necessary, grant the permission applied for on such terms and conditions (if any) and on payment of such fees (if any) as it thinks fit, or withhold such permission, and the decision of the Local Government shall be final.

Appearance of engaged persons before, and registration of names by, Protector of Emigrants.

18. (*1*) Before any person departs from British India in accordance with permission granted under section 17, the person by whom he has been engaged or assisted shall appear *in person or by his duly authorised agent* before the Protector of Emigrants at the port of embarkation with such first-mentioned person and with any persons intending to accompany him as his dependents.

(*2*) If it appears to the Protector of Emigrants—

(*a*) that permission to engage or assist such person has been duly obtained,

(*b*) in the case of an engagement, that the terms of the agreement under which such person has been engaged are in accordance with the terms of the permission granted and are understood by him, and

(*c*) that the conditions on which the permission was granted have been complied with,

he shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars concerning the person engaged or assisted and his dependents (if any) and concerning the person engaging or assisting him, and in such form, as the Local Government may prescribe.

Provisions as to security.

19. Where such security as is referred to in *sub-section* (*2*) of section 16 has been furnished, the Local Government may, *at any time* after *making* such inquiry as it may deem necessary, pass orders in regard to the forfeiture of the security *in whole or in part* and the application of the same or any part thereof, *and, on the expiry of the period to which the agreement relates and on being satisfied that no ground exists for forfeiting the security in whole or in part*, order the return of the security or of any part thereof to the person by whom it was furnished or to his representative.

Delegation to Protector of Emigrants of authority to receive or dispose of applications.

20. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, authorise a Protector of Emigrants to receive and dispose of applications made under this Chapter:

Provided that an appeal shall lie to the Local Government from every order passed by a Protector of Emigrants in exercise of the authority so conferred.

Power to prohibit emigration of skilled workers.

21. (*1*) Where the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that sufficient grounds exist for prohibiting emigration of skilled workers to any country, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that such emigration to that country shall cease to be lawful from a date specified in the notification; and from that date such emigration to that country shall accordingly cease to be lawful.

(*2*) *Every notification issued under this section shall be laid before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature as soon as may be after it is made.*

Saving.

22. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply in any case in which a person engages another to accompany him out of India as his personal domestic servant.

CHAPTER V.

RULES.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

23. *Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council*, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to prescribe the person by whom any doubt or dispute referred to in sub-section (*2*) of section 2 shall be determined and the procedure to be followed and the proof to be required in such cases, and to provide for any other matter which *the Local Government* is by this Act empowered to prescribe.

V D 2

24. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, and after previous publication, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Power for the Governor General in Council to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the powers and duties of the several officers appointed by the Governor General in Council under this Act;

(b) *the licensing, supervision and control of all persons employed in British India in connection with the inducement of persons to emigrate and with the conveyance and accommodation of persons so induced;*

(c) *the establishment, supervision and regulation of any places of accommodation provided for emigrants and for their medical care while resident there;*

(d) *the forms to be maintained and the returns to be submitted by persons licensed in accordance with rules framed under clause (b);*

(e) *the information to be furnished by persons licensed in accordance with rules framed under clause (b) to emigrants and the language in which such information is to be furnished;*

(f) *the production and examination of emigrants before District Magistrates or such other authorities as may be appointed in this behalf;*

(g) *the age below which persons of either sex may not emigrate except as dependents;*

(h) *the accommodation, the provisions, fuel and other necessaries, the medical stores and staff, the life-saving and sanitary arrangements, and the records to be maintained on any ship specially chartered for the transport of emigrants;*

(i) *the reception and the despatch to their homes of return emigrants;*

(j) *the fees, if any, payable by Emigration Agents to Protectors of Emigrants for each emigrant departing from India; and*

(k) *generally, the security, well-being and protection of emigrants both up to the date of their actual departure from India and on their return to India.*

CHAPTER VI.

OFFENCES.

25. (1) Whoever, except in conformity with the provisions of this Act or of the rules made under this Act, emigrates or attempts to emigrate shall be punishable with fine which may extend to *fifty* rupees.

Unlawful emigration or inducement to emigrate.

(2) Whoever, except in conformity with the provisions of this Act or of the rules made under this Act,—

(a) makes, or attempts to make, any agreement with any person purporting to bind that person, *or any other person,* to emigrate, or

(b) induces or attempts to induce, any person to *emigrate or to attempt to emigrate or* to leave any place for the purpose of emigrating, *or*

(c) *causes any person engaged or assisted by him, after grant of the permission referred to in section 17, to depart by sea out of British India without registration of the particulars required by sub-section (2) of section 18,*

shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees

(3) If any person commits an offence under this section, any police-officer may arrest him without warrant.

26. Whoever, by means of intoxication, coercion or fraud, causes or induces, or attempts to cause or induce, any person to emigrate, or enter into any agreement to emigrate, or leave any place with a view to emigrating, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Fraudulently inducing to emigrate.

27. Whoever falsely represents that any emigrants are required by the Government or are to be engaged on behalf of the Government shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

False representation of Government authority.

28. No prosecution shall be instituted for any offence under this Chapter except with the sanction of a Protector of Emigrants or of a person appointed under section 5 and empowered in this behalf or, where there is no Protector or person so appointed and empowered, of the District Magistrate:

Sanction to prosecutions.

Provided that no sanction shall be required when an offence has been committed in respect of an emigrant or an intended emigrant and the complaint is filed by such emigrant, or intended emigrant or, on behalf of such emigrant or intended emigrant, by the father, mother, husband, wife or guardian of such emigrant or intended emigrant, or, if such emigrant or intended emigrant is a member of a joint Hindu family, by the manager of that family.

29. All the powers for the time being conferred by law on officers of sea-customs with regard to the searching and detention of vessels or otherwise for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by those officers for the prevention of offences against this Act.

Power for Customs-officer to search and detain for purposes of Act.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Prohibition of departure by land under an agreement to work for hire in some country beyond the sea.

30. (*1*) The departure by land out of British India of any person under, or with a view to entering into, an agreement to work for hire, or when assisted, *otherwise than by a relative*, so to depart for the purpose or with the intention of working for hire or engaging in agriculture, in any country beyond the sea, is prohibited.

(*2*) Whoever departs, or attempts to depart, by land out of British India in contravention of this section, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under *sub-section* (*1*) *of* section 25.

(*3*) Whoever induces, or attempts to induce, any person to depart by land out of British India in contravention of this section shall be deemed to have committed an offence under *sub-section* (*2*) *of* section 25.

CHAPTER VIII.

SAVINGS AND REPEAL.

Application of Act.

31. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the departure out of British India of—

(*i*) any person who is neither of Indian parentage nor a subject of a State in India, or

(*ii*) *any person enrolled under the Indian Army Act, 1911.* VIII of 1911.

Saving.

32. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall not apply for a period of twelve months from the date of the commencement of this Act to persons emigrating to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, or any protected Native State adjoining the Straits Settlements.

Repeal.

33. The Indian Emigration Act, 1908, is hereby repealed. XVII of 1908.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Income-tax and Super-tax was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 18th January, 1922 :—

Paper No. 1.—From K. M. Purkayastha, Esq., M.A., Secretary, Indian Mining Federation, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1081-9-11, dated Calcutta, the 28th September, 1921.

From the Honorary Secretary, Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce, to the Hon'ble Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated the 7th November, 1921.

From the President, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 347, dated Calcutta, the 16th November, 1921.

From W. Booth-Gravely, Esq., I.C.S., Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 857-4-1-64, dated Rangoon, the 30th September, 1921, and enclosure.

From Babu Ujagar Singh Bedi, M.L.A., to G. G. Smith, Esq., M.L.A., No. T. H.-23—A., dated Lahore, the 7th November, 1921.

From Girdhari Lal, Esq., Banker and Municipal Commissioner, to the Secretary, Income-tax Bill Sub-Committee, Legislative Department, Government of India, dated Ludhiana, the 27th November, 1921.

From M. Jamal Mahomed Sahib, Esq., President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 364, dated the 23rd November, 1921.

From C. M. Baker, Esq, C.I.E., I.C.S., M.L.C., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, No. C.-860, dated the 16th November, 1921, and enclosures.

From the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2161-56, of 1921, dated the 2nd December, 1921.

From the Secretary of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1-A, B-2, dated the 1st December, 1921.

From Messrs. Nagindas and Maneklal, Public Accountants and Auditors, Bombay, to the Honourable Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith, Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated the 19th November, 1921, and enclosure.

From the Honourable Mr. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 7661-Financial, dated the 3rd December, 1921.

From the Secretary of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, to the Secretary, Legislative Assembly, No. 9671, dated the 2nd December, 1921.

From Major W. G. Neale, I.A., Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 6169-R., dated Quetta, the 1st December, 1921.

Paper No. II.—From Major C. T. C. Plowden, I.A., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 4198-95-21, dated the 3rd December, 1921.

From J. D. Sifton, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Finance Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 4524-Com., dated the 8th December, 1921.

From the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated the 7th December 1921.

From B. T. Gibson, Esq., I.C.S., Financial Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 31298-Budget, dated the 13th December, 1921, and enclosure.

We the undersigned members of the Joint Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to income-tax and super-tax was referred have considered the papers noted in the margin and have now the honour to submit this our report with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From the Secretary of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 578, dated the 8th December, 1921.

From N. G. A. Edgley, Esq., I.C.S., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 6797-G., dated the 8th December, 1921.

Paper No. III.—From T. E. Moir, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Finance (Separate Revenue) Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 322, dated the 12th December, 1921, and enclosures.

From A. R. Edwards, Esq., I.C.S., Second Secretary to the Government of Assam, Finance Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 8962-F., dated the 14th December, 1921, and enclosures.

From W. N. Choudry, Esq., to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated the 16th December, 1921.

Paper No. IV.—From the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Armine Dew, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 34- C. R., dated Camp Ziarat, the 5th September, 1921.

Paper No. V.—From the Honourable Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1949-F., (Rev.)-XVIII-A.-48, dated Peshawar, the 20th December, 1921, and enclosures.

From E. A. H. Blunt, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., M.L.C., Secretary to the Government, Finance Department, United Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. C.-5550, dated Allahabad, the 20th December, 1921 and enclosures.

From the Secretary of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated the 30th December, 1921, (through the Government of the United Provinces).

From Messrs Nagindas and Maneklal, Public Accountants and Auditors, to the Honourable Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated Bombay, the 15th December, 1921.

Paper No. VI.—From the Secretary, Burma, Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated the 21st December, 1921, and enclosure.

From the Honourable Mr. R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 29-C.-687—VII, dated the 3rd January, 1922, and enclosures.

From the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

Paper No. VII.—From A. Marr, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 13-S. R., dated the 3rd January, 1922, and enclosures.

From A. E. Mathias, Esq., I.C.S, M.L.C., Financial Secretary to Government, Separate Revenue Department, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1-451—XI, dated the 3rd January, 1922, and enclosure.

Dr. Gour and Mr. Narain Dass Girdhar Dass were unable to attend the meetings of the Committee. Under the provisions of rule 41 of the Indian Legislative Rules we elected the Honourable Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., C.B.E., to act as Chairman.

Clause 1 (2).—We have amended the extent clause of the Bill by the addition of the words "British Baluchistan and", as we agree with the recommendation of the all-India Income-tax Committee that the provisions of the Bill should be extended in full to British Baluchistan.

Clause 2 (1).—We have amended the provisions of this sub-clause in order to make it clear that rent or revenue derived from land used for agricultural purposes is exempt from Income-tax only in cases where the land is assessed to land revenue by an authority in British India or subject to a local rate assessed and collected by an authority in British India, and that the exemption does not apply to cases where the land pays revenue or local rate to authorities outside British India. We have amended sub-clause (*b*) of this clause also in order to make it clear that the limitation in clause (*a*) applies also to the incomes specified in clause (*b*), so that income derived from agriculture will only be exempt if the agriculture is in respect of land on which land revenue or local rate is paid to an authority in British India. We have omitted from this definition the words 'but does not include income derived from forestry'.

We have considered the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the tea industry should not be taxed unless and until agricultural income generally is brought under taxation but we cannot recommend any change in the present position. We recognise the difficulties involved in the separation of industrial from purely agricultural profits, but we think it must be left to the revenue authorities to discover a suitable formula.

A suggestion has been made that income from rent or revenue derived from land which is used for agriculture should no longer be exempt from income-tax, but we consider that this is not a matter that should be dealt with by this Committee.

Clause 2 (2).—We consider that the charging section (section 3 of the Act) should definitely lay down who the persons and associations are who are liable to income-tax and that this information should not have to be extracted from a perusal of the charging section read with this definition. We have amended the Bill accordingly.

Clause 2(3)—[*now clause 2(7)*].—We have considered various objections raised regarding the nomenclature proposed for the income-tax authorities but consider that the designations proposed are suitable except in the case of "assessor". The use of this word is likely to lead to some confusion and we would replace it by the designation "Income-tax Officer".

Clause 2(8)—Of the Bill containing a definition of 'local authority' we have omitted as unnecessary.

Clause 2(9).—We have inserted a new definition in order to make it clear that the word "person" where used, *e.g.*, in clause 22(2) of the Bill includes a Hindu undivided family.

Clause 2(14) —We have considered at length the objections raised to the proposal contained in the Bill to abolish the distinction between registered and unregistered firms by assessing the profits of all partnerships or firms at the highest rate, the assessor being left in each case to determine from the papers and accounts produced whether a firm or partnership exists or not. We have come to the conclusion that the proposal would create very great hardship and give rise to numerous complaints if income-tax were levied at the maximum rate on the profits of small firms or partnerships and while we recognise the merits of the proposal made under the Bill we think that these are outweighed by the hardship that would be inflicted on the smaller assessees. We have therefore replaced in the Bill the distinction in the present Act between a registered and unregistered firm, income-tax on the registered firm to be levied at the maximum rate and the tax on the unregistered firm to be levied on a graded scale according to the amount of income.

We have however returned to the original definition of a registered firm contained in the Act of 1918, *viz.*, a firm constituted under a registered instrument of partnership specifying the individual shares of the partners. The amended definition of a registered firm which was introduced by section 2 of Act XVII of 1920 as being a firm registered with the Collector in the prescribed manner has not been taken advantage of to any great extent, and while different rules have been made in different provinces prescribing how a firm may be registered, in actual practice the old system has largely been retained of requiring a registered instrument of partnership.

New clause 2 (13).—We have introduced a definition of the expression 'public servant' in order to make it clear that this phrase as used in clause 53 (now clause 54) of the Bill includes all income-tax employés and is not restricted to the particular authorities mentioned in clause 5 (1). For the same reason we have made consequential changes in clause 5, in particular omitting sub-clause (6) of that clause.

Clause 3.—We agree to the proposal contained in the Bill to abolish the adjustment system on the condition, which is provided for in clause 68 of the Bill, that the assessments made in the current year shall be adjusted. This course we consider preferable to the proposal made by one Chamber of Commerce that the assessments of the current year should be adjusted against the income of the year 1917-18 which escaped taxation owing to the introduction of the existing system. This latter course we consider to be impracticable.

There is however one point regarding the change of system which involves a slight alteration in the Bill. We consider that the Act of 1886, while basing the tax on the income of the preceding year, did not introduce a system of assessing and collecting the tax on the income of the preceding year in arrear but introduced a tax on current income providing at the same time, for purposes of convenience, that in the case of income derived from a business or profession the profits of the preceding year were to be taken as the statutory income of the current year. It was for this reason that the Act of 1886 contained a clause providing for the adjustment of an assessment on the previous year's income to an assessment on the current year's income in the case of trades and businesses where owing to the death or insolvency of the assessee, or owing to any other specific cause, the assessee was deprived of, or lost the income on which the assessment was made. The point is however a purely academic one except in the case of businesses which have been taxed under the existing Act. The abolition of the adjustment system means that in the case of those particular businesses tax will have to be paid on the profits of one year more than under the old system. We consider that the case of these businesses should be specially provided for and we have therefore amended clause 26 (now clause 25 of the Bill) by limiting the provisions of sub-clause (1) of that clause to businesses, professions or vocations which will be taxed for the first time under the provisions of the Bill and introducing a new sub-clause (3) providing for an adjustment in the case of businesses, professions or vocations which have been taxed under the present Act in the year in which they close down.

We have considered the suggestion that a distinction should be drawn between business or professional profits and fixed receipts such as salaries and interest on securities by taxing income from the former source on the basis of the income of the preceding year and income from the latter source on the basis of the income of the current year. We are satisfied that very little difficulty is likely to be experienced in connection with the system proposed in the Bill

and that considerable confusion would be created if, for income-tax purposes, a part of a man's income was taken to be the current year's income and another part to be the income of another year. We therefore make no change.

Income-tax will already have been deducted in the current year from salaries and interest on securities at the time of payment and while the change of system has the result of making persons drawing income from these sources technically liable in 1922-23 to pay the tax again on the income from these sources in 1921-22, we consider that this can be avoided by the issue of departmental instruction.

Clause 4 (2).—We agree with the criticisms brought against the provisions of this clause that it goes much further than the object aimed at in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and, in particular, that it makes no distinction between capital and income. We have, therefore, amended the sub-clause in order to restrict its application to the case of business profits or gains which are received or brought into British India within three years of the year in which they arose or accrued in a place outside British India to a person resident in British India when they arose or accrued.

Clause 4 (3).—Some misapprehensions have been aroused by the omission of section 3 (2) (*vii*) of the present Act, *viz.*, 'legacies'. Lump sum legacies are, however, clearly exempt under clause (*vii*) of this sub-clause. We have considered the question of whether the Bill makes it perfectly clear that in the case of all trusts there will not be double taxation, that is once in the hands of the trustee and once in the hands of beneficiary. We are satisfied that clauses 40 and 41 of the Bill, which provide for the trustee in particular cases being liable for the tax in place of the beneficiary make it clear that it is only in such cases that a trustee can be required to pay the tax.

We agree with the proposal in the Bill to omit sub-clause (*ix*) of section 3 (2) of the present Act (*viz.*, 'any perquisite or benefit which is neither money nor reasonably capable of being converted into money'), in order to avoid inequalities in assessments due to the existence of this provision in the present Act. We consider, however, that departmental instructions should be issued that in the case of rent-free houses the annual value of such houses to the occupier should in no case be deemed to be more than 10 per cent. of the salary in the case of salaried persons.

Clause 5.—We agree with the views of the All-India Committee that, since the making of rules under the Act, the interpretation of such rules, and the general administration of the Act will be in the hands of the Government of India, it is necessary that the Government of India should establish an authority for the purpose of discharging these functions. Clause 64 of the original Bill, however, merely provided that the Governor General in Council might delegate all or any of his powers under the Bill to such authority as he might specify in a notification, and we consider that the constitution of the authority to exercise these powers should be definitely provided for in the Bill which should also specify the particular powers that are to be vested in that authority. We have considered various proposals regarding the name to be given to this authority, and have come to the conclusion that the most suitable name is the Board of Inland Revenue. This, however, does not mean that the authority must consist of more persons than one and we have therefore provided that the Board shall consist of one or more persons appointed by the Governor General in Council, while throughout the Bill we have distinguished in various clauses between the powers that we consider should be reserved by the Governor General in Council and those that should be vested by statute in the Board of Inland Revenue.

A complete whole-time staff for income-tax work has not yet been appointed in many of the provinces and it is necessary to provide, until such whole-time staff is engaged, for the continuance of the existing system under which various officers exercise the powers of an assessing authority in respect of particular classes of income and of an appellate authority in respect of others. This we have provided for in sub-clause (4) of this clause.

As regards the control of Local Governments, we agree to the proposals contained in a draft letter under which the appointment of Assistant Commissioners and Income-tax Officers will be subject to the approval of the Local Governments, and any such officers dismissed by the Income-tax Commissioner will have a right of appeal to the Local Government.

Clause 8.—We have inserted a proviso in order to cover the peculiar case of securities issued by a local Government Income-tax free. The income-tax on such securities is payable by the local Government itself.

We recommend that executive instructions should be issued that where an assessee with an income from securities has obtained a loan from a bank for purchasing those securities, he may on obtaining a banker's certificate as to the amount of the interest on his loan set off the interest that he pays against the interest that he earns from the securities.

Clause 9.—In order to remove misapprehensions caused by the insertion of the words "or lands" in this clause, we have restricted the meaning of these words to lands attached to buildings. The income derived from vacant lands let out in urban areas for the purpose of storing materials, etc., will under the provisions of the Bill be liable to tax under clause 12.

We have inserted a proviso to sub-clause (1) to secure that the aggregate of the allowances made under that sub-clause shall in no case exceed the annual value. This is necessary owing to the new provision in clause 24 allowing a set off of loss under one head against profits under another.

In the proviso to sub-clause (2) we have replaced the word "aggregate" by the word "total" in order to make it clear that it is only the income of the recipient liable to taxation under the Bill that is to be taken into account and not his income from non-taxable sources.

We agree that no deduction on account of municipal or local taxes should be allowed in this clause. We are unable to accept the suggestion that the maxima to be allowed under sub-clause (*vi*) and the allowance for vacancies under sub-clause (*vii*) should be prescribed in the Bill.

Clause 10.—We are opposed to the proposal that losses in business should be carried forward and set against profits of succeeding years.

We agree with the All-India Income-tax Committee that it is not advisable to insert any provision in the Bill allowing bad debts as a business deduction, since 'bad debts' occur only where the mercantile system of accounting is adopted. Departmental instructions should, however, be issued to provide for an allowance being given for bad debts when they are consistent with the system of accounts adopted by the assessee.

We are unable to accept the proposal that amounts transferred to a reserve intended for the purposes of internal insurance should be allowed as a business expense.

We do not consider it advisable to insert any provision in the Bill allowing as a business deduction insurance against the loss of profit. Departmental instructions should, however, be issued that where the owner of a business asks for any such allowance, it should be given on the assessee agreeing to pay income-tax on the amount recovered from the insurance company. Similar instructions should be issued regarding insurance against loss of rent under clause 9.

We are opposed to the proposal that the rates of depreciation fixed under this clause should vary in different parts of India according to local conditions.

In *sub-clauses* (2) (*v*) *and* 2 (*vi*) we have inserted the word 'furniture,' as we consider that the repair and depreciation of furniture are a legitimate business expense. As regards depreciation, however, departmental instructions should be issued that the depreciation allowance should be granted only in cases in which it is asked for, in which case the cost of replacement should not be allowed, and that where this depreciation allowance is not asked for, the cost of replacement should be allowed.

In *sub-clauses* (2) (*vi*) (*c*) *and* (2) (*vii*) we have made provision for the depreciation allowances granted under the Act of 1886.

We are unable to agree to the proposal that depreciation allowances should be further extended so as to provide for the amortisation of capital sums paid on account of the purchase, for example, of the lease of a mine or for the depreciation of wasting assets, such as coal. We consider, however, that depreciation might be allowed for sinking shafts, tramways, and sidings, but no specific provision is required in the Bill as it appears to be covered by the word 'plant'.

We have further amended the provisions of sub-clause (2) (*vii*) in order to make it clear that the allowance to be granted under this sub-clause is a pure obsolescence allowance and is not to be granted where machinery or plant is sold for reasons other than obsolescence.

We are unable to accept the suggestion that taxes paid to municipal or other local authorities, other than the taxes levied in respect of the premises used for the purposes of the business, should be allowed as a business expense.

We do not consider it advisable to make any specific provision regarding the deductions to be allowed on account of the contributions of employers to private provident funds of companies and firms. We consider, however, that the practice should be that such contributions should be allowed in cases where the funds are irrevocable trusts and where the employers' contributions cannot under any circumstances be recovered by the employers.

Clause 13.—Questions have been propounded in connection with this clause as to what the 'method of accounting regularly employed by the assessee' will be considered to be in cases where the various branches of a business are only closed down once in three or five years or where it is the custom amongst certain merchants to prepare their accounts on the basis of the mercantile accountancy system in respect of transactions between themselves and members of their own community and on the basis of cash payments in the case of transactions between themselves and their customers. It is impossible to provide in the Bill for all the different classes of cases. As regards the two particular cases quoted, we are of opinion that, on the facts as stated to us, in the former case a business might be assessed either on the average profits of the branches as disclosed from the accounts last filed or on the actual profits brought to account owing to particular branches closing down in particular years, and that in the latter case the accounts system might be considered to be "the method regularly employed," provided that the same system is continuously employed.

We have considered the proposals for the insertion of a definite provision in this clause that where an assessee changes his system of accounting, the Income-tax Officer should have power to secure that no profits escape taxation on account of the change, and that it should be definitely laid down that the assessee may change his system of accounting with the permission of the Income-tax Officer subject to such conditions as the Income-tax Officer may prescribe, in which latter case an appeal should be allowed against his order to the Assistant Commissioner. We consider that both these suggestions are fully covered by the proviso to this clause which enables the Income-tax Officer to reject the new system in the year of change if in his opinion the income, profits and gains to be taxed in the year of change cannot be correctly deduced therefrom and that clause 30 clearly provides for the decision of the Income-tax Officer being contested in an appeal against the assessment itself.

Clause 14.—We have amended this clause in order to make it clear that the income which an individual member of a Hindu undivided family derives from the undivided family shall not be taken into account in the assessment of that individual to super-tax. We have also restored the provisions of the present Act which prescribe that an individual is not liable to pay tax on income that he derives from a company or firm only in cases where the profits of the company or firm have themselves been assessed to income-tax. This is necessary in order to provide for cases where dividends are drawn from a non-Indian company.

We have further amended the provisions of sub-clause (c) [now sub-clause (2) (b)] of clause 14 in order to make it clear that where a partnership deed provides that the partners may not remove more than a certain proportion of the profits in any year, or that a certain proportion of the profits must be distributed in charity, the amount to be taken into consideration in fixing the total income of a partner both for purposes of super-tax and for the purpose of determining the rate at which he is to be assessed on his other income shall be his proportionate share of the whole of the assessable profits of the firm.

Clause 15.—We have amended this clause for the purpose of securing that in the case of a Hindu undivided family the premia paid for insurance on the life of other members than the head of the family shall be allowed.

Clause 17.—We have omitted clause 17 of the original Bill which provided that income-tax is to be charged at the maximum rate in the case of companies and firms, as we consider that this provision can more suitably be inserted in the Finance Act. We have received various suggestions for an alteration of the system of graduation of income-tax, but this again is a question which we consider should be brought up in connection with the Finance Bill and not with this Bill.

Clause 19 (now clause 18).—We have amended sub-clause (2) in order to provide that deductions from salary shall approximate as closely as possible to the appropriate rate; the provision in the present Act and the original Bill that where a sum received is a non-recurring item it should be taxed at the rate appropriate to that particular sum as if it were the whole of the assessee's income having given rise to a considerable amount of unnecessary trouble to assessees. We have also altered the proviso to this sub-clause in order to make it clear that excess collections in previous deductions may be corrected in subsequent deductions.

As regards sub-clause (3) we have considered the complaints that have been made about the hardship involved to assessees having an income derived from securities owing to the interest on such securities being taxed at the maximum rate at the source. Many of the difficulties in connection with refunds will be removed by the provisions in the Bill requiring a certificate to be given by the person deducting income-tax from interest on securities that income-tax has been deducted, and the proposal that the rules regarding refunds should provide that an assessee may get a refund in the district in which he is assessed or in the district in which he resides and should not be required to obtain a refund in the district in which the tax was originally deducted, and that the certificate should be taken as conclusive evidence of the payment of the tax. We think, however, that in addition to this departmental instructions should be issued that in cases where the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that a person has no income other than income from Government securities, he may issue a certificate authorising the deduction to be made at the rate appropriate to such person's total income from those securities, and in cases where the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that the holder of Government securities has no taxable income, a certificate might be issued to that effect, so that the officer paying the interest on the securities should deduct no tax at the source. Such certificates, we consider, should remain in force until they are cancelled, and should not be required to be renewed annually.

We have considered the suggestion that in sub-clause (7) a provision should be inserted making it clear that an employer who has accidentally not deducted the full amount of tax from an employé's salary has a right to recover from the employé any amount that he has to pay on account of such short deduction. No such provision appears to be necessary, as every person who pays money on account of another has a right of recovery.

We have discussed at length the arguments for and against the provisions in the Bill making it obligatory on all employers to deduct income-tax from their employés' salary under this sub-clause and to make a return under clause 22 (now clause 21) of their employés and their salaries, and have agreed by a majority that the clauses as drafted should be retained.

Clause 20 (now clause 19).—We have amended this clause in order to provide for income-tax being paid direct by the assessee in cases where the employer or the person paying the interest on securities does not reside in British India and in cases where owing to the assessee's salary being less than Rs. 2,000 income-tax has not been deducted.

Clause 21 (now clause 20.—We have omitted the provision requiring the principal officer to state in the certificate to be issued under this clause the amount of the tax paid or to be paid and the rate at which it has been or is to be paid, since in numerous cases it will be impossible to say what rate of tax has been or will be levied on the profits out of which the dividends are paid. We consider that it should be assumed in connection with such certificates that the tax has been levied at the rate current on the date on which the dividends were declared, and this we have provided for by an amendment of clause 47 (1) [now clause 48 (1)] of the Bill.

Clause 22 (now clause 21).—We consider that the period of 15 days prescribed in this clause is too short and would extend it to 30 days.

Difficulties have been experienced in connection with the provision that the principal officer of a company must furnish a return even in cases where a company conducts business at different centres and where a return is required by the local Income-tax Officer. We have amended the clause in order to provide for persons other than the principal officer being required to make a return to suit the convenience of the company.

Clause 23 (now clause 22).—The suggestions that the form to be prescribed should enable an assessee to show a loss if a loss has been incurred, and that the declaration to be signed by the assessee should be altered to conform with the new phraseology in the Bill [*viz.*, "income, profits and gains of every kind and from every source to which the Act applies"] have our approval, and are recommended for adoption in framing the form under the rule-making power. We have provided that the period under sub-clause (2) shall not be less than thirty days.

We have inserted a new sub-clause (3) providing that where a person has not furnished a return in due time or having furnished a return discovers any omission or wrong statement therein, he may furnish a return or revised return before the assessment is made, so that where such a return or revised return has been made, the assessee may not be prosecuted for failing to submit the original return and may not be penalised for making a wrong statement in the original return.

We have also inserted a proviso to sub-clause (3) [now sub-clause (4)] preventing the Income-tax Officer from calling upon an assessee to produce books of account going back for a period of more than three years prior to the accounting period. We agree, however, that no such limitation can be placed upon the power to call for documents.

Clause 24 (now clause 23).—We do not accept the suggestion made that a copy of the order of assessment under this clause must in all cases be given to the assessee. We agree with the All-India Income-tax Committee that it is sufficient that departmental instructions should be issued that any assessee who desires may have a copy of the order free of charge.

Clause 25 (now clause 24).—We have inserted at the end the words 'in that year' for the purpose of clearness.

We have inserted a new sub-clause (2) in order to allow partners in a registered firm to set off their share of the loss incurred by the firm against their income from other sources.

Clause 26 (now clause 25).—The more important changes in this clause have already been explained under clause 3. We have further amended sub-clause (1) in order to make it clear that the income to be taxed is the income accruing between the end of the last year of which the profits have been taxed and the date of discontinuance of the business.

We have retained the provisions of sub-clause (2) with the modification that a person should be required *not* to give a notice before he discontinues but to give notice within fifteen days after the discontinuance. We have also replaced the words 'not exceeding' by the words 'equivalent to', as we consider that a maximum and not a fixed penalty should be provided for.

Doubts have been expressed as to whether it is clear that the rate to be applied in taxing a discontinued business under sub-clause (1) is the rate in force in the year in which the assessment is made We consider that this is sufficiently clear in the clause as drafted.

Clause 27 (now clause 26).—We have made some drafting changes in this clause, and we consider that the clause as now drafted meets the doubts expressed as to whether it covers the case of a company succeeding another company, since the word 'person' under the definition in the General Clauses Act includes a company.

Clause 29 (now clause 27).—We have altered the words "may cancel" to the words "shall cancel," as we consider it should be obligatory on the Income-tax Officer to make a fresh assessment under such circumstances.

Clause 30.—We have replaced the phraseology "petition against assessment" by the word "appeal" as being more suitable. We have added to the particular orders against which an appeal may lie by including orders imposing a penalty under clause 24

(now clause 25) clause 33 (now clause 28) and against orders of an Income-tax Officer refusing to re-open a case under clause 29 (now clause 27).

In sub-clause (3) we have omitted the provision making it obligatory for a copy of the order in all cases to be filed with the appeal.

Clause 31.—We have amended this clause in order to make it clear that the Assistant Commissioner has power to remand a case to the Assessor for report or disposal on its merits and that the appellate authority is not required to pass orders on the actual date of hearing. We have also added a proviso that an Assistant Commissioner may not pass an order of enhancement unless the appellant has had an opportunity of showing cause against such enhancement.

New clause 32.—In this new clause we have provided for an appeal lying to the Commissioner against the order of an Assistant Commissioner imposing a penalty for concealment of income under clause 28 or against an order enhancing an assessment in the course of an appeal under clause 31.

Clause 32 (now clause 33).—We have amended this clause in order to give the Commissioner the power of review over any proceedings taken by subordinate officers under the Bill. We do not consider that his power should be limited as at present to assessment proceedings. We have also made amendments to make it clear that the Commissioner need not necessarily in each case make a personal enquiry, but may cause an enquiry to be made by a subordinate officer.

A majority of us are not in favour of the proposal that the Commissioner in exercising his power of review should be assisted by two non-official Assessors.

Clause 33 (now clause 28).—We have amended the clause in order to provide that the Commissioner shall have these powers. We have substituted the words "not exceeding" for the words "equal to" as we consider that the penalty to be prescribed should be a maximum and not a fixed one.

Clause 34.—The majority of us are of opinion that the period of three years prescribed in this clause should be reduced to one year, the same reduction being made in the period prescribed in clauses 35 and 49 (now clause 50).

We have made further drafting changes in the Bill in order to make it clear that the provisions of this clause read with clause 68 enable the Income-tax authorities in the year 1922-23 to make an adjustment in the case of persons who were not assessed in the year 1921-22 or were declared provisionally not liable.

We have added a proviso so that there may be no doubt that the rate applicable to assessments or re-assessments made under this clause shall be the rate in force at the time when the income should have been assessed.

Clause 37.—We have amended the clause in order that the Commissioner may have these powers.

Clause 38.—We have amended sub-clause (1) in order to enable the income-tax authorities to require the members of a Hindu undivided family to give the name of the manager. We have omitted sub-clause (3) as unnecessary since the income-tax authorities have ample powers to disallow any payments shown in the accounts of an assessee where proof of the payment is not made.

Clause 39.—This clause is amended in order to provide that register of bond-holders and mortgage registers shall be open to inspection as well as the register of shareholders.

The question has been raised as to whether an income-tax authority inspecting registers under this clause can be required to pay a fee under the provisions of the Companies' Act. We are advised that as the provisions of this clause confer specific powers on income-tax authorities they cannot be called upon to pay a fee under the Companies' Act.

Clause 42.—We agree with the All-India Income-tax Committee that it is not possible to make any suitable definition of the phrases "business connection" or "agent", but a special effort should be made to make the working of this clause uniform throughout India and to define the policy to be followed either by rules or executive instructions.

We omit from sub-clause (*i*) of this clause the words 'or from the interest on any securities of the kind mentioned in section 8', and also the words 'or where there are more agents than one, in the name of such agent as the Commissioner shall determine'. We think that these provisions would give rise to more inconvenience than on the facts before us would be justified by the possible increase in receipts.

Clause 43.—We have inserted the words "or from whom such non-resident is in receipt of any income" in order to remove doubts that have arisen in particular cases of whether a business connection exists or not. We are not prepared to accept the proposal that the words "having any business connection with such person" should be amended in order to make it possible to treat as an agent a person who had a business connection with the non-resident at a period prior to the service of the notice.

New clause 44.—We have inserted this clause in order to make it clear that where a business or profession or vocation carried on by a firm is entirely discontinued the persons who are the members of the firm on the date of such discontinuance shall be liable to any tax due from the firm.

Clause 44 (now clause 45).—We have substituted the words "following the date of the service of the notice or order" for the words "following the date of the notice or order."

Clause 48 (now clause 49).—This clause makes provision for relief in respect of double income-tax where income-tax is levied by the income-tax authorities of the United Kingdom and of India upon the same income. We recommend that the Government of India should take up the question of making suitable arrangements with the Indian States and with the Straits Settlements for relief from double income-tax.

Clause 49 (now clause 50).—As the words "the year to which the claim relates" are vague, we have replaced them by the words "the year in which the tax was recovered."

Clause 53 (now clause 54).—We have amplified sub-clause (1) in order to make proceedings for the recovery, as well as the assessment, of the tax confidential. We have added a proviso (*c*) to sub-clause (2) in order to extend the protection given by the proviso to any action of a public servant in pursuance of the provisions of the Bill or the rules made thereunder, such as the service of a notice by affixture.

Clause 54 (now clause 55).—We have considered the objections raised to the provisions of the present Act and the Bill relating to the super-tax on companies which result in portions of the profits of holding companies being taxed more than once. We are of opinion that the provisions of the Bill and the present Act should be retained but that if the rate of this tax is to be enhanced in future the Government of India should consider whether the whole basis of the method of assessment does not require revision.

Clause 56 (now clause 57).—As sub-clause (1) seems to go further than the intention expressed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, we have added the words "in respect of such share" in order to make it clear that the resident partner is only liable for super-tax on the share as if it were the whole income of the non-resident.

We have amplified sub-clause (2) in order to make it clear that the principal officer has power to deduct the amount of the super-tax from the amount payable by the company to the assessee. We have also restricted the application of sub-clause (2) to cases where the principal officer is aware that the shareholder is non-resident. We are not prepared to accept the suggestion that sub-clause (2) should be amplified in order to provide for deduction at the source of super-tax on any sum which a non-resident may receive from a company by way of interest on debentures or remuneration such as Directors' fees.

Clause 58 (now clause 59).—We consider that the rules to be framed under the Bill should be made "after previous publication". We agree that this should not apply to the first set of rules made under the Bill but such set of rules should be shown for criticism to the members of this Committee before they are published.

Clause 59 (now clause 60).—We have considered the question raised in the letters of certain Chambers of Commerce regarding the equity of the levy of super-tax on the profits of feeder railway companies, but we consider that this is not a matter that can be dealt with in connection with this Bill.

Clause 61 (now clause 62).—We have amended this clause by omitting the reference to the Collector and the Assessor as collections are not in all (or even in many) cases made by these particular officers.

Clause 62 (now clause 63).—We have added a sub-clause (2) in order to make it clear upon whom a notice or requisition may be served in the case of firms and Hindu undivided families.

Clause 63 (now clause 64).—The amendments in sub-clauses (1) and (2) are for the purposes of making it clear that these clauses merely prescribe the particular Income-tax Officers who are to make the assessments and do not prescribe the locality in which assessments must be made. We have added the proviso to sub-clause (3) in order to secure that an assessee shall have had an opportunity of expressing his view before a decision is arrived at in cases of dispute.

Clause 66.—We have omitted sub-clause (7) of the original Bill which defines the meaning of the words "a question of the law" as being unduly restrictive. We have added a proviso to sub-clause (2) in order to enable an applicant to withdraw his application for reference to a High Court in cases where the Commissioner is himself prepared to give a ruling in his favour on the point of law raised.

In sub-clause (6) [now sub-clause (7)] we have omitted the words "if any". We have further made provision in new sub-clause (3) that an assessee shall have power to apply to a High Court for a mandamus requiring the Commissioner to state a case in cases where the Commissioner declines to state a case.

Clause 68.—We have amended the second proviso in order to make it clear that the latter portion merely means that the procedure to be adopted in connection with an adjustment is the same as the procedure prescribed by the Bill for an assessment and that it does not

mean that the rate to be charged in connection with the adjustment is the same as the rate of income-tax prescribed for the year in which the adjustment is made.

2. We have made certain other drafting amendments in the Bill which do not call for detailed notice.

3. The Bill was published as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	24th September, 1921.
Fort Saint George Gazette	4th October, 1921.
Bombay Government Gazette . . .	
Calcutta Gazette	26th October, 1921.
United Provinces Gazette	8th October, 1921.
Punjab Government Gazette . . .	7th October, 1921.
Burma Gazette	
Central Provinces Gazette	8th October, 1921.
Assam Gazette	19th October, 1921.
Bihar and Orissa Gazette	26th October, 1921.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December 1921.
Sind Official Gazette	
North-West Frontier Gazette . . .	4th November, 1921.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras . . .	Tamil	1st November, 1921.
	Telugu	1st November, 1921.
	Hindustani	15th November, 1921.
	Kanarese	1st November, 1921.
	Malayalam	8th November, 1921.

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

5. The non-official members of the Committee wish to place on record their appreciation of the able manner in which the numerous opinions on the Bill were summarised and presented for consideration by Mr. Sim, who thereby greatly facilitated the deliberations of the Committee.

ALEX. R. MURRAY.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.

A. H. FROOM.

ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR.

P. P. GINWALA.

G. S. KHAPARDE.

N. C. SIRCAR.

ISWAR SARAN.

G. G. SIM.

P. C. SETHNA.

W. M. HAILEY.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH.

G. M. BHURGRI.

MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.

The 17th January, 1922.

[AS AMENDED BY JOINT COMMITTEE.]

(WORDS PRINTED IN ITALICS INDICATE AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED BY THE COMMITTEE.)

A bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Income-tax and Super-tax.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Income-tax and Super-tax; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Income-tax Act, 192 .

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including *British Baluchistan and* the Sonthal Parganas, and applies also, within the dominions of Princes and Chiefs in India in alliance with His Majesty, to British subjects in those dominions who are in the service of the Government of India or of a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Governor General in Council in that behalf, and to all other servants of His Majesty in those dominions.

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 192 .

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "agricultural income" means—

(*a*) any rent or revenue derived from land which is used for agricultural purposes, and is either assessed to land-revenue *in British India* or subject to a local rate assessed and collected by officers of Government as such;

(*b*) any income derived from *such land by*—

(*i*) agriculture, or

(*ii*) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market, or

(*iii*) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of the produce raised or received by him, when he does not keep a shop or stall for the sale of such produce;

(*c*) *any income derived from* any building owned and occupied by the receiver of the rent or revenue of any such land, or occupied by the cultivator, or the receiver of rent-in-kind, of any land with respect to which, or the produce of which, any operation mentioned in sub-clauses (*ii*) and (*iii*) *of clause* (*b*) is carried on,

Provided that the building is on or in the immediate vicinity of the land, and is a building which the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of the rent-in-kind by reason of his connection with the land, requires as a dwelling-house, or as a store-house, or other out-building;

(*2*) "assessee" means a person by whom income-tax is payable;

(*3*) "Assistant Commissioner" means a person appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax under section 5;

(*4*) "business" includes any trade, commerce, or manufacture or any adventure or concern in the nature of trade, commerce or manufacture;

(*5*) "Commissioner" means a person appointed to be a Commissioner of Income-tax under section 5;

(*6*) "company" means a company as defined in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or of Royal Charter or Letters Patent, or of an Act of the Legislature of a British possession, and includes any foreign association carrying on business in British India whether incorporated or not, and whether its principal place of business is situate in British India or not, which the *Board of Inland Revenue* may, by general or special order, declare to be a company for the purposes of this Act; VII of 1913.

(*7*) "*Income-tax Officer*" means a person appointed to be an *Income-tax Officer* under section 5;

(*8*) "Magistrate" means a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, or a Magistrate of the second class specially empowered by the Local Government to try offences against this Act;

(*9*) "*person*" *includes a Hindu undivided family*;

(*10*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*11*) "previous year" means—

(*a*) the twelve months ending on the 31st day of March next preceding the year for which the assessment is to be made, or, if the accounts of the assessee have been made up *to a date* within the said twelve months in respect of a year ending on any date other than the said 31st day of March, then at the option of the assessee the year ending on the day *to* which his accounts have so been made up:

Provided that, if this option has once been exercised by the assessee, it shall not again be exercised so as to vary the meaning of the expression "previous year" as then applicable to such assessee except with the consent of the *Income-tax Officer* and upon such conditions as he may think fit; or

(b) in the case of any person, business or company or class of person, business or company, such period as may be determined by the *Board of Inland Revenue* or by such authority as the *Board* may authorise in this behalf;

(12) "principal officer," used with reference to a local authority or a company or any other public body or association, means—

(a) the secretary, treasurer, manager or agent of the authority, company, body or association, or

(b) any person connected with the authority, company, body or association upon whom the *Income-tax Officer* has served a notice of his intention of treating him as the principal officer thereof;

XLV of 1860. (13) *"public servant" has the same meaning as in the Indian Penal Code;*

(14) *"registered firm" means a firm constituted under a registered instrument of partnership specifying the individual shares of the partners;*

(15) "total income" means total *amount of* income, *profits and gains* from all sources to which this Act applies computed in the manner laid down in section 16; *and*

(16) *"unregistered firm" means a firm which is not a registered firm.*

CHAPTER I.

CHARGE OF INCOME-TAX.

Charge of income-tax.

3. Where any Act of the Indian Legislature enacts that income-tax shall be charged for any year at any rate or rates applicable to the total income of an assessee, tax at that rate or those rates shall be charged for that year in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of, this Act in respect of all income, profits and gains of the previous year *of every individual, company, firm and Hindu undivided family.*

Application of Act.

4. (1) Save as hereinafter provided, this Act shall apply to all income, profits or gains, as described or comprised in section 6, from whatever source derived, accruing, or arising, or received in British India, or deemed under the provisions of this Act to accrue, or arise, or to be received in British India.

(2) Profits *and* gains *of a business* accruing or arising without British India *to a person resident in British India* shall be deemed to be *profits and gains of* the year in which they are received *or brought into British India*, notwithstanding the fact that they did not so accrue or arise in that year, *provided that they are so received or brought in within three years of the end of the year in which they accrued or arose.*

(3) This Act shall not apply to the following classes of income:—

(i) Any income derived from property held under trust or other legal obligation wholly for religious or charitable purposes, and in the case of property so held in part only for such purposes, the income applied, or finally set apart for application, thereto.

(ii) Any income of a religious or charitable institution derived from voluntary contributions and applicable solely to religious or charitable purposes.

(iii) The income of local authorities.

(iv) Interest on securities which are held by, or are the property of, any Provident Fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1897, applies, or any Provident Insurance Society to which the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, is, or, but for an exemption under that Act, would be, applicable. IX of 1897. V of 1912.

(v) Any capital sum received in commutation of the whole or a portion of a pension, or in the nature of consolidated compensation for death or injuries, or in payment of any insurance policy, or as the accumulated balance at the credit of a subscriber to any such Provident Fund.

(vi) Any special allowance, benefit or perquisite specifically granted to meet expenses wholly and necessarily incurred in the performance of the duties of an office or employment of profit.

(vii) Any receipts not being receipts arising from business or the exercise of a profession, vocation or occupation, which are of a casual and non-recurring nature, or are not by way of addition to the remuneration of an employé.

(viii) Agricultural income.

In this sub-section "charitable purpose" includes relief of the poor, education, medical relief, and the advancement of any other object of general public utility.

CHAPTER II.

INCOME-TAX *AUTHORITIES.*

Income-tax *authorities.*

5. (1) There shall be the following classes of Income-tax *authorities* for the purposes of this Act, namely:—

(a) *a Board of Inland Revenue,*

(b) Commissioners of Income-tax,

(c) Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, and

(d) *Income-tax Officers.*

(2) *The Board of Inland Revenue shall consist of one or more persons appointed by the Governor General in Council.*

(3) There shall be a Commissioner of Income-tax for each province who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council after consideration of any recommendation made by the Local Government in this behalf.

(4) Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax and *Income-tax Officers* shall, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, be appointed by the Commissioner of Income-tax by order in writing. *They* shall perform their functions *in respect of such classes of persons and such classes of income and in respect of such areas as the Commissioner of Income-tax may direct. The Commissioner may, by general or special order in writing, direct that the powers conferred*

on the Income-tax Officer and the Assistant Commissioner by or under this Act shall, in respect of any specified case or class of cases, be exercised by the Assistant Commissioner and the Commissioner, respectively, and for the purposes of any case in respect of which such order applies references in this Act or in any rules made hereunder to the Income-tax Officer and the Assistant Commissioner shall be deemed to be references to the Assistant Commissioner and the Commissioner, respectively.

(5) The *Board of Inland Revenue* may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint Commissioners of Income-tax, Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax and *Income-tax Officers* to perform such functions in respect of such classes of persons or such classes of income, and for such area, as may be specified in the notification, and thereupon the functions so specified shall cease, within the specified area, to be performed, in respect of the specified classes of persons or classes of income, by the *authorities* appointed under sub-sections (3) and (4).

(6) Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax and *Income-tax Officers* appointed under sub-section (4) shall, for the purposes of this Act, be subordinate to the Commissioner of Income-tax appointed under sub-section (3) for the province in which they perform their functions.

CHAPTER III.

TAXABLE INCOME.

Heads of income chargeable to income-tax.

6. Save as otherwise provided by this Act, the following heads of income, profits and gains shall be chargeable to income-tax in the manner hereinafter appearing, namely:—

(i) Salaries.

(ii) Interest on securities.

(iii) Property.

(iv) Business.

(v) Professional earnings.

(vi) Other sources.

Salaries.

7. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Salaries" in respect of any salary or wages, any annuity, pension or gratuity, and any fees, commissions, perquisites or profits received by him in lieu of, or in addition to, any salary or wages, which are paid by or on behalf of Government, a local authority, a company, or any other public body or association, or by or on behalf of any private employer:

Provided that the tax shall not be payable in respect of any sum deducted under the authority of Government from the salary of any individual for the purpose of securing to him a deferred annuity or of making provision for his wife or children, provided that the sum so deducted shall not exceed one-sixth of the salary.

(2) Any income which would be chargeable under this head if paid in British India shall be deemed to be so chargeable if paid to a British subject or any servant of His Majesty in any part of India by Government or by a local authority established by the Governor General in Council.

Interest on securities.

8. The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Interest on securities" in respect of the interest receivable by him on any security of the Government of India or of a Local Government, or on debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or a company:

Provided that no *income*-tax shall be payable on the interest receivable on any security of the Government of India issued or declared to be income-tax free:

Provided, further, that the income-tax payable on the interest receivable on any security of a Local Government issued income-tax free shall be payable by that Local Government.

Property.

9. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Property" in respect of the *bonâ fide* annual value of *property consisting of* any buildings or lands *appurtenant thereto* of which he is the owner, other than such portions of such *property* as he may occupy for the purposes of his business, subject to the following allowances, namely:—

(i) where the property is in the occupation of the owner, or where it is let to a tenant and the owner has undertaken to bear the cost of repairs, a sum equal to one-sixth of such value;

(ii) where the property is in the occupation of a tenant who has undertaken to bear the cost of repairs, the difference between such value and the rent paid by the tenant up to but not exceeding one-sixth of such value;

(iii) the amount of any annual premium paid to insure the property against risk of damage or destruction;

(iv) where the property is subject to a mortgage or charge or to a ground rent, the amount of any interest on such mortgage or charge or of any such ground rent;

(v) any sums paid on account of land-revenue in respect of the property;

(vi) in respect of collection charges, a sum not exceeding the prescribed maximum;

(vii) in respect of vacancies, such sum as the *Income-tax Officer* may determine having regard to the circumstances of the case:

Provided that the aggregate of the allowances made under this sub-section shall in no case exceed the annual value.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the expression "annual value" shall be deemed to mean the sum for which the property might reasonably be expected to let from year to year:

Provided that, where the property is in the occupation of the owner for the purposes of his own residence, such sum shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed not to exceed ten per cent. of the *total* income of the owner.

Business.

10. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Business" in respect of the profits or gains of any business carried on by him.

(2) Such profits or gains shall be computed after making the following allowances, namely:—

(i) any rent paid for the premises in which such business is carried on, provided that, when any substantial part of the premises is used as a dwelling-house by the assessee, the allowance under this clause shall be such sum as the *Income-tax Officer* may determine having regard to the proportional part so used;

(ii) in respect of repairs, where the assessee is the tenant only of the premises, and has undertaken to bear the cost of such repairs, the amount paid on account thereof, provided that, if any substantial part of the premises is used by the assessee as a dwelling-house, a proportional part only of such amount shall be allowed;

(iii) in respect of capital borrowed for the purposes of the business, where the payment of interest thereon is not in any way dependent on the earning of profits, the amount of the interest paid;

(iv) in respect of insurance against risk of damage or destruction of buildings, machinery, plant, furniture, stocks or stores, used for the purposes of the business, the amount of any premium paid;

(v) in respect of current repairs to such buildings, machinery, plant, *or furniture*, the amount paid on account thereof;

(vi) in respect of depreciation of such buildings, machinery, plant, *or furniture* being the property of the assessee, a sum equivalent to such percentage on the original cost thereof to the assessee as may in any case or class of cases be prescribed:

Provided that—

(a) the prescribed particulars have been duly furnished;

(b) where full effect cannot be given to any such allowance in any year owing to there being no profits or gains chargeable for that year, or owing to the profits or gains chargeable being less than the allowance, the allowance or part of the allowance to which effect has not been given, as the case may be, shall be added to the amount of the allowance for depreciation for the following year and deemed to be part of that allowance, or, if there is no such allowance for that year, be deemed to be the allowance for that year, and so on for succeeding years; and

(c) the aggregate of *all such* allowances made under this Act or any Act repealed hereby, *or under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886*, shall, in no case, exceed the original cost to the assessee of the buildings, machinery, plant, *or furniture*, as the case may be; II of 1886.

(vii) in respect of any machinery or plant which, *in consequence of its having become obsolete*, has been sold or discarded, the difference between the original cost to the assessee of the machinery or plant as reduced by the aggregate of the allowances made in respect of depreciation under clause (vi), *or any Act repealed hereby, or the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886*, and the amount for which the machinery or plant is actually sold, or its scrap value; II of 1886.

(viii) any sums paid on account of land-revenue, local rates or municipal taxes in respect of such part of the premises as is used for the purposes of the business;

(ix) any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) incurred solely for the purpose of earning such profits or gains.

(3) In sub-section (2) the word "paid" means actually paid or incurred according to the method of accounting upon the basis of which the profits or gains are computed under this section.

11. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Professional earnings" in respect of the profits or gains of any profession, or vocation, followed by him.

Professional earnings.

(2) Such profits or gains shall be computed after making allowance for any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) incurred solely for the purposes of such profession or vocation, provided that no allowance shall be made on account of any personal expenses of the assessee.

(3) Professional fees paid in any part of India to a person ordinarily resident in British India shall be deemed to be profits or gains chargeable under this head.

12. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Other sources" in respect of income, profits and gains of every kind and from every source to which this Act applies (if not included under any of the preceding heads).

Other sources.

(2) Such income, profits and gains shall be computed after making allowance for any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) incurred solely for the purpose of making or earning such income, profits or gains, provided that no allowance shall be made on account of any personal expenses of the assessee.

13. Income, profits and gains shall be computed for the purposes of sections 10, 11 and 12, in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed by the assessee:

Method of accounting.

Provided that, if no method of accounting has been regularly employed, or if the method employed is such that, in the opinion of the *Income-tax Officer*, the income, profits and gains cannot properly be deduced therefrom, then the computation shall be made upon such basis and in such manner as the *Income-tax Officer* may determine.

14. (1) The tax shall not be payable by an assessee in respect of any sum which he receives as a member of a Hindu undivided family.

Exemptions of a general nature.

(2) *The tax shall not be payable by an assessee in respect of*—

(a) any sum which he receives by way of dividend as a *shareholder in* a company *where the profits or gains of the company have been assessed to income-tax*; or

(b) *such an amount* of the profits or gains of any firm *which have been assessed to income-tax as is proportionate to his share in the firm.*

Exemption in the case of life insurances.

15. (1) The tax shall not be payable by an assessee in respect of any sums paid by him to effect an insurance on his own life or on the life of his wife, or in respect of a contract for a deferred annuity on his own life or on the life of his wife, or as a contribution to any Provident Fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1897, applies, or to any Provident Fund which complies with the provisions of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, or has been exempted from the provisions of that Act.

IX of 1897.

V of 1912.

(2) *Where the assessee is a Hindu undivided family, there shall be exempted under sub-section (1) any sums paid to effect an insurance on the life of any adult male member of the family or of the wife of any such member.*

(3) The aggregate of any sums exempted *under this section* shall not, together with any sums exempted under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 7, exceed one-sixth of the total income of the assessee.

Exemptions and exclusions in determining the total income.

16. (1) In computing the total income of an assessee sums exempted under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 7, the provisos to section 8, *sub-section* (2) *of* section 14 and section 15, shall be *included.*

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), *any* sum mentioned in clause (a) of *sub-section* (2) *of* section 14 shall be increased by the amount of income-tax payable by the company in respect of the dividend received.

Reduction of tax when margin above a certain limit is small.

17. Where owing to the fact that the total income of any *assessee* has reached or exceeded a certain limit, he is liable to pay income-tax or to pay income-tax at a higher rate, the amount of income-tax payable by him shall, where necessary, be reduced so as not to exceed the aggregate of the following amounts, namely :—

(a) the amount which would have been payable if his total income had been a sum less by one rupee than that limit, and

(b) the amount by which his total income exceeds that sum.

CHAPTER IV.

DEDUCTIONS AND ASSESSMENT.

Payment by deduction at source.

18. (1) Income-tax shall, unless otherwise prescribed in the case of any security of the Government of India, be leviable in advance by deduction at the time of payment in respect of income chargeable under the following heads :—

(i) "Salaries"; and

(ii) "Interest on securities."

(2) Any person *responsible for* paying any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" shall, at the time of payment, deduct income-tax on the amount payable at the rate applicable to *the estimated* income of the assessee *under this head* :

Provided that such person may, *at the time of making any deduction, increase or reduce the amount to be deducted under this sub-section for the purpose of adjusting any excess or deficiency arising out of any previous deduction or failure to deduct.*

(3) The person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head "Interest on securities" shall, at the time of payment, deduct income-tax on the amount of the interest payable at the maximum rate.

(4) All sums deducted in accordance with the provisions of this section shall, for the purpose of computing the income of an assessee, be deemed to be income received.

(5) Any deduction made in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be treated as a payment of income-tax on behalf of the person from whose *income* the deduction was made, or of the owner of the security, as the case may be, and credit shall be given to him therefor in the assessment, if any, made for the following year under this Act :

Provided that, if such person or such owner obtains, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a refund of any portion of the tax so deducted, no credit shall be given for the amount of such refund.

(6) All sums deducted in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be paid within the prescribed time by the person making the deduction to the credit of the Government of India, or as the *Board of Inland Revenue* directs.

(7) If any such person does not deduct and pay the tax as required by this section, he shall, without prejudice to any other consequences which he may incur, be deemed to be personally in default in respect of the tax.

(8) The power to *levy by* deduction under this section shall be without prejudice to any other mode of recovery.

(9) Every person deducting income-tax in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) shall, at the time of payment of interest, furnish to the person to whom the interest is *paid* a certificate to the effect that income-tax has been deducted, and specifying the amount so deducted, the rate at which the tax has been deducted, and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

Payment in other cases.

19. In the case of income chargeable under any other head than those mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 18, *and in any case where income-tax has not been deducted in accordance with the provisions of that section,* the tax shall be payable by the assessee direct.

Certificate by company to shareholders receiving dividends.

20. The principal officer of every company shall, at the time of distribution of dividends, furnish to every person receiving a dividend a certificate to the effect that the company has paid or will pay income-tax on the profits which are being distributed, and specifying such other particulars as may be prescribed.

21. The prescribed person in the case of every Government office, and the principal officer *or the prescribed person in the case* of every local authority, company *or* other public body or association, and every private employer shall prepare, and, within *thirty* days from the 31st day of March in each year, deliver or cause to be delivered to the *Income-tax Officer* in the prescribed form, a return in writing showing—

Annual return.

(*a*) the name and, so far as it is known, the address, of every person who was receiving on the said 31st day of March, or has received during the year ending on that date, from the authority, company, body, association or private employer, as the case may be, any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" of such amount as may be prescribed;

(*b*) the amount of the income so received by each such person, and the time or times at which the same was paid;

(*c*) the amount deducted in respect of income-tax from *the income of* each such person.

22. (*1*) The principal officer of every company shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of June in each year, *furnish* to the *Income-tax Officer* a return, in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner, of the total income of the company during the previous year:

Return by assessees.

Provided that the *Income-tax Officer* may, in his discretion, extend the date for the delivery of the return in the case of any company or class of companies.

(*2*) In the case of any person other than a company whose total income is, in the *Income-tax Officer's* opinion, of such an amount as to render such person liable to income-tax, the *Income-tax Officer* shall serve a notice upon him requiring him to furnish, within such period, not being less than thirty days as may be specified in the notice, a return in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner setting forth (along with such other particulars as may be provided for in the notice) his total income during the previous year.

(*3*) *If any person has not furnished a return within the time allowed by or under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), or having furnished a return under either of those sub-sections discovers any omission or wrong statement therein, he may furnish a return or a revised return, as the case may be, at any time before the assessment is made, and any return so made shall be deemed to be a return made in due time under this section.*

(*4*) The *Income-tax Officer* may serve *on the principal officer of any company or on any person upon whom a notice has been served under sub-section (2)* a notice requiring him, on a date to be therein specified, to produce or cause to be produced such accounts or documents as the *Income-tax Officer* may require:

Provided that the Income-tax Officer shall not require the production of any accounts relating to a period more than three years prior to the previous year.

23. (*1*) If the *Income-tax Officer* is satisfied that a return made under section 22 is correct and complete, he shall assess the total income of the assessee, and shall determine the sum payable by him on the basis of such return.

Assessment.

(*2*) If the *Income-tax Officer* has reason to believe that a return made under section 22 is incorrect or incomplete, he shall serve on the person who made the return a notice requiring him, on a date to be therein specified, either to attend at the *Income-tax Officer's* office or to produce, or to cause to be there produced, any evidence on which *such person* may rely in support of the return.

(*3*) On the day specified in the notice issued under sub-section (*2*), or as soon afterwards as may be, the *Income-tax Officer* after hearing such evidence as *such person* may produce and such other evidence as the *Income-tax Officer* may require, shall, by an order in writing, assess the total income of the assessee, and determine the sum payable by *him* on the basis of such assessment.

(*4*) If the principal officer of any company or any other person fails to make a return under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) of section 22, as the case may be, or fails to comply with all the terms of a notice issued under sub-section (*4*) of the same section or, having made a return, fails to comply with all the terms of a notice issued under sub-section (*2*) of this section, the *Income-tax Officer* shall make the assessment to the best of his judgment.

24. (*1*) Where any assessee sustains a loss in any year under any of the heads mentioned in section 6, he shall be entitled to have the amount of the loss set off against his income, profits or gains under any other head *in that year*.

Set off of loss in computing aggregate income.

(*2*) *Where the assessee is a registered firm and the loss sustained cannot wholly be set off under sub-section (1), any member of such firm shall be entitled to have set off against his own personal income, profits or gains, if any, in the year in which the loss was sustained, such amount of the loss not already set off as is proportionate to his share in the firm.*

25. (*1*) Where any business, profession or vocation *commenced after the 31st day of March, 1922,* is discontinued in any year, an assessment may be made in that year on the basis of the income, profits or gains of *the period between the end of the previous year and the date of such discontinuance* in addition to the assessment, if any, made on the basis of the income, profits or gains of the previous year.

Assessment in case of discontinued business.

(*2*) Any person discontinuing any *such* business, profession or vocation shall give to the *Income-tax Officer notice of such discontinuance within* fifteen days *thereof*, and, where any person fails to give the notice required by this sub-section, the *Income-tax Officer* may direct that a sum shall be recovered from him by way of penalty *not exceeding* the amount of tax subsequently assessed on him in respect of any income, profits or gains of the business, profession or vocation up to the date of its discontinuance.

(3) *Where any business, profession or vocation which was in existence at the commencement of this Act, and on which tax was at any time charged under the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, is discontinued, no tax shall be payable in respect of the income, profits and gains of the period between the end of the previous year and the date of such discontinuance, and the assessee may further claim that the income, profits and gains of the previous year shall be deemed to have been the income, profits and gains of the said period. Where any such claim is made, an assessment shall be made on the basis of the income, profits and gains of the said period, and if an amount of tax has already been paid in respect of the income, profits and gains of the previous year exceeding the amount payable on the basis of such assessment, a refund shall be given of the difference.* VII of 1918.

(4) *Where an assessment is to be made under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), the Income-tax Officer may serve on the person whose income, profits and gains are to be assessed, or, in the case of a firm, on any person who was a member of such firm at the time of its discontinuance, or, in the case of a company, on the principal officer thereof, a notice containing all or any of the requirements which may be included in a notice under sub-section (2) of section 22, and the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly as if the notice were a notice issued under that sub-section.*

Change in ownership of business.

26. *Where* any change *occurs* in the constitution of a firm or where any person has succeeded to any business, profession or vocation, the assessment shall be made on the firm as constituted, or on the person engaged in the business, profession or vocation, as the case may be, at the time of the making of the assessment.

Cancellation of assessment when cause is shown.

27. Where an assessee or, in the case of a company, the principal officer thereof, within one month from the service of a notice of demand issued *as hereinafter provided*, satisfies the *Income-tax Officer* that he was prevented by sufficient cause from making the return required by section 22, or that he did not receive the notice issued under sub-section (4) of section 22 or sub-section (2) of section 23, or that he had not a reasonable opportunity to comply, or was prevented by sufficient cause from complying, with the terms of the last-mentioned notices, the *Income-tax Officer shall* cancel the assessment and proceed to make a fresh assessment in accordance with the provisions of section 23.

Penalty for concealment of income.

28. (1) If the *Income-tax Officer*, the Assistant Commissioner *or the Commissioner* in *the course of any proceedings* under this *Act*, is satisfied that *an* assessee has concealed the particulars of his income, or has deliberately furnished inaccurate particulars of such income, and has thereby returned it below its real amount, *he* may direct that the assessee shall, in addition to the income-tax payable by him, pay by way of penalty a sum *not exceeding* the amount of income-tax which would have been avoided if the income so returned by the assessee had been accepted as the correct income:

Provided that no such order shall be made, unless the assessee has been heard, or has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard:

Provided, further, that no prosecution for an offence against this Act shall be instituted in respect of the same facts on which a penalty has been imposed under this section.

(2) *An Assistant Commissioner or a Commissioner who has made an order under sub-section (1) shall forthwith send a copy of the same to the Income-tax Officer.*

Notice of demand.

29. When the *Income-tax Officer* has determined a sum to be payable by an assessee under section 23, *or when an order has been passed under section 28 for the payment of a penalty*, the *Income-tax Officer* shall serve on the assessee a notice of demand in the prescribed form specifying the sum so payable.

Appeal against assessment under this Act.

30. (1) Any assessee objecting to the amount or rate at which he is assessed under section 23 or section 27, or denying his liability to be assessed under this Act, *or objecting to a refusal of an Income-tax Officer to make a fresh assessment under section 27 or to any order against him under sub-section (2) of section 25 or section 28 made by an Income-tax Officer*, may *appeal* to the Assistant Commissioner against *the* assessment *or against such refusal or order*:

Provided that no *appeal shall lie* in respect of an assessment made under sub-section (4) of section 23, or under that sub-section read with section 27.

(2) The *appeal* shall ordinarily be presented within thirty days of receipt of the notice of demand relating to the assessment *or penalty* objected to *or of the date of the refusal to make a fresh assessment under section 27, as the case may be*; but the Assistant Commissioner may *admit an appeal* after the expiration of the period if he is satisfied that the *appellant* had sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period.

(3) The *appeal* shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.

Hearing of appeal.

31. (1) *The Assistant Commissioner shall fix a day and place for the hearing of the appeal, and may from time to time adjourn the hearing.*

(2) *The Assistant Commissioner may, before disposing of any appeal, make such further inquiry as he thinks fit, or cause further inquiry to be made by the Income-tax Officer.*

(3) *In disposing of an appeal the Assistant Commissioner may, in the case of an order of assessment,—*

(a) *confirm, reduce, enhance or annul the assessment, or*

(b) *set aside the assessment and direct the Income-tax Officer to make a fresh assessment after making such further inquiry as the Income-tax Officer thinks fit or the Assistant Commissioner may direct, and the Income-tax Officer shall thereupon proceed to make such fresh assessment,*

or, in the case of an order under sub-section (2) of section 25 or section 28,

(c) *confirm, cancel or vary such order :*

Provided that the Assistant Commissioner shall not enhance an assessment unless the appellant has had a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against such enhancement.

Appeals against orders of Assistant Commissioner.

32. (1) *Any assessee objecting to an order passed by an Assistant Commissioner under section 28 or to an order enhancing his assessment under sub-section (3) of section 31 may appeal to the Commissioner within thirty days of the making of such order.*

(2) *The appeal shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.*

(3) *In disposing of the appeal the Commissioner may pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit.*

Power of review.

33. (1) The Commissioner may of his own motion call for the record of any proceeding *under this Act* which has been taken by any *authority* subordinate to him *or by himself when exercising the powers of an Assistant Commissioner under sub-section (4) of section 5.*

(2) On receipt of the record *the Commissioner may* make such inquiry *or cause such inquiry to be made* and, *subject to the provisions of this Act, may* pass such orders thereon, as he thinks fit:

Provided that he shall not pass any order *prejudicial to* an assessee without hearing him or giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Income escaping assessment.

34. If for any reason income, *profits or gains* chargeable *to income-tax* has escaped assessment in any year, or has been assessed at too low a rate, the *Income-tax Officer* may, at any time within one year of the end of that year, serve on the person liable to pay tax on such income, *profits or gains*, or, in the case of a company, on the principal officer thereof, a notice containing all or any of the requirements which may be included in a notice under sub-section (2) of section 22, and may proceed to assess or re-assess such income, *profits or gains*, and the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly as if the notice were a notice issued under that sub-section :

Provided that the tax shall be charged at the rate at which it would have been charged had the income, profits or gains not escaped assessment or full assessment, as the case may be.

Rectification of mistake.

35. (1) The *Income-tax Officer* may, at any time within *one* year from the date of any demand made upon an assessee, on his own motion rectify any mistake apparent from the record of the assessment, and shall within the like period rectify any such mistake which has been brought to his notice by such assessee :

Provided that no such rectification shall be made, having the effect of enhancing an assessment unless the *Income-tax Officer* has given notice to the assessee of his intention so to do and has allowed him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(2) Where any such rectification has the effect of reducing the assessment, the *Income-tax Officer* shall make *any* refund *which may be due* to such assessee.

(3) Where any such rectification has the effect of enhancing the assessment, the *Income-tax Officer* shall serve on the assessee a notice of demand in the prescribed form specifying the sum payable, and such notice of demand shall be deemed to be issued under section 29, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.

Tax to be calculated to nearest anna.

36. In the determination of the amount of tax or of a refund payable under this Act, fractions of an anna less than six pies shall be disregarded, and fractions of an anna equal to or exceeding six pies shall be regarded as one anna.

Power to take evidence on oath, etc.

37. The *Income-tax Officer*, Assistant Commissioner *and Commissioner* shall, for the purposes of this Chapter, have the same powers as are vested in a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely :— V of 1908.

(a) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath or affirmation;

(b) compelling the production of documents; and

(c) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses;

and any proceeding before an *Income-tax Officer*, Assistant Commissioner *or Commissioner* under this Chapter shall be deemed to be a "judicial proceeding" within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Power to call for information.

38. The *Income-tax Officer* or Assistant Commissioner may, for the purposes of this Act,—

(1) require any firm, or Hindu undivided family to furnish him with a return of *the members of* the firm, or *of the manager or* adult male members of the family, as the case may be, and of their addresses;

(2) require any person whom he has reason to believe to be a trustee, guardian, or agent, to furnish him with a return of the names of the persons for or of whom he is trustee, guardian, or agent, and of their addresses.

Power to inspect the register of members of any company.

39. The *Income-tax Officer* or Assistant Commissioner, or any person authorised in writing in this behalf by the *Income-tax Officer* or Assistant Commissioner, may inspect and, if necessary, take copies, or cause copies to be taken, of *any* register of *the* members, *debenture-holders or mortgagees* of any company or of any entry in such register.

CHAPTER V.

LIABILITY IN SPECIAL CASES.

Guardians, trustees and agents.

40. In the case of any guardian, trustee or agent of any person being a minor, lunatic or idiot or residing out of British India (all of which persons

are hereinafter in this section included in the term "beneficiary) being in receipt on behalf of such beneficiary of any income, *profits or gains* chargeable under this Act, the tax shall be levied upon and recoverable from such guardian, trustee or agent, as the case may be, in like manner and to the same amount as it would be leviable upon and recoverable from any such beneficiary if of full age, sound mind, or resident in British India, and in direct receipt of such income, *profits or gains* and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.

Courts of Wards, etc.

41. In the case of income, *profits or gains* chargeable under this Act which *are* received by the Courts of Wards, the Administrators-General, the Official Trustees or by any receiver or manager (including any person whatever his designation who in fact manages property on behalf of another) appointed by or under any order of a Court, the tax shall be levied upon and recoverable from such Court of Wards, Administrator-General, Official Trustee, receiver or manager in the like manner and to the same amount as it would be leviable upon and recoverable from any person on whose behalf such income, *profits or gains are* received, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.

Non-residents.

42. (*1*) In the case of any person residing out of British India, all profits or gains accruing or arising to such person, whether directly or indirectly, through or from any business connection or property in British India, shall be deemed to be income accruing or arising within British India, and shall be chargeable to income-tax in the name of the agent of any such person, and such agent shall be deemed to be, for all the purposes of this Act, the assessee in respect of such income-tax :

Provided that any arrears of tax may be recovered also in accordance with the provisions of this Act from any assets of the non-resident person which are, or may at any time come, within British India.

(*2*) Where a person not resident in British India, and not being a British subject or a firm or company constituted within His Majesty's dominions or a branch thereof, carries on business with a person resident in British India, and it appears to the *Income-tax Officer* or the Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, that owing to the close connection between the resident and the non-resident person and to the substantial control exercised by the non-resident over the resident, the course of business between those persons is so arranged, that the business done by the resident in pursuance of his connection with the non-resident produces to the resident either no profits or less than the ordinary profits which might be expected to arise in that business, the profits derived therefrom or which may reasonably be deemed to have been derived therefrom, shall be chargeable to income-tax in the name of the resident person who shall be deemed to be, for all the purposes of this Act, the assessee in respect of such income-tax.

Agent to include persons treated as such.

43. Any person employed by or on behalf of a person residing out of British India, or having any business connection with such person, *or through whom such person is in the receipt of any income, profits or gains* upon whom the *Income-tax Officer* has caused a notice to be served of his intention of treating him as the agent of the non-resident person shall, for *all* the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be such agent :

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be the agent of a non-resident person, unless he has had an opportunity of being heard by the *Income-tax Officer* as to his liability.

Liability in case of a discontinued firm or partnership.

***44.** Where any business, profession or vocation carried on by a firm has been discontinued, every person who was at the time of such discontinuance a member of such firm shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount of the tax payable in respect of the income, profits and gains of the firm.*

CHAPTER VI.

RECOVERY OF TAX AND PENALTIES.

Tax when payable.

45. The amount of income-tax specified as payable in a notice of demand under section *29* or an order under section 31 or section 33, shall be paid within the time, at the place and to the person mentioned in the notice or order, or if a time is not so mentioned, then on or before the first day of the second month following the date of the *service of the* notice or order, and any assessee failing so to pay shall be deemed to be in default, provided that, when an assessee has presented *an appeal* under section 30, the *Income-tax Officer* may in his discretion treat the assessee as not being in default as long as such *appeal* is undisposed of.

Mode and time of recovery.

46. (*1*) When an assessee is in default in making a payment of income-tax, the *Income-tax Officer* may in his discretion direct that, in addition to the amount of the arrears, a sum not exceeding that amount shall be recovered from the assessee by way of penalty.

(*2*) The *Income-tax Officer* may forward to the Collector a certificate under his signature specifying the amount of arrears due from an assessee, and the Collector, on receipt of such certificate, shall proceed to recover from such assessee the amount specified therein as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

(*3*) In any area, with respect to which the Commissioner has directed that any arrears may be recovered by any process enforceable for the recovery of an arrear of any municipal tax or local rate imposed under any enactment for the time being in force in any part of the province, the *Income-tax Officer* may proceed to recover the amount due by such process.

(*4*) The Commissioner may direct by what authority any powers or duties incident under any such enactment as aforesaid to the enforcement of any process for the recovery of a municipal tax or local rate shall be exercised or performed when that process is employed under sub-section (*3*).

(5) If any assessee is in receipt of any income chargeable under the head "Salaries," the *Income-tax Officer* may require any person paying the same to deduct from any payment subsequent to the date of such requisition any arrears due from such assessee, and such person shall comply with any such requisition, and shall pay the sums so deducted to the credit of the Government of India, or as the *Board of Inland Revenue directs*.

(6) The Local Government may direct, with respect to any specified area, that income-tax shall be recovered therein, with, and as an addition to, any municipal tax or local rate by the same person and in the same manner as the municipal tax or local rate is recovered.

(7) Save in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 42, no proceedings for the recovery of any sum payable under this Act shall be commenced after the expiration of one year from the last day of the year in which any demand is made under this Act.

Recovery of penalties.

47. Any sum imposed by way of penalty under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 25, section 28 or sub-section (1) of section 46, shall be recoverable in the manner provided in this Chapter for the recovery of arrear of tax.

CHAPTER VII.

REFUNDS.

Refunds.

48. (1) If a shareholder in a company who has received any dividend therefrom satisfies the *Income-tax Officer* that the rate of income-tax *applicable to the profits or gains of the company at the time of the declaration* of such dividend is greater than the rate applicable to his total income of the year in which such dividend was *declared*, he shall, *on production of the certificate received by him under the provisions of section 20*, be entitled to a refund on the amount of such dividend (including the amount of the tax *thereon*) calculated at the difference between those rates.

(2) If a *member of a registered firm* satisfies the *Income-tax Officer* that the rate of income-tax applicable to his total income of the previous year was less than the rate at which *income-tax has been levied on* the profits *or gains* of the firm *of that year*, he shall be entitled to a refund on his share of those profits *or gains* calculated at the difference between those rates.

(3) If the owner of a security from the interest on which, or any person from whose salary, income-tax has been deducted in accordance with the provisions of section 18 satisfies the *Income-tax Officer* that the rate of income-tax applicable to his total income of the previous year was less than the rate at which income-tax has been charged in making such deduction *in that year*, he shall be entitled to a refund on the amount of interest or salary from which such deduction has been made calculated at the difference between those rates.

Relief in respect of United Kingdom income-tax.

49. (1) If any person who has paid Indian income-tax for any year on any part of his income proves to the satisfaction of the *Income-tax Officer* that he has paid United Kingdom income-tax for that year in respect of the same part of his income, and that the rate at which he was entitled to, and has obtained, relief under the provisions of section 27 of the Finance Act, 1920, is less than the Indian rate of tax charged in respect of that part of his income, he shall be entitled to a refund of a sum calculated on that part of his income at a rate equal to the difference between the Indian rate of tax and the rate at which he was entitled to and obtained relief under that section: 10 & 11 Geo. V, Ch. 18.

Provided that the rate at which the refund is to be given shall not exceed one-half of the Indian rate of tax.

(2) In sub-section (1)—

(a) the expression "Indian income-tax" means income-tax and super-tax charged in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(b) the expression "Indian rate of tax" means the amount of the Indian income-tax divided by the income on which it was charged;

(c) the expression "United Kingdom income-tax" means income-tax and super-tax chargeable in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Acts.

Limitation of claims for refund.

50. No claim to any refund *of income-tax* under this Chapter shall be allowed, unless it is made within *one* year from the last day of the year *in which the tax was recovered*.

CHAPTER VIII.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Failure to make payments or deliver returns or statements or allow inspection.

51. If a person fails without reasonable cause or excuse—

(a) to deduct and pay any tax as required by section 18 or under sub-section (5) of section 46;

(b) to furnish a certificate required by sub-section (9) of section 18 or by section 20 to be furnished;

(c) to *furnish* in due time any of the returns mentioned in section 21, section 22, or section 38;

(d) to produce, or cause to be produced, on or before the date mentioned in any notice under sub-section (4) of section 22, such accounts and documents as are referred to in the notice;

(e) to grant inspection or allow copies to be taken in accordance with the provisions of section 39,

he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the default continues.

False statement in declaration.

52. If a person makes a statement in a verification mentioned in section 22, or sub-section (3) of section 30, *or sub-section (2) of section 32* which is false, and which he either knows or

believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, he shall be deemed to have committed the offence described in section 177 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

53. (*1*) A person shall not be proceeded against for an offence under section 51 or section 52 except at the instance of the Assistant Commissioner.

Prosecution to be at instance of Assistant Commissioner.

(*2*) The Assistant Commissioner may stay any such proceeding or compound any such offence.

54. (*1*) All particulars contained in any statement made, return furnished or accounts or documents produced under the provisions of this Act, or in any evidence given, or affidavit or deposition made, in the course of any proceedings under this Act other than proceedings under this Chapter, or in any record of any assessment proceeding, *or any proceeding relating to the recovery of a demand*, prepared for the purposes of this Act, shall be treated as confidential, and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no Court shall, save as provided in this Act, be entitled to require any public servant to produce before it any such return, accounts, documents or record or any part of any such record, or to give evidence before it in respect thereof.

Disclosure of information by a public servant.

I of 1872.

(*2*) If a public servant discloses any particulars contained in any such statement, return, accounts, documents, evidence, affidavit, deposition or record, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, and shall also be liable to fine:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the disclosure—

(*a*) of any such particulars for the purposes of a prosecution under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code in respect of any such statement, return, accounts, documents, evidence, affidavit or deposition, or for the purposes of a prosecution under this Act, or

XLV of 1860.

(*b*) of any such particulars to any person acting in the execution of this Act where it is necessary to disclose the same to him for the purposes of this Act, or

(*c*) *of any such particulars occasioned by the lawful employment under this Act of any process for the service of any notice or the recovery of any demand, or*

(*d*) of such facts, to an authorised officer of the United Kingdom, as may be necessary to enable relief to be given under section 27 of the Finance Act, 1920, or a refund to be given under section 49 of this Act:

10 & 11 Geo. V., Ch. 18.

Provided, further, that no prosecution shall be instituted under this section except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPER-TAX.

55. In addition to the income-tax charged for any year, there shall be charged, levied and paid for that year in respect of the total income *of the previous year* of any individual, *unregistered firm*, Hindu undivided family or company, an additional duty of income-tax (in this Act referred to as super-tax) at the rate or rates laid down for that year by Act of the Indian Legislature.

Charge of super-tax.

56. *Subject to the provisions of this Chapter*, the total income of any individual, *unregistered firm*, Hindu undivided family or company shall, *for the purposes of super-tax*, be the total income as assessed for the purposes of income-tax, *and where* an assessment of total income has become final and conclusive for the purposes of income-tax for any year, the assessment shall also be final and conclusive for the purposes of super-tax for the same year.

Total income for purposes of super-tax.

57. (*1*) In the case of any assessee residing out of British India who is a member of a *registered* firm, and whose share of the profits from such firm is liable to super-tax, the remaining members of such firm who are resident in British India shall be jointly and severally liable to pay the super-tax due from the non-resident member *in respect of such share.*

Non-resident partners and shareholders.

(*2*) Where any assessee who is liable to pay super-tax on the amount of the dividends receivable by him from any company is, *to the knowledge of the principal officer of the company*, residing out of British India, the principal officer shall be liable to pay the super-tax due by such non-resident person in respect of the *dividends* received by him from the company, *and shall have power to deduct the amount of such super-tax from the amount payable by the company to such assessee.*

(*3*) Where any person pays any tax under the provisions of this section on account of an assessee who is residing out of British India, credit shall be given therefor in determining the amount of the tax to be payable by any agent of such non-resident assessee under the provisions of sections 42 and 43.

58. (*1*) All the provisions of this Act, except section 3, *the proviso to sub-section* (*1*) *of section 7, the provisos to section 8, sub-section* (*2*) *of section 14, and sections* 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 48 shall apply, so far as may be, to the charge, assessment, collection and recovery of super-tax.

Application of Act to super-tax.

(*2*) Save as provided in section 57, super-tax shall be payable by the assessee direct.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

59. (*1*) The *Board of Inland Revenue* may, *subject to the control of the Governor General in Council*, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act and for the ascertainment and determination of any class of income. Such rules may be made for the whole of British India or for such part thereof as may be specified.

Power to make rules.

(*2*) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) prescribe the manner in which, and the procedure by which, the income,

profits and gains shall be arrived at in the case of—

(*i*) *incomes derived in part from agriculture and in part from business;*

(*ii*) insurance companies;

(*iii*) persons residing out of British India;

(*b*) prescribe the procedure to be followed on applications for refunds;

(*c*) provide for such arrangements with His Majesty's Government as may be necessary to enable the appropriate relief to be granted under section 27 of the Finance Act, 1920, or under section 49 of this Act;

10 & 11 Geo. V., Ch. 18. (*d*) prescribe the year which for the purpose of relief under section 49 is to be taken as corresponding to the year of assessment for the purposes of section 27 of the Finance Act, 1920; and

10 & 11 Geo. V., Ch. 18. (*e*) provide for any matter which by this Act is to be prescribed.

(3) *The power to make rules conferred by this section shall, except on the first occasion of the exercise thereof, be subject to the condition of previous publication.*

(4) Rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power to make exemptions, etc.

60. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make an exemption, reduction in rate or other modification, in respect of income-tax in favour of any class of income, or in regard to the whole or any part of the income of any class of persons.

Appearance by authorised representative.

61. Any assessee, who is entitled or required to attend before any Income-tax *authority* in connection with any proceedings under this Act, may attend either in person or by any person authorised by him in writing in this behalf.

Receipts to be given.

62. *A receipt shall be given for any money paid or recovered under this Act.*

Service of notices.

63. (*1*) A notice or requisition under this Act may be served on the person therein-named either by post or, *as if it were a summons issued by a Court, under* the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

V of 1908.

(*2*) *Any such notice or requisition may, in the case of a firm or a Hindu undivided family, be addressed to any member of the firm or on the manager, or any adult male member of the family.*

Place of assessment.

64. (*1*) Where an assessee carries on business at any place, he shall be assessed *by the Income-tax Officer of the area in which* that place *is situate*, or, where the business is carried on in more places than one, *by the Income-tax Officer of the area in which* his principal place of business *is situate*.

(2) In all other cases, an assessee shall be assessed *by the Income-tax Officer of the area in which* he resides.

(3) Where any question arises under this section as to the place of assessment, such question shall be determined by the Commissioner, or, where the question is between places in more provinces than one, by the Commissioners concerned, or, if they are not in agreement, by the *Board of Inland Revenue*:

Provided that, before any such question is determined, the assessee shall have had an opportunity of representing his views.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, every *Income-tax Officer* shall have all the powers conferred by or under this Act on an *Income-tax Officer* in respect of any income, profits or gains accruing, or arising or received within the area for which he is appointed.

Indemnity.

65. Every person deducting, retaining or paying any tax in pursuance of this Act in respect of income belonging to another person is hereby indemnified for the deduction, retention or payment thereof.

Statement of case by Commissioner to High Court.

66. (*1*) If, in the course of any assessment under this Act or any proceeding in connection therewith other than a proceeding under Chapter VIII, a question of law arises, the Commissioner may, either on his own motion or on reference from any Income-tax *authority* subordinate to him, draw up a statement of the case and refer it with his own opinion thereon to the High Court.

(2) Within one month of the passing of an order under section *31*, the assessee in respect of whom the order was passed may, by application accompanied by a fee of one hundred rupees, require the Commissioner to refer to the High Court any question of law arising out of such order, and the Commissioner shall, within one month of the receipt of such application, draw up a statement of the case and refer it with his own opinion thereon to the High Court:

Provided that, if, in exercise of his power of review under section 33, the Commissioner decides the question, the assessee may withdraw his application, and if he does so, the fee paid shall be refunded.

(3) *If, on any application being made under sub-section (2), the Commissioner refuses to state the case on the ground that no question of law arises, the assessee may apply to the High Court, and the High Court, if it is not satisfied of the correctness of the Commissioner's decision, may require the Commissioner to state the case and to refer it, and, on receipt of any such requisition, the Commissioner shall state and refer the case accordingly.*

(4) If the High Court is not satisfied that the statements in a case referred under this section are sufficient to enable it to determine the question raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Commissioner by whom it was stated to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf.

(5) The High Court upon the hearing of any such case shall decide the questions of law raised thereby, and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is

founded, and shall send to the Commissioner by whom the case was stated a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, and the Commissioner shall dispose of the case accordingly, or, if the case arose on a reference from any Income-tax *authority* subordinate to him, shall forward a copy of such judgment to such *authority* who shall dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

(6) Where a reference is made to the High Court on the application of an assessee, the costs shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(7) Notwithstanding that a reference has been made under this section to the High Court, income-tax shall be payable in accordance with the assessment made in the case:

Provided that, if the amount of an assessment is reduced as a result of such reference, the amount overpaid shall be refunded with such interest as the Commissioner may allow.

Bar of suits in Civil Court.

67. No suit shall be brought in any Civil Court to set aside or modify any assessment made under this Act, and no prosecution, suit or other proceeding shall lie against any Government officer for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

VII of 1918

Repeals.

68. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof:

Provided that such repeal shall not affect the liability of any person to pay any sum due from him or any existing right of refund under any of the said enactments:

Provided, further, that the provisions of section 19 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, shall apply, so far as may be, to all assessments made under that Act in the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1922, and where an adjustment shall be made under the provisions of section 19 of the said Act, the provisions of this Act *regarding the procedure for the assessment and recovery of income-tax* shall apply as if such adjustment were an assessment made under this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 68.*)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1918.	VII	The Indian Income-tax Act, 1918.	The whole.
1919.	IV	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1919.	The whole.
"	XVIII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1919.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918.
1920.	XVII	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1920.	The whole.
"	XIX	The Super-tax Act, 1920.	The whole.
"	XXXI	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1920.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Super-tax Act, 1920.
"	XLIV	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment No. 2) Act, 1920.	The whole.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th January 1922, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. During the past week weather was dry except in parts of northeast and of northwest India. The disturbance which up to the 11th had caused a spell of wet weather in the central parts of the country and in the region from the Punjab to Bihar, continued to move eastwards and gave local rain in Assam and north Bengal on the 12th. A western depression which passed into northwest India on the 12th caused between that day and the 15th local rain and snow in Baluchistan and Kashmir, with a few light falls in the North-West Frontier Province and the plains of the Punjab.

2. *Burma.*—The week was rainless.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There was no rain in Bihar and Orissa. In Assam rain fell locally on the 11th and at a few stations on four other days; in Bengal rain was limited to a moderate fall at Jalpaiguri and Darjiling, and a light fall at Dinajpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Weather was dry.

Northwest India.—Rain and snow fell locally in Baluchistan on the 13th, in Kashmir on the 12th, 14th and 15th, and in the Punjab hills on the 11th; there were a few falls on two other days in Baluchistan and the Punjab hills. In the Punjab plains and the North-West Frontier Province rain was limited to a few scattered falls during the week.

The Peninsula.—There was no rain.

3. *The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows* :—

January 11th. Sibsagar 0·41″, Jalpaiguri 1·01″, Darjiling 0·45″, Simla 0·21″ and Dalhousie 0·29″.

" 12th. Dibrugarh 0·22″, Sonemarg 0·21″, Parachinar 0·36″ and Chaman 0·23″.

" 13th. Chaman 0·24″.

" 14th. Ambala 0·18″, Ludhiana 0·22″, Srinagar 0·21″, Sonemarg 0·37″ and Dras 0·29″.

" 15th. Simla 0·43″, Ludhiana 0·20″ and Sonemarg 0·23″.

" 16th. Tezpur 0·20″.

4. The week's rainfall is normal or in excess in Assam and Bengal, but is 33 per cent. or more in defect in the remaining divisions with the exception of Burma, Orissa, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, Mysore and the Madras Deccan; in these no rain usually falls at this time of year.

The rainfall from 1st November to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Upper Burma, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore; and is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces East, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces East, the Konkan, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. It is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 18th January 1922. Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 1st November 1921 to 18th January 1922. Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·4	—0·4	6·2	17·2	—11·0	—64	—63
Lower Burma	0	0	0	2·8	4·5	—1·7	—38	—38
Upper Burma	0	0	0	3·9	2·2	+1·7	+77	+77
Assam	0·2	0·2	0	1·2	1·6	—0·4	—25	—29
Bengal	0·1	0	+0·1	0·2	1·6	—1·4	—87	—94
Orissa	0	0	0	0·4	2·2	—1·8	—82	—82
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	1·0	—0·7	—70	—67
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·6	—0·3	—50	—40
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·8	1·0	—0·2	—20	—11
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	—0·2	1·0	1·1	—0·1	—9	+11
Punjab, East and North	0·1	0·3	—0·2	1·7	1·4	+0·3	+21	+45
Punjab, South-West	0	0·2	—0·2	1·7	0·7	+1·0	+143	+240
Kashmir	0·3	0·6	—0·3	6·5	3·5	+3·0	+86	+114
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·3	—0·3	4·1	1·1	+3·0	+273	+418
Baluchistan	0·2	0·3	—0·1	3·7	1·7	+2·0	+118	+150
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	1·3	0·2	+1·1	+550	+1200
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	—0·4	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·4	0·7	—0·3	—43	—43
Central India, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0·9	1·3	—0·4	—31	—18
Berar	0	0	0	1·2	1·4	—0·2	—14	—14
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·2	1·2	0	0	+9
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·5	1·0	—0·5	—50	—44
Konkan	0	0	0	0·7	1·0	—0·3	—30	—30
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	3·2	1·2	+2·0	+167	+167
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	2·4	1·0	+1·4	+140	+167
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	4·8	1·0	+3·8	+380	+380
Mysore	0	0	0	4·6	2·8	+1·8	+64	+64
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	4·2	6·8	—2·6	—38	—37
Madras, South-East	0	0·2	—0·2	9·7	14·1	—4·4	—31	—30
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	2·7	2·7	0	0	0
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	2·4	7·2	—4·8	—67	—66

C. W. B. NORMAND,
for Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 18th January 1922.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 14th January 1922.

Burma.—The week was rainless. Reaping of winter rice has been nearly completed. Threshing and winnowing are proceeding. Sowing of miscellaneous crops continues. Standing crops are good. Cattle are generally healthy. The price of unhusked rice was Rs. 160 to Rs. 167 and that of white rice (specials) Rs. 430 to Rs. 445 per hundred baskets.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice is nearly finished and that of *matikalai* is in progress. Plucking of cotton and transplanting of spring rice continue. Ploughing of autumn rice and jute and preparation for jhuming are going on. The outturn of the transplanted winter rice is good and that of cotton is below normal. Cattle disease is reported in two districts. The price of common rice is practically unchanged.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light but useful showers fell in most districts. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Threshing of winter paddy is in progress. Standing spring crops are generally doing well. The price of common rice has risen in three districts, fallen in three and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters (excluding Angul) was 7·57 seers a rupee against 7·54 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 10·23 seers against 10·26 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—Light to moderate rain again fell in most districts and has benefitted the spring crops. Some damage by hail is reported from parts of the Lucknow, Unao and Fatehpur districts. Preparation of land for sugarcane and extra crops, irrigation of spring crops and poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory but cattle disease still exists in some districts. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices continue to be high.

Punjab.—Light rain fell in most districts. More rain is badly wanted everywhere. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* continue. The yield is generally normal. Wheat and other standing spring crops are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas. Cattle are healthy. Water and green fodder are sufficient. Stocks of foodgrains are generally insufficient. Prices have fallen slightly in some districts and are stationary in others. They are generally above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat :—Lahore 3¾, Ambala, Ferozepore and Rawalpindi 4 and Lyallpur 4⅛ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Light showers fell in one district. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The outturn is good. The condition of standing corps is generally good. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices of foodgrains continue to be dangerously high. Wheat is selling in Peshawar and in Dera Ismail Khan at 4 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Kashmir.—The week was generally cloudy. No cattle disease is reported. Prices are stationary.

Baluchistan.—(*Report for the week ending 7th January 1922.*)—No rain fell during the week. Prospects of spring crops continue satisfactory. Wheat is still being sown in the Khashkaba tracts. The economic conditions remain unaltered. Prices have slightly risen in Quetta, fallen in Fortsandeman and remained stationary elsewhere. Australian wheat, believed to be inferior, is however selling at Rs. 10 a maund. 160 persons were employed on relief works in the Chagai district. Relief works remained closed elsewhere owing to rain. *Atta* is still being issued from the cheap *atta* shop in Chaman. The condition of live stock is good. Fodder is sufficient except in Chaman and Pishin.

Rajputana.—The weather is cloudy and cold. Light showers are reported from the Bharatpur, Karauli and Jhalawar States. The maximum fall was 163 cents in Chhaoni-Jhalawar. Spring crops have been irrigated and are in good condition. The cotton crop is somewhat damaged by frost in Partabghar and the Pirawa district in the Tonk State. Agricultural stock is good except in parts of Kotah where cattle disease prevails. Fodder is sufficient. Water is insufficient in Jhalawar and in parts of Kotah. Prices are generally stationary except in Kotah where they are tending to rise.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and the Southern States and partial in Malwa. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in Indore, Bhopal, Malwa, parts of Baghelkhand and in the Southern States. Spring crops are being irrigated in parts of Malwa and the Southern States. Picking of cotton is in progress in Indore, Malwa and Dhar. The condition of standing crops is fair to good. The probable outturn is fair to good. The condition of agricultural stock is fair to good except for cattle disease in Kurwai, Chhattarpur, Barwani and in parts of Rewa. Prices are high. The condition of opium is fair in Indore and good in Malwa.

Gwalior.—The winter rains benefitted the spring crops in the southern districts. Their condition is good. Winnowing and threshing of autumn crops have been completed. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Cattle disease still prevails. Prices of *juar* and *bajra* have slightly dropped and that of other foodgrains continue high. Weeding of opium and picking of cotton continue.

Central Provinces.—Light to moderate showers nowhere exceeding 2 inches fell in all but the Seoni, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur districts. Hail damaged the crops slightly in parts of Mandla, Bhandara and Buldana. Picking of cotton and threshing and winnowing of autumn crops still continue in several districts. Recent rain has greatly benefitted the spring crops and prospects, at present, are fair to good. Cattle are in good condition, although cattle disease prevails in places. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices remained steady or varied slightly with a distinct downward tendency.

Feudatory States:—Three States received slight showers. Spring crops are doing well.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in parts of the Deccan. Standing crops are thriving except in parts of Larkana and Palanpur where they are damaged slightly by frost and in some parts of the Deccan where they are withering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearing completion. Threshing continues. Picking of cotton is progressing in Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Baroda. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Water for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Cattle are good. Prices show a tendency to fall.

Hyderabad.—During the week heavy showers fell in some talukas of the Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani, Nander and the Usmanabad districts and light elsewhere. The autumn cotton is still being picked in parts. The week's rain facilitated late rice sowings. The condition of spring crops, wheat, *juar*, gram, linseed and castor is generally fair to good except in parts where the crops have suffered somewhat by the week's rain. The water and fodder supply is adequate. Employment is available. Prospects, on the whole, are fair. Cattle disease is reported from parts of the Nizamabad district. Prices of food grains continue stationary. *Juar* is selling at 3½ seers per rupee in the Mahbubnagar district.

The weekly report on famine is as follows:—The rainfall during the week has been general and considerable. The highest fall recorded was 2·15 inches in the Nalgonda district and the lowest 42 cents in the Bidar district. The week's rain has slightly damaged the *juar*, gram, cotton and wheat crops in various places. Prices of rice and *juar* continue to be stationary. The former is selling at 3¼ to 6 seers and the latter at 5 to 9 seers per rupee. Number on relief in hundreds:—works *nil*, gratuitous 4, total 4.

Mysore.—The week was practically rainless. Prices of food grains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. The outturn of the harvested *ragi*, paddy and sugarcane is fair. Prospects of the season are fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The weather is cold. Picking of coffee and reaping of rice continue. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is good. Prices of foodgrains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was moderate in the Carnatic, Chittoor, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly and the hills, fair in Guntur and the Deccan, except Bellary, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Ramnad and Malabar and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair and are reviving in Chittoor. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding except in the

extreme south-west coast. The condition of cattle is good. Water is sufficient generally except in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, the central districts and the south-west coast. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are steady. Prospects are fair but the labour condition is unsatisfactory in parts of Malabar affected by the Mopla outbreak. Three test works are in progress in Kurnool with an attendance of 1,267 persons. Gratuitous relief was given to 627 persons.

The weekly report on famine in Bellary and Anantapur is as follows :—Three relief works in Bellary and four in Anantapur are in progress. Distress is decreasing in Anantapur. Coolie classes are mostly affected. People are resorting to works except those who work in fields. There is no foreign influx. The condition of the people on relief works and the public health are generally fair. No emaciation is noticeable. Relief measures are adequate. No special relief to weavers and artizans is necessary. Cooked food is being provided by private charity in Bellary. Private charity is unable to supply all clothing required by the destitute. State loans are being advanced in Bellary. Prices of cholam :—Bellary 8, Anantapur 7 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief :—Bellary—works 2,627, gratuitous 852, total 3,479 ; Anantapur—works 2,308, gratuitous 1,692, total 4,000.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief in British Provinces and in Indian States in which famine or scarcity exists.

Name of Province or State.	Figures reported up to the 12th January 1922.			Figures reported up to the 19th January 1922.			Increase or decrease, *plus* or *minus*.
	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Baluchistan . .	160	...	160	Report not received.			
(2) Hyderabad . .	...	400	400	...	400	400	...
(3) Madras . . .	5,748	3,427	9,175	6,202	3,171	9,373	+198
Total .	5,908	3,827	9,735	6,202	3,571	9,773	

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 20th January 1922.

Statistics for the week ending the 7th January 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		
Bombay City	1	1
East Khandesh District	35	29
Nasik District	7	6
Satara District	8	9
Belgaum District	*4	*2
Dharwar District	70	41
Karachi City	1	1
Kathiawar Agency	2	2
TOTAL	128	91
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		
Bellary District	76 (a)	56 (a)
Chittor District	1 (b)	1 (b)
Coimbatore District	142 (c)	113 (d)
The Nilgris District	1	Nil.
Ramnad District	9	6
Salem District	148 (e)	112 (c)
TOTAL	377	288
BIHAR AND ORISSA.		
Patna District	30	24
Gaya District	3	2
Shahabad District	14	8
Saran District	26	18
Muzaffarpur District	40	33
Darbhanga Town	15	14
Darbhanga District	218	174
Monghyr District	9	4
TOTAL	355	277
UNITED PROVINCES.		
Pilibhit District	13	29
Cawnpore District	2	35
Fatehpur District	31	26
Benares District	14	12
Ghazipur District	15	8
Ballia District	79	52
Gorakhpur District	79	39
Basti District	88	48
Azamgarh District	108	96
Rai Bareli	13	6
Gond District	4	3
Bahraich District	16	15
TOTAL	462	369

(a) 2 imported. (b) 1 imported. (c) 5 imported. (d) 3 imported. (e) 6 imported. * For last week.

In the return for the week ending 31st December 1921 the following additions should be made :—

United Provinces { Pilibhit District *add* 1 death.
Azamgarh " " 167 cases and 73 deaths.

Statistics for the week ending the 7th January 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of—*concld.*

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
PUNJAB.		
Sheikhupura District	3	5
Jhelum District	36	23
Rawalpindi District	50	34
TOTAL	89	62
BURMA.		
Rangoon Town	10	9
Insein District	1	1
Tharrawaddy District	22	22
Pegu District	4	5
Prome District	86	59
Bassein District	3	1
Henzada District	18	17
Maubin District	1	1
Toungoo District	13	8
Amherst District	1	1
Thayetmyo District	13	13
Maymyo Town	1	1
Mandalay Town	51	52
Mandalay District	3	3
Bhamo District	2	2
Myitkyina District	1	1
Meiktila District	16	12
Yamethin District	5	5
Myingyan District	1	1
Southern Shan States	4	3
TOTAL	256	217
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Nagpur District	13	5
Bhandara District	2	2
Jubbulpore Town	3	3
Jubbulpore District	62	52
Seoni District	1	1
Mandla District	3	3
Narsinghpur District	31	23
Akola District	16	9
TOTAL	131	98
MYSORE STATE.		
Bangalore Civil and Military Station	15	14
Bangalore City	2	2
Bangalore District	12	10
Mysore City	3	3
Mysore District	60	49
Hassan District	9	6
Kadur District	12	5
Shimoga District	13	10
Chitaldroog District	6	2
Tumkur District	12	13
Kolar District	2	2
TOTAL	146	116
GRAND TOTAL	1,944	1,518

In the returns for the week ending 24th and 31st December 1921 the following additions should be made :—

Week ending 31st December—Punjab—Attock, *add* 1 case.

Hyderabad State—Week ending 24th December { Raichur District—*add* 39 cases, 34 deaths. Usmanabad District—*add* 2 cases.

DELHI : } A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*

The 19th January 1922. } *Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.*

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various Provinces of India for week ending 13th August 1921.

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Delhi Province.											
Delhi City . .	225,471	280	64·58	7	...	...	48	44	8	130	29·98
Bengal Presidency.											
Calcutta . .	896,067	266	15·4	7	..	..	75*	107*	58	499	29·0
Howrah . . .	179,389	65	18·8	3	...	...	25	22	16	92	26·7
Dacca . . .	108,551	51	24·4	1	...	...	24	1	8	64	30·7
Maniktala . .	53,767	13	12·6	3	...	...	9	10	4	42	40·6
Bhatpara . .	50,414	4	4·1	1	...	...	2	1	2	7	7·2
Burdwan . .	35,921	2	2·9	1	...	...	7	1	7	19	27·5
Midnapore . .	32,740	5	7·9	2	...	...	1	1	1	5	7·9
Serampore . .	32,078	3	4·9	1	...	...	3	2	1	9	14·6
Cossipur-Chitpur .	48,178	10	10·8	2	...	...	5	1	2	14	15·1
South Suburban .	31,533	3	4·9	...	...	...	6	2	3	15	24·7
Garden Reach .	45,295	17	19·5	1	...	...	10	4	5	28	32·1
Titagarh . .	45,171	10	11·5	...	...	...	14	1	2	17	19·6
Total .	1,559,104	449	15·0	22	...	...	18[illegible]	153	109	811	27·0
Bihar and Orissa.											
Patna City . .	136,153	73	27·9	31	...	...	28	9	23	119	45·5
Bihar . . .	35,151	17	25·2	29	1	...	9	...	2	46	68·2
Gaya . . .	70,423	29	21·4	38	...	...	35	5	24	137	101·4
Arrah . . .	38,549	22	29·7	26	...	...	22	1	...	55	74·3
Chapra . . .	42,373	13	15·9	5	...	...	5	...	...	18	22·1
Muzaffarpur . .	43,668	20	23·8	...	...	...	10	2	4	30	35·8
Monghyr . .	46,913	28	31·1	11	...	...	9	7	9	41	45·5
Bhagalpur . .	74,349	25	17·5	...	...	...	24	1	1	32	22·4
Cuttock . . .	52,528	15	14·8	...	...	...	3	2	6	15	14·8
Puri . . .	40,011	16	20·8	3	...	...	5	3	8	32	41·7
Ranchi . . .	32,994	9	14·2	...	...	...	8	2	...	13	20·5
Total .	613,112	267	22·6	143	1	...	158	32	77	538	45·6
Punjab.											
Bhiwani . .	31,100	40	67	...	...	...	1	2	...	9	15
Jullundhur . .	55,354	54	51	2	...	...	6	11	8	31	29
Ludhiana . .	43,152	38	46	...	...	...	19	1	...	21	25
Amritsar . .	151,339	171	59	[illegible]	...	...	37	19	...	69	24
Lahore . . .	210,271	194	48	20	1	...	68	22	6	154	38
Sialkot . . .	48,595	53	57	6	...	...	8	10	3	36	39
Rawalpindi . .	46,642	39	44	9	1	...	21	6	8	60	67
Multan . . .	85,747	115	70	...	2	...	10	10	5	34	21
Total .	672,200	704	54·5	39	4	...	170	81	25	414	32·0

*Including deaths from Influenza.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various Provinces of India for week ending 13th August 1921—*contd.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
North-West Frontier Province.											
Peshawar . .	74,037	50	35	1	...	...	11	6	3	34	34
Central Provinces.											
Nagpur . . .	134,008	181	70·23	41	...	...	29	28	57	245	59·7
Jubbulpore . .	79,009	75	49·36	9	3	10	31	42	12	129	84·90
Saugor . . .	34,876	26	38·77	...	...	...	5	8	3	24	35·78
Burhanpore . .	30,435	27	46·13	...	...	...	14	2	2	24	41·01
Raipur . . .	35,335	24	35·32	4	1	...	7	2	6	34	50·04
Amraoti . . .	34,270	41	62·21	...	...	...	16	1	16	30	45·52
Total .	347,933	374	55·9	54	4	10	102	83	96	486	72·6
Madras Presidency.											
Berhampore . .	31,456	18	21·5	3	...	...	3	...	2	15	24·8
Vizagapatam . .	43,413	16	19·2	4	...	...	5	3	18	38	45·5
Vizianagram . .	37,550	28	38·8	...	...	...	16	3	21	51	70·6
Cocanada . .	54,110	34	32·7	23	...	...	16	3	12	71	68·2
Rajahmundry .	48,417	23	24·7	11	...	...	2	...	7	32	34·4
Ellore . . .	42,531	30	36·7	3	4	...	4	...	3	27	33·0
Masulipatam . .	42,123	22	27·2	...	...	..	10	1	6	38	46·9
Bezwada . .	32,867	28	44·3	11	...	...	3	12	9	79	125·0
Guntur . . .	43,612	24	28·6	11	...	...	11	...	11	54	64·4
Nellore . . .	33,246	22	34·4	...	...	...	5	...	1	24	37·5
Madras . . .	518,660	411	41·2	1	3	...	51	84	105	427	42·8
Conjeeveram . .	53,864	44	42·5	...	2	...	...	10	5	33	31·9
Cuddalore . .	56,574	36	33·1	...	...	...	1	2	2	23	21·1
Trichinopoly . .	123,512	66	27·8	...	...	...	6	11	8	54	22·7
Tanjore . . .	60,341	34	29·3	...	...	...	7	1	5	22	19 0
Kumbakonam . .	64,647	20	16·1	...	...	...	3	...	2	25	20 1
Negapatam . .	60,168	31	26·8	...	...	...	5	1	6	33	28·5
Madura . . .	134,130	99	38·4	...	...	...	14	1	6	64	24·8
Tinnevelly . .	44,805	43	49·9	...	...	...	1	..	5	21	24·4
Palamcottah . .	44,909	27	31·3	...	...	...	2	2	4	16	18·5
Tuticorin . .	40,185	36	46·6	...	...	...	2	...	1	17	22·0
Bellary . . .	34,956	22	32·7	...	...	...	3	...	2	18	26 8
Adoni . . .	31,645	26	42·7	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	14·8
Vellore . . .	49,746	39	40·8	...	...	...	2	2	1	12	12·5
Salem . . .	59,153	26	22·9	...	4	...	6	...	4	34	29·9
Coimbatore . .	47,007	41	45·4	...	...	...	2	...	4	34	37·6
Mangalore . .	48,412	26	27·9	...	...	...	2	6	3	25	26·9
Calicut . . .	78,417	51	33·8	2	...	...	16	...	12	75	49·7
Palghat . . .	44,319	28	32·9	...	...	...	11	...	9	40	46·9
Total .	2,004,775	1,346	34·9	69	13	...	209	142	276	1,411	36 6

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various Provinces of India for week ending 13th August 1921—*concld.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Bombay Presidency.											
Bombay City . .	979,445	Not available.		3	2	5	100	357	184	833	46·9
Poona . . .	117,256	36	15·96	1	1	...	5	51	14	123	54·54
Sholapur .	89,424	54	31·29	...	...	...	41	3	5	95	59·71
Surat . . .	114,868	58	26·25	...	...	...	1	33	4	58	26·25
Broach . .	43,403	46	55·11	...	...	...	1	9	3	29	34·74
Ahmedabad . .	225,539	231	53·25	...	...	...	34	70	7	150	34·58
Karachi .	148,394	156	54·67	14	...	...	30	25	23	192	67·28
Hyderabad .	69,140	63	47·38	...	...	...	19	8	...	42	31·59
Dhulia . .	30,341	18	30·84	2	...	...	1	4	...	11	18·85
Total .	1,817,810	662	41·1	20	3	5	232	560	190	1,583	45·3
Burma.											
Akyab . . .	37,893	Not available.		...	...	...	3	1	1	19	26·07
Rangoon . .	293,316	Do.		...	...	26	12	53	25	242	43·05
Mandalay . .	138,666	Do.		...	2	...	9	22	7	109	40·87
Moulmein .	58,754	Do.		...	...	...	2	8	7	38	29·21
Bassein . . .	37,081	Do.		...	...	12	3	5	2	46	64·51
Total .	565,710	Do.		...	2	28	29	89	42	449	41·3

REMARKS.

During the week ending 13th August 1921, a total of 5,856 deaths were recorded in 82 principal towns in the various provinces of India with population of over 30,000 and with an aggregate population of 7,880,152. This corresponds to an annual death rate of 38·6 per mille.

Seventy-six of the towns, for which figures are available, registered 4,132 births, giving an annual birth rate of 33·9 per thousand of population In the same towns 4,524 deaths were recorded.

The following towns returned a death rate of over 50 per mille :—

Bezwada (125·0), Gaya (101·4), Jubbulpore (84·90), Arrah (74·3), Vizianagram (70·6), Bihar (68·2), Cocanada (68·2), Karachi (67·28), Rawalpindi (67), Bassein (64·51), Guntur (64·4), Sholapur (59·71), Nagpur (59·07), Poona (54·54), and Raipur (50·04).

In Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar and Sholapur the chief mortality was from fevers ; in Delhi, Calcutta, Jubbulpore, Bombay and Ahmedabad from respiratory diseases; in Gaya and Patna from cholera and in Nagpur and Madras from dysentery and diarrhœa.

Cholera was responsible for 355 deaths, small-pox for 27 and plague for 53. Of the total mortality from cholera 143 deaths were reported from 7 towns in Bihar and Orissa and 41 from Nagpur and of the total number of deaths from plague 26 deaths were recorded in Rangoon.

No. $\frac{278-368}{134}$.

Forwarded for information.

SIMLA (INDIA), The 11th January 1922.

A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 20th August 1921.

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Delhi Province.											
Delhi City . .	225,471	230	53·04	2	...	...	50	51	14	161	37·13
Bengal Presidency.											
Calcutta . . .	896,067	300	17·4	5	1	..	*85	*120	67	472	27·4
Howrah . . .	179,389	61	17·7	6	...	...	35	26	19	111	32·2
Dacca . . .	108,551	48	23·0	...	...	...	19	5	5	44	21·1
Maniktala . .	53,767	14	13·5	8	...	...	9	12	5	51	49·3
Bhatpara . .	50,414	10	10·3	...	...	...	10	...	2	15	15·5
Burdwan . .	35,921	2	2·9	...	...	...	6	3	2	12	17·4
Midnapore . .	32,740	7	11·1	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	7·9
Serampore . .	32,078	11	17·8	1	...	...	2	...	...	9	14·6
Cossipur-Chitpur .	48,178	7	7·6	...	...	...	7	3	4	22	23·7
South Suburban .	31,533	4	6·6	...	...	...	9	1	2	12	19·8
Garden Reach .	45,295	11	12·6	...	...	...	5	2	3	15	17·2
Titagarh . . .	45,171	14	16·1	...	...	...	12	...	2	14	16·1
Total .	1,559,104	489	16·3	20	1	...	200	172	113	782	26·1
Bihar and Orissa.											
Patna City . .	136,153	77	29·4	23	...	...	23	12	13	76	29·1
Bihar . . .	35,151	15	22·2	19	...	...	3	...	...	24	35·6
Dinapore Nizamat .	31,025	13	21·8	10	...	...	3	2	2	23	38·6
Gaya . . .	70,423	20	14·8	38	...	...	31	3	13	117	86·6
Arrah . . .	38,549	22	29·7	3	1	...	19	2	4	33	44·6
Chapra . . .	42,873	9	11·0	...	..	...	6	...	...	22	27·0
Muzaffarpur . .	43,668	19	22·6	...	...	...	3	1	2	11	13·1
Darbhanga . .	62,628	39	32·4	11	...	...	4	...	9	27	22·4
Monghyr . .	46,913	26	28·8	2	...	...	7	2	3	22	24·4
Bhagalpore . .	74,349	37	25·9	...	...	...	39	1	3	50	35·0
Cuttack . . .	52,528	19	18·8	1	...	...	2	1	5	18	17·8
Puri . . .	40,011	11	14·3	1	...	...	3	2	8	22	28·6
Ranchi . . .	32,994	9	14·2	1	...	...	6	2	5	20	31·6
Total .	706,765	316	23·2	109	1	...	149	28	72	465	34·2
Punjab.											
Bhiwani . . .	31,100	35	59	...	...	...	6	5	4	26	44
Jullundhar . .	55,354	50	47	8	...	...	15	6	7	47	44
Ludhiana . .	43,152	41	50	4	...	...	25	1	...	31	38
Lahore . . .	210,271	186	46	18	1	...	70	27	17	179	44
Amritsar . .	151,339	153	53	...	...	...	50	31	1	94	32
Rawalpindi . .	46,642	40	45	7	...	...	17	6	8	49	55
Multan . . .	85,747	100	61	..	2	...	25	5	9	55	33
Total .	623,605	605	50·4	37	3	...	208	81	46	481	40·1

* Including deaths from Influenza.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 20th August 1921—*contd.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
North-West Frontier Province.											
Peshawar	74,037	38	27	6	...	...	22	9	2	54	38
Central Provinces.											
Nagpur	134,008	156	60·53	18	...	...	29	31	48	199	77·22
Jubbulpore	79,009	72	47·39	5	1	16	40	26	11	115	75·69
Saugor	34,876	39	58·15	...	...	..	4	12	1	27	40·26
Burhanpore	30,435	31	52·91	...	...	...	11	5	1	23	39·30
Raipur	35,335	27	39·73	3	...	...	23	6	6	47	69·17
Amraoti	34,270	29	44·00	...	...	...	15	2	13	36	54·63
Total	347,933	354	52·9	26	1	16	121	82	80	447	66·8
Madras Presidency.											
Berhampore	31,456	18	29·8	3	...	...	9	...	4	31	51·2
Vizianagram	37,550	36	49·9	...	...	...	8	4	16	38	52·6
Cocanada	54,110	29	27·9	13	...	...	17	1	14	68	65·3
Rajahmundry	48,417	18	19·3	7	...	...	1	..	5	28	30·1
Ellore	42.531	29	35·5	2	...	...	6	...	...	19	23·2
Masulipatam	42,123	25	30·9	...	...	...	5	...	6	18	22·2
Bezwada	32 867	23	36·4	5	...	...	4	6	9	48	75·9
Guntur	43,612	24	28·6	20	...	...	16	...	13	77	91·8
Nellore	33,246	11	17·2	...	...	...	-	...	2	25	39·1
Madras	518,660	362	36·3	...	8	...	40	110	105	429	43·0
Conjeeveram	58,864	45	43·4	...	...	...	...	2	5	29	28·0
Cuddalore	56,574	31	28·5	...	...	...	1	1	2	21	19·3
Trichinopoly	123,512	56	23·6	.	..	...	9	5	9	57	24·0
Tanjore	60,341	37	31·9	...	...	...	3	2	5	33	28·4
Kumbakonam	64,647	14	11·3	...	2	...	8	2	3	43	34·6
Negapatam	60,168	28	24·2	...	...	...	1	1	4	37	32·0
Madura	134,130	75	29·1	..	...	...	13	1	4	58	[illegible]
Tinnevelly	44,805	38	44·1	..	..	...	1	...	2	12	13·9
Palamcottah	44,909	26	30·1		...	...	3	4	8	20	23·2
Tuticorin	40,185	23	29·8	...	...	...	3	...	1	11	14·2
Bellary	34,956	22	32·7	...	...	...	..	1	-	9	13·4
Adoni	31,645	15	24·6	...	...	...	4	..	3	12	19·7
Vellore	49,746	32	33·4	...	...	...	5	4	...	28	29·3
Coimbatore	47,007	27	29·9	...	3	...	2	2	4	27	29·9
Mangalore	48,412	28	24·7	...	...	..	2	1	4	20	21·5
Calicut	78,417	61	40·5	1	...	...	6	...	14	58	38·5
Total	1,857,890	1,128	31·6	51	13	...	171	147	244	1,256	35·2

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 20th August 1921—*concld.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Bombay Presidency.											
Bombay City .	979,445	Not available.		9	2	...	116	398	123	894	47·5
Poona . . .	117,256	39	17·28	1	2	...	7	51	6	106	47·00
Sholapur . .	89,424	55	31·98	...	...	...	47	9	7	97	56·28
Surat . . .	114,868	61	27·61	...	...	...	...	31	4	56	25·35
Broach . . .	43,403	22	26·36	...	...	...	...	6	...	16	19·17
Ahmedabad . .	225,539	244	56·25	...	...	...	37	54	2	141	32·50
Karachi . . .	148,394	143	50·11	13	...	...	48	24	12	184	64·68
Hyderabad . .	69,140	65	48·89	...	...	...	10	5	...	37	27·68
Dhulia . . .	30,341	21	36·29	4	...	...	1	4	1	14	23·99
Total .	1,817,810	650	40·3	27	4	...	266	582	155	1,545	44·2
Burma.											
Rangoon . .	203,316	Not available.		2	...	34	16	64	25	269	47·85
Mandalay . .	138,666	Ditto.		...	1	1	12	21	10	111	41·62
Moulmein . .	58,754	Ditto.		...	...	3	2	10	3	34	30·09
Akyab . . .	37,893	Ditto.		...	...	...	...	2	...	7	9·61
Bassein . . .	37,081	Ditto.		...	...	4	1	6	3	27	37·86
Total .	565,710	Ditto.		2	1	42	31	103	41	448	41·2

REMARKS.

During the week ending the 20th August 1921, a total of 5,639 deaths were recorded in 80 principal towns in the various provinces of India with a population of over 30,000 and with an aggregate population of 7,778,325. This corresponds to an annual death rate of 37·7 per mille.

Seventy-four of the towns, for which figures are available registered 3,810 births, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 31·8 per thousand of population. In the same towns 4,297 deaths were recorded.

The following towns returned a death rate of over 50 per mille :—

Guntur (91·8), Gaya (86·6), Nagpur (77·22), Bezwada (75·9), Jubbulpore (75·69), Raipur (69·17), Cocanada (65·3), Karachi (64·68), Sholapur (56·28), Rawalpindi (55), Amraoti (54·63), Vizianagram (52·6) and Berhampore (51·2).

In Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Rangoon the chief mortality was from respiratory diseases; in Lahore, Amritsar, Jubbulpore, Sholapur and Karachi from fevers; in Gaya from cholera and in Nagpur from dysentery and diarrhœa.

280 deaths were due to cholera, 24 to small-pox and 58 to plague. Of the total mortality from cholera 109 deaths were reported from ten towns in Bihar and Orissa, 20 from Guntur and 18 from Nagpur and of the total number of deaths from plague 34 deaths were recorded in Rangoon and 16 in Jubbulpore.

No. 368-418 / 134.

Forwarded for information.

SIMLA (INDIA) :
The 11th January 1922.

A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 27th August 1921.

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Delhi Province.											
Delhi City	225,471	285	65·73	9	...	...	82	69	17	208	46·82
Bengal Presidency.											
Calcutta	896,067	300	17·4	14	...	...	75*	100*	58	501	29·1
Howrah	179,389	79	22·9	4	...	...	38	24	18	119	34·5
Dacca	108,551	56	26·8	1	...	...	25	3	3	59	28·3
Maniktala	53,767	12	11·6	1	...	...	6	5	6	26	25·1
Bhatpara	50,414	13	13·4	2	...	...	7	...	2	14	14·4
Burdwan	35,921	3	4·3	...	...	...	4	...	1	5	7·2
Midnapore	32,740	8	12·7	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	9·5
Serampore	32,078	6	9·7	...	...	...	6	2	1	15	24·3
Cossipore-Chitpur	48,178	13	14·0	...	...	...	2	5	3	21	22·7
South Suburban	31,533	5	8·2	...	...	...	5	...	3	10	16·5
Garden Reach	45,295	12	13·8	...	...	...	3	2	4	14	16·1
Titagarh	45,171	9	10·4	...	...	...	16	1	...	17	19·6
Total	1,559,104	516	17·2	22	...	...	183	142	102	807	26·9
Bihar and Orissa.											
Patna City	136,153	63	24·1	15	...	...	35	10	21	96	36·7
Bihar	35,151	19	28·1	...	...	..	9	...	2	20	29·6
Dinapore Nizamat	31,025	19	31·9	3	...	...	5	...	2	20	33·6
Gaya	70,423	38	28·1	21	...	...	11	2	28	89	65·8
Arrah	38,549	27	36·5	...	...	...	25	2	...	37	57·4
Chaprah	42,373	30	36·9	...	...	...	20	...	...	37	45·5
Muzaffarpur	43,668	20	23·8	...	...	...	7	1	2	21	25·0
Monghyr	46,913	20	22·2	...	...	...	6	2	8	30	33·3
Bhagalpur	74,349	52	36·0	...	...	...	24	4	4	38	26·6
Cuttack	52,528	20	18·8	...	...	...	5	1	5	21	20·8
Puri	40,011	9	11·7	...	...	...	1	1	8	16	20·8
Total	611,143	317	27·0	39	...	...	148	23	80	425	36·2
Punjab.											
Bhiwani	31,100	44	74	2	...	...	6	8	3	28	47
Jullundur	55,354	68	64	8	...	...	16	14	7	55	52
Ludhiana	43,152	32	39	8	...	...	19	1	...	31	38
Lahore	210,271	206	51	53	1	...	103	27	56	291	72
Amritsar	151,839	170	59	2	...	...	70	29	7	116	40
Sialkot	48,595	56	60	2	...	...	7	7	6	36	39
Rawalpindi	46,642	32	36	44	1	...	16	9	6	89	99
Multan	85,747	93	57	...	3	..	33	7	4	54	38
Total	672,200	701	54·2	119	5	...	270	102	89	700	54·2

* Including deaths from Influenza.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 27th August 1921—*contd.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
North-West Frontier Province.											
Peshawar . .	74,037	43	30	6	...	...	27	9	...	55	39
Central Provinces.											
Nagpur . . .	134,008	175	67·91	3	...	...	31	24	18	150	58·21
Jubbulpore . .	79,009	76	50·02	3	1	28	36	30	10	131	86·22
Saugor . . .	34,876	31	46·22	...	...	...	11	2	2	26	38·77
Burhanpore . .	30,435	42	71·76	1	...	...	7	4	1	15	25·63
Raipur . . .	35,335	22	32·38	2	...	...	26	6	9	51	75·05
Amraoti . . .	34,270	28	42·49	...	...	...	9	4	11	34	51·59
Total .	347,938	374	55·9	9	1	28	120	70	51	407	60·8
Madras Presidency.											
Berhampore . .	31,456	16	26·4	10	...	...	11	...	4	31	51·2
Vizagapatam . .	43,413	23	27·5	...	...	...	10	3	15	36	43·1
Vizianagram . .	37,550	33	45·7	...	...	...	13	2	15	37	51·2
Cocanada . .	54,110	36	34·6	11	...	...	33	2	11	81	77·8
Rajahmundry .	48,417	25	26·9	4	...	...	4	...	10	35	37·6
Ellore . . .	42,531	26	31·8	1	1	...	10	..	1	23	28·1
Masulipatam . .	42,123	26	32·1	...	...	...	5	2	4	16	19·8
Bezwada . .	32,867	29	45·9	...	...	...	5	6	6	44	69·6
Guntur . . .	43,612	37	44·1	18	...	...	20	...	10	81	96·6
Nellore . . .	33,246	22	34·4	...	...	...	5	...	2	22	34·4
Madras . . .	518,660	365	36·6	...	2	1	51	78	109	419	42·0
Conjeeveram . .	53,864	55	53·1	...	2	...	...	8	6	37	35·7
Cuddalore . .	56,574	41	37·7	...	...	...	...	4	3	30	27·6
Trichinopoly . .	123,512	48	20·2	1	...	...	4	4	...	43	18·1
Tanjore . . .	60,341	38	32·7	...	...	...	...	2	4	20	17·2
Kumbakonam .	64,647	26	20·9	...	...	...	7	2	2	27	21·7
Negapatam . .	60,168	38	32·8	...	...	...	7	...	3	31	26·8
Tinnevelly . .	44,805	43	49·9	...	1	...	3	...	4	20	23·2
Palamcottah . .	44,909	23	26·6	...	...	...	2	2	5	21	24·3
Tuticorin . .	40,185	22	28·5	...	...	...	2	3	4	14	18·1
Bellary . . .	34,956	21	31·2	...	...	...	1	1	1	7	10·4
Adoni . . .	31,645	21	34·5	3	...	...	2	...	1	26	42·7
Vellore . . .	49,746	36	37·6	...	...	...	1	4	2	20	20·9
Salem . . .	59,153	34	29·9	...	3	...	1	3	7	40	35·2
Coimbatore . .	47,007	39	43·1	...	2	3	2	1	8	39	43·1
Mangalore . .	48,412	28	24·7	...	...	...	3	3	4	21	22·6
Calicut . . .	78,417	39	25·9	2	...	...	6	1	7	48	13·8
Palghat . .	44,319	29	34·0	...	...	...	3	5	3	16	18·8
Total .	1,870,645	1,214	33·7	50	11	4	211	136	251	1,285	35·7

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 27th August 1921—*concld.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Bombay Presidency.											
Bombay City	979,445	Not available.		3	...	6	116	861	124	874	46·4
Poona	117,256	36	15·96	...	8	...	6	61	16	125	55·43
Sholapur	89,424	70	40·7	...	...	...	58	8	9	115	66·87
Surat	114,868	63	28·51	1	1	...	4	35	4	70	31·68
Broach	43,403	49	58·40	...	...	...	...	7	...	15	17·97
Ahmedabad	225.539	253	58·33	...	...	...	49	59	6	200	46·11
Karachi	148,394	142	49·76	13	...	...	33	21	18	160	56·07
Hyderabad	69,140	50	37·60	...	...	...	13	16	1	41	30·84
Dhulia	30,341	19	32·56	...	...	...	...	2	1	14	23·99
Total	1,817,810	682	42·3	17	4	6	279	570	179	1,614	46·2
Burma.											
Rangoon	293,316	Not available.		1	...	31	13	50	29	236	41·98
Mandalay	138,666	Ditto.		...	1	...	14	24	6	105	39·38
Moulmein	58,754	Ditto.		...	...	2	2	8	2	34	30·09
Akyab	37,893	Ditto.		...	...	...	1	2	...	11	15·10
Bassein	37,081	Ditto.		...	...	8	2	4	4	39	54·69
Total	565,710	Ditto.		1	1	41	32	88	41	425	39·1

REMARKS.

During the week ending the 27th August 1921, a total of 5,921 deaths were recorded in 81 principal towns in the various provinces in India, with population of over 30,000 and with an aggregate population of 7,744,053. This corresponds to an annual death rate of 39·8 per mille.

Seventy-five of the towns, for which figures are available, registered 4,132 births, giving an annual birth rate of 34·7 per thousand of population. In the same towns 4,622 deaths were recorded.

The following towns returned a death rate of over 50 per mille: —

Rawalpindi (99), Guntur (96·6), Jubbulpore (86·22), Cocanada (77·8), Raipur (75·05), Lahore (72), Bezwada (69·6), Sholapur (66·87), Gaya (65·8), Nagpur (58·21), Arrah (57·4), Karachi (56·07), Poona (55·43), Bassein (54·69), Jullundur (52), Amraoti (51·59), Berhampore and Vizianagram (51·2) each.

In Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar and Sholapur the chief mortality was from fevers; in Calcutta, Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad from respiratory diseases; in Rawalpindi from cholera and in Madras from dysentery and diarrhœa.

Cholera was responsible for 272 deaths, small-pox for 22 and plague for 79. Of the total mortality from cholera 119 deaths were reported from seven towns in the Punjab and of the total number of deaths from plague 31 deaths were recorded in Rangoon and 28 in Jubbulpore.

No. 418—500 / 134.

Forwarded for information.

SIMLA (INDIA) :
The 11th January 1922.

A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 3rd September 1921.

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Delhi Province.											
Delhi City	225,471	290	66·88	54	...	...	125	100	29	344	79·34
Bengal Presidency.											
Calcutta	896,067	289	13·9	14	...	...	92*	119*	59	518	29 8
Howrah	179,839	99	28·7	1	...	...	25	18	21	104	30·1
Dacca	108,551	74	35·4	...	...	..	24	2	1	55	26·3
Maniktala	53,767	15	14·5	3	...	...	9	15	2	50	48·4
Bhatpara	50,414	10	10·3	...	...	...	9	...	1	11	11·3
Burdwan	35,921	2	2·9	...	...	...	6	3	2	12	17·4
Midnapore	32,740	8	12·7	...	...	...	2	...	3	8	12·7
Serampore	32,078	2	3·2	...	...	...	5	...	3	10	16·2
Cossipore-Chitpur	48,176	18	19·4	...	...	...	8	3	4	27	29·1
South Suburban	31,533	10	16·5	1	...	...	5	3	2	16	26 4
Garden Reach	45,295	14	16·1	...	...	...	4	4	3	22	25·3
Titagarh	45,171	11	12·7	...	...	...	19	...	...	20	23·0
Total	1,559,104	502	16·7	19	...	...	208	167	100	848	28·3
Bihar and Orissa.											
Patna City	136,153	83	31·7	15	...	...	29	8	21	85	32·5
Bihar	35,151	11	16·3	4	...	...	4	...	...	13	19·2
Dinapore Nizamat	31,025	18	30·2	8	...	...	8	...	...	13	21·8
Gaya	70,423	44	32·5	20	...	...	28	4	28	108	79·9
Muzaffarpur	43,668	13	15·5	...	...	...	6	...	...	12	14·3
Darbhanga	62,628	34	28·3	1	...	...	9	...	4	46	38·2
Monghyr	46,913	28	31·1	9	...	...	9	1	8	29	32·2
Bhagalpur	74,349	31	21·7	...	...	...	16	...	1	26	18·2
Puri	40,011	12	15·6	...	...	...	4	...	7	23	29·9
Ranchi	32,994	13	20·5	2	...	...	10	6	1	27	42·6
Total	573,315	287	26·0	54	...	...	118	19	70	382	34·6
Punjab.											
Bhiwani	31,100	35	59	9	...	...	18	5	7	57	96
Jullundhur	55,354	58	55	19	...	...	21	14	8	71	67
Lahore	210,271	172	43	72	...	...	176	22	36	354	88
Amritsar	151,339	152	52	5	...	...	107	35	7	165	57
Sialkot	48,595	68	73	4	...	...	19	8	6	47	50
Rawalpindi	46,642	48	54	35	1	...	20	9	10	109	122
Multan	85,747	112	68	...	1	...	19	9	9	56	34
Total	629,048	645	53·3	144	2	...	390	102	83	859	71·0
North-West Frontier Province.											
Peshawar	74,037	70	49	3	...	...	42	14	6	83	58

* Including deaths from influenza.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 3rd September 1921—*contd.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Central Provinces.											
Nagpur . . .	131,008	165	64·08	4	...	...	26	19	25	160	63·09
Jubbulpore . .	79,009	56	36·86	9	2	51	38	24	10	159	104·65
Saugor . . .	34,876	36	53·68	...	...	...	8	6	2	28	41·75
Burhanpore . .	30,435	26	44·42	...	...	...	14	5	1	26	44·42
Raipur . . .	35,335	23	33·85	...	...	...	21	...	8	39	57·39
Amraoti . . .	34,270	45	68·28	...	...	...	11	5	7	23	34·72
Total .	347,933	351	52·5	13	2	51	118	59	53	435	65·0
Madras Presidency.											
Berhampore .	31,456	13	21·5	2	...	...	6	...	1	20	33·1
Vizianagram .	37,550	32	44·3	...	...	...	11	2	10	30	41·5
Cocanada . .	54,110	52	50·0	15	...	...	22	4	15	73	70·2
Rajahmundry .	48,417	18	19·3	1	...	...	4	2	2	21	22·6
Ellore . . .	42,531	24	29·3	1	2	...	4	...	5	26	31·8
Masulipatam . .	42,123	37	45·7	1	...	...	11	...	2	32	39·5
Bezwada . . .	32,867	30	47·5	...	...	...	...	5	13	51	80·7
Guntur . . .	43,612	25	29·8	6	...	...	14	...	5	43	51·3
Nellore . . .	33,216	19	29·7	...	...	...	3	...	4	25	39·1
Madras . . .	518,660	376	37·7	...	2	...	43	87	84	388	38·9
Conjeeveram . .	53,864	43	41·5	...	1	...	...	1	5	29	28·0
Cuddalore . .	56,574	39	35·8	...	...	...	3	5	2	24	22·1
Trichinopoly . .	123,512	51	21·5	1	...	...	4	4	10	42	17·7
Tanjore . . .	60,341	22	19·0	...	...	...	8	2	4	28	24·1
Kumbakonam .	64,647	38	30·6	...	...	...	4	4	...	24	19·3
Negapatam . .	60,168	25	21·6	...	...	...	4	2	2	21	18·1
Tinnevelly . .	44,805	48	55·7	...	...	...	5	5	1	42	48·7
Palamcottah . .	44,909	33	38·2	...	...	...	1	2	4	15	17·4
Tuticorin . .	40,185	30	38·8	...	...	...	4	2	...	17	22·0
Bellary . . .	34,956	28	41·4	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	19·3
Adoni . . .	31,645	14	23·0	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	19·7
Vellore . . .	49,746	41	42·9	...	...	...	...	2	1	17	17·8
Salem . . .	59,153	30	26·4	...	4	...	2	2	6	31	27·3
Coimbatore . .	47,007	23	25·4	...	...	1	1	...	5	19	21·0
Mangalore . .	48,412	36	36·7	...	...	...	7	4	8	24	25·8
Calicut . . .	78,417	53	35·1	...	...	4	8	...	12	56	37·1
Palghat . . .	44,319	45	52·8	...	...	...	6	4	7	31	36·4
Total .	1,827,232	1,225	34·9	27	9	5	160	141	206	1,154	32·8

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 3rd September 1921—*concld.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Bombay Presidency.											
Bombay City	979,445	394	20·91	1	1	5	112	322	157	898	47·7
Poona	117,256	58	23·50	...	1	...	12	59	15	128	56·67
Sholapur	89,424	64	37·22	21	...	...	51	17	19	113	65·77
Surat	114,868	54	24·44	...	...	...	2	32	6	61	27·61
Broach	43,403	33	39·54	...	...	...	1	8	1	24	28·75
Ahmedabad	225,539	258	59·48	...	...	...	48	63	2	174	40·11
Karachi	148,394	206	72·19	14	...	1	29	25	14	203	71·13
Hyderabad	69,140	59	44·37	5	...	...	24	10	4	65	48·89
Dhulia	30,341	25	42·84	...	...	...	4	2	6	16	27·42
Total	1,817,810	1,146	32·8	41	2	6	283	538	224	1,682	48·1
Burma.											
Rangoon	293,316	Not available.		...	...	29	15	59	18	240	42·69
Mandalay	188,666	Do.		...	1	1	13	26	6	118	44·25
Moulmein	58,754	Do.		...	...	1	1	5	6	25	30·98
Akyab	37,893	Do.		...	...	...	1	6	...	14	19·21
Bassein	37,081	Do.		...	...	6	5	6	...	38	53·29
Total	565,710	Do.		...	1	37	35	102	30	445	40·9

REMARKS.

During the week ending the 3rd September 1921, a total of 6,232 deaths were recorded in 78 principal towns in the various provinces of India with a population of over 30,000 and with an aggregate population of 7,619,660. This corresponds to an annual death rate of 42·5 per mille.

Seventy-three of the towns, for which figures are available, registered 4,516 births, giving an annual birth rate of 33·3 per thousand of population. In the same towns 5,787 deaths were recorded.

The following towns returned a death rate of over 50 per mille :—

Rawalpindi (122), Jubbulpore (104·65), Bhiwani (96), Lahore (88), Bezwada (80·7), Gaya (79·9), Delhi (79·34), Karachi (71·13), Cocanada (70·2), Jullundur (67), Sholapur (65·77), Nagpur (62·09), Peshawar (58), Raipur (57·39), Amritsar (57), Poona (56·67), Bassein (53·29) and Guntur (51·3).

In Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Peshawar and Sholapur the chief mortality was from fevers; in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Rangoon from respiratory diseases; in Jubbulpore from plague and in Madras from dysentery and diarrhœa.

Cholera was responsible for 360 deaths, small-pox for 16 and plague for 99. Of the total mortality from cholera 144 deaths were reported from six towns in the Punjab and 54 from Delhi and of the total number of deaths from plague 51 were recorded in Jubbulpore and 29 in Rangoon.

No. $\frac{545-616}{134}$

Forwarded for information.

SIMLA (INDIA) :
The 11th January 1922.

A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

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Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 10th September 1921.

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Delhi Province.											
Delhi City . .	225,471	275	63·42	93	...	...	184	115	32	415	95·71
Bengal Presidency.											
Calcutta . .	896,067	251	14·6	5	1	...	57*	97*	54	468	27·2
Howrah . .	179,389	85	24·6	6	...	...	39	29	15	112	32·5
Dacca . . .	108,551	84	40·2	...	...	...	23	6	5	62	29·7
Maniktala . .	53,767	20	19·3	...	...	...	9	11	3	39	37·7
Bhatpara . .	50,414	9	9·3	...	...	...	6	...	2	9	9·3
Burdwan . .	35,921	4	5·8	...	...	...	6	1	...	9	13·0
Midnapore . .	32,740	5	7·9	...	...	...	9	2	9	26	41·3
Serampore . .	32,078	14	22·7	1	...	...	2	2	5	15	24·3
Cossipore-Chitpore	48,178	14	15·1	...	...	...	7	3	4	20	21·6
South Suburban .	31,533	6	9·9	...	...	...	9	4	2	15	24·7
Garden Reach . .	45,295	12	13·8	...	...	...	7	3	2	15	17·2
Titagarh . .	45,171	6	6·9	...	...	...	18	...	1	19	21·9
Total .	1,559,104	510	17·0	12	1	...	192	158	102	809	27·0
Bihar and Orissa.											
Patna City . .	136,153	87	33·3	13	...	...	81	14	16	95	36·3
Bihar . . .	35,151	10	14·8	...	...	..	4	...	...	7	10·3
Dinapore Nizamat .	31,025	17	28·5	1	...	...	4	...	...	5	8·4
Gaya . . .	70,423	54	39·9	10	...	...	20	3	19	73	54·0
Muzaffarpur . .	43,668	27	32·2	...	...	...	12	...	1	20	23·8
Monghyr . .	46,913	28	31·1	1	...	...	11	2	7	25	27·7
Bhagalpur . .	74,349	42	29·4	...	...	...	16	1	..	21	14·7
Puri . . .	40,011	7	9·1	...	...	...	4	2	5	17	22·1
Ranchi . . .	32,934	17	26·8	...	...	...	6	4	...	15	23·7
Total .	510,687	289	29·4	25	...	...	108	26	48	278	28·3
Punjab.											
Bhiwani . .	31,100	30	66	6	...	...	7		7	41	69
Jullundhur . .	55,354	68	64	5	...	...	23	10	18	62	58
Ludhiana . .	43,152	41	50	6	...	...	24	11	...	43	52
Lahore . . .	210,271	196	49	53	...	...	127	24	8	254	63
Sialkot . .	48,595	62	67	18	...	..	17	11	4	60	64
Rawalpindi .	46,642	35	39	35	1	...	33	10	18	103	115
Multan . . .	85,747	100	61	8	4	...	28	1	15	84	51
Total .	520,861	541	54·0	131	5	...	261	70	60	647	64·6

*Including deaths from Influenza.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 10th September 1921—*contd.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
North-West Frontier Province.											
Peshawar	74,037	49	35	9	...	...	44	11	4	81	57
Central Provinces.											
Nagpur	134,008	131	50·83	3	...	...	28	16	12	113	43·85
Jubbulpore	79,009	49	32·25	...	...	96	30	26	17	189	124·39
Saugor	34,876	46	68·59	...	...	...	13	4	2	33	49·20
Burhanpore	30,485	38	64·93	...	...	...	12	6	1	23	39·30
Raipur	35,385	41	6[illegible]·31	...	...	...	19	8	7	39	57·39
Amraoti	34,27[illegible]	41	62·21	...	...	...	14	...	7	30	45·52
Total	347,933	346	51·7	3	...	96	116	55	46	427	63·8
Madras Presidency.											
Berhampore	31,456	15	24·8	...	...	...	8	...	5	20	32·1
Visagapatam	43,4[illegible]3	21	25·2	...	...	...	11	2	11	32	38·3
Vizianagram	37,550	25	34·6	...	...	...	9	1	19	31	42·9
Cocanada	54,110	27	25·9	6	...	...	29	5	11	72	69·2
Rajahmundry	48,417	33	35·4	2	...	...	3	...	5	25	26·9
Ellore	42,531	26	31·8	1	4	...	10	...	1	32	39·1
Masulipatam	42,123	26	32·1	...	...	...	11	...	2	27	33·3
Bezwada	32,867	36	57·0	3	...	...	3	4	9	55	87·0
Guntur	43,612	13	15·5	...	...	...	14	...	9	35	41·7
Nellore	33,246	14	21·9	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	14·1
Madras	518,660	374	37·5	...	2	...	48	68	96	397	39·8
Conjeeveram	53,864	40	38·6	...	...	...	...	8	1	27	26·1
Cuddalore	56,574	44	40·4	...	...	...	...	3	1	23	21·1
Trichinopoly	123,512	59	24·8	1	...	...	5	3	14	48	20·2
Tanjore	60,341	26	22·4	...	...	...	3	1	...	21	18·1
Kumbakonam	64,647	11	8·8	...	...	...	5	3	1	16	12·9
Negapatam	60,168	21	18·1	...	...	...	3	1	6	22	19·0
Tinnevelly	44,805	37	42·9	...	...	...	1	2	...	17	19·7
Palamcottah	44,909	23	26·6	...	...	...	1	2	5	16	18·5
Tuticorin	40,185	20	25·9	1	2	...	2	3	1	19	24·6
Bellary	34,956	16	23·8	...	...	...	3	1	5	15	22·3
Adoni	31,645	6	9·9	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	[illegible]·9
Vellore	49,746	43	44·9	...	...	...	3	2	3	28	29·3
Salem	59,153	29	25·5	...	...	...	10	2	7	39	34·3
Coimbatore	47,007	33	36·5	...	...	...	5	4	7	39	43·1
Mangalore	48,412	25	26·9	...	...	...	2	5	4	28	30·1
Calicut	78,417	66	43·8	...	...	...	10	...	13	67	44·4
Palghat	44,319	39	45·8	...	...	...	8	6	2	32	37·5
Total	1,870,645	1,148	31·9	14	8	...	208	146	241	1,198	33·3

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 10th September 1921—*concld.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Bombay Presidency.											
Bombay City	979,445	322	17·09	3	2	5	102	369	140	86[illegible]	46·0
Poona	117,256	51	22·61	...	...	...	16	54	21	141	62·52
Sholapur	89,424	93	54·18	6	...	...	35	13	11	102	59·42
Surat	114,868	78	35·31	...	...	...	1	25	4	54	24·44
Broach	43,403	28	33·55	...	...	...	1	7	3	22	26·36
Ahmedabad	225,539	263	62·01	...	...	...	47	81	8	211	48·64
Karachi	148,394	159	55·72	16	...	1	82	37	21	210	73·59
Hyderabad	69,140	68	51·14	3	...	...	24	14	1	62	46·63
Dhulia	30,341	25	42·84	1	...	...	3	2	3	13	22·28
Total	1,817,810	1,093	31·3	29	2	6	261	602	207	1,6[illegible]1	46·1
Burma.											
Rangoon	293,316	Not available.		3	...	21	15	42	16	196	34·87
Mandalay	138,666	Do.		...	1	1	21	18	7	104	39·00
Moulmein	58,754	Do.		...	...	2	4	6	3	38	33·63
Akyab	37,893	Do		...	...	...	3	2	2	10	13·72
Bassein	37,081	Do.		...	...	3	3	5	3	29	40·67
Total	565,710	Do.		3	1	27	46	73	31	377	34·7

REMARKS.

During the week ending the 10th September 1921, a total of 5,913 deaths were recorded in 78 principal towns in the various provinces of India, with a population of over 30,000 and with an aggregate population of 7,492,258. This corresponds to an annual death rate of 41·0 per mille.

Seventy-three of the towns for which figures are available registered 4,251 births, giving an annual birth rate of 31·9 per thousand of population. In the same towns 5,536 deaths were recorded.

The following towns returned a death rate of over 50 per mille :—

Jubbulpore (124·39), Rawalpindi (115), Delhi (95·71), Bezwada (87·0), Karachi (73·59), Cocanada (69·2), Bhiwani (69), Sialkot (64), Lahore (63), Poona (62·52), Sholapur (59·42), Jullundur (58), Raipur (57·39), Peshawar (57), Gaya (54·0), Ludhiana (52) and Multan (51).

In Delhi, Lahore and Peshawar the chief mortality was from fevers; in Calcutta, Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Rangoon from respiratory diseases; in Jubbulpore from plague and in Madras from dysentery and diarrhœa.

319 deaths were due to cholera, 17 to small-pox and 129 to plague. Of the total mortality from cholera 131 deaths occurred in seven towns in the Punjab and 93 in Delhi City and of the total number of deaths from plague 96 were recorded in Jubbulpore and 21 in Rangoon.

No. $\frac{617\text{-}705}{134}$

Forwarded for information.

SIMLA (INDIA) : The 11th January 1922.

A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 17th September 1921.

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Delhi Province.											
Delhi City * . .	225,471	250	57·66	50	...	...	181	90	29	340	78·41
Bengal Presidency.											
Calcutta . .	898,067	267	15·5	8	...	...	82*	108*	63	583	3[illegible]·9
Howrah . . .	179,389	84	24·3	2	...	...	25	34	18	95	27·5
Dacca . . .	108,551	70	33·5	...	...	...	36	6	7	67	32·1
Maniktala . .	53,767	8	7·7	3	...	...	8	6	3	27	26·1
Bhatpara . .	50,414	8	8·3	...	...	...	3	2	1	6	6·2
Burdwan . .	35,921	3	4·3	...	1	...	5	...	2	9	13·0
Midnapur . .	32,740	6	9·5	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	6·4
Serampore . .	32,078	17	27·6	1	...	...	5	2	6	19	30·8
Cossipore-Chitpur .	48,178	20	21·6	...	...	...	7	2	2	20	21·6
South Suburban .	31,533	8	13·2	1	...	...	5	...	3	11	18·1
Garden Reach .	45,295	13	14·9	...	...	...	8	4	1	15	17·2
Titagarh . .	45,171	15	17·3	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	25·3
Total .	1,559,104	519	17·3	15	1	...	208	154	107	828	27·6
Bihar and Orissa.											
Patna City . .	136,153	52	19·9	15	...	...	20	2	4	74	28·3
Bihar . . .	35,151	8	11·8	1	...	...	6	...	...	9	13·3
Dinapore Nizamat .	31,025	14	23·5	...	...	...	8	...	2	13	21·8
Gaya . . .	70,123	39	28·8	12	...	...	15	7	26	77	57·0
Arrah . . .	38,549	24	32·4	...	...	...	13	...	1	17	22·9
Muzaffarpur . .	43,668	25	29·8	...	...	...	6	...	..	14	16·7
Darbhanga . .	62,628	25	20·8	...	...	...	6	...	...	26	21·6
Monghyr . . .	46,913	41	45·5	1	1	...	8	1	3	19	21·1
Bhagalpur . .	74,319	39	27·3	...	...	...	12	1	3	31	21·7
Cuttack . . .	52,528	16	15·8	...	...	...	4	...	4	14	13·8
Puri . . .	40,011	21	27·3	...	...	...	8	...	6	33	43·0
Ranchi . .	32,994	6	9·4	6	...	...	6	1	...	16	25·2
Total . .	664,392	310	24·3	35	1	...	112	12	49	343	26·8
Punjab.											
Jullundur . .	55,354	59	55	3	...	...	34	4	9	64	60
Ludhiana . .	43,152	47	57	3	...	...	31	6	2	43	52
Lahore . . .	210,271	218	54	25	...	...	111	25	13	211	52
Amritsar . .	151,339	133	46	5	...	...	75	34	13	144	50
Sialkot . . .	48,595	60	64	7	...	...	20	7	4	45	48
Rawalpindi . .	46,642	43	47	2	...	...	41	6	9	63	70
Multan . . .	85,747	102	62	3	...	...	28	13	14	69	42
Total . .	641,100	661	53·6	48	...	...	340	95	64	639	51·8

* Including deaths from Influenza.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 17th September 1921—*contd.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
North-West Frontier Province.											
Peshawar . .	74,087	45	32	1	...	-	16	6	...	29	20
Central Provinces.											
Nagpur . . .	134,008	102	39·58	...	...	...	36	25	18	142	55·10
Jubbulpore . .	79,009	51	33·57	...	1	228	34	30	16	340	223·77
Saugor . . .	34,876	31	46·22	...	...	...	9	8	3	27	40·26
Burhanpore . .	30,435	35	59·80	...	...	...	8	4	3	21	35·88
Raipur . . .	35,335	21	30·90	...	1	...	21	...	8	41	60·34
Amraoti . .	34,270	39	59·18	...	...	...	11	4	9	24	36·42
Total .	347,933	279	41·7	...	2	228	119	66	57	595	88·9
Madras Presidency.											
Berhampore . .	31,456	11	18·2	...	...	...	7	...	4	17	28·1
Vizagapatam . .	43,413	23	27·5	...	...	...	11	2	7	31	37·1
Vizianagram . .	37,550	26	36·0	...	...	...	12	2	10	27	37·4
Cocanada . .	54,110	47	45·2	...	...	...	28	...	18	65	62·5
Rajahmundry .	48,417	19	20·4	...	...	...	5	2	...	20	21·5
Ellore . . .	42,531	27	33·0	...	...	...	7	...	1	18	22·0
Masulipatam . .	42,123	26	32·1	...	...	...	4	...	1	20	24·7
Bezwada . .	32,867	30	47·5	1	...	...	2	4	4	37	58·5
Guntur . . .	43,612	62	73·9	...	...	...	26	...	11	66	78·7
Nellore . . .	33,246	25	39·1	...	...	...	2	...	3	31	48·5
Madras .	518,660	381	38·2	...	6	...	49	102	84	399	40·0
Conjeeveram . .	53,864	...	0	...	...	...	...	4	1	21	20·3
Cuddalore . .	56,574	35	32·2	...	...	...	...	2	2	19	17·5
Trichinopoly .	123,512	75	31·6	...	...	...	4	6	5	33	13·9
Tanjore . . .	60,341	37	31·9	...	...	...	6	1	6	29	25·0
Kumbakonam .	64,647	19	15·3	...	1	...	5	...	2	17	13·7
Negapatam . .	60,168	24	20·7	...	...	...	5	4	5	29	25·1
Madura . . .	134,130	69	26·8	17	...	...	14	2	7	73	28·3
Tinnevelly . .	44,805	30	34·8	...	...	...	1	3	1	19	22·1
Palamcottah .	44,909	29	33·6	...	...	...	4	1	9	20	23·2
Tuticorin . .	40,185	22	28·5	...	...	...	2	4	...	14	18·1
Bellary . . .	34,956	27	40·2	...	...	...	2	2	3	17	25·3
Adoni . . .	31,645	9	14·8	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	9·9
Vellore . . .	49,746	45	47·0	...	...	...	1	2	2	19	19·9
Salem . . .	59,153	22	19·3	...	4	1	6	2	7	30	26·4
Coimbatore . .	47,007	47	52·0	...	...	1	5	2	6	43	47·6
Mangalore . .	48,412	25	26·9	...	...	...	3	...	1	16	17·2
Calicut . . .	78,417	25	16·6	...	...	...	4	...	3	34	22·5
Palghat . . .	44,319	34	39·9	...	...	...	1	...	5	24	28·2
Total .	2,004,775	1,251	32·4	18	11	2	216	147	209	1,194	31·0

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 17th September 1921—*concld.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Bombay Presidency.											
Bombay City . .	979,445	388	17·42	2	...	4	117	360	155	882	46·8
Poona . . .	117,256	51	22·61	...	...	...	12	45	10	118	52·32
Sholapur . .	89,424	80	46·52	4	...	...	47	9	11	108	62·80
Surat . . .	114,868	65	29·42	...	...	...	4	30	5	61	27·61
Broach . . .	43,403	49	58·40	...	...	...	2	8	...	27	32·35
Ahmedabad . .	225,589	230	53·02	...	...	...	44	72	10	119	45·88
Karachi . .	148,394	164	57·47	14	...	...	41	20	18	220	77·11
Hyderabad . .	69,140	45	33·84	4	...	...	23	7	2	43	32·34
Dhulia . . .	30,841	22	37·70	...	...	...	2	2	1	12	20·25
Total .	1,817,810	1,044	29·9	24	...	4	292	553	212	1,590	45·5
Burma.											
Rangoon . .	223,316	Not available.		...	...	32	14	64	16	262	46·61
Mandalay . .	138,666	Do.		...	2	...	16	25	8	126	47·25
Moulmein . .	58,754	Do.		...	...	1	2	6	5	36	31·86
Akyab . .	37,893	Do.		1	...	...	...	8	...	12	16·47
Bassein . .	37,081	Do.		...	...	1	1	3	4	30	42·07
Total .	565,710	Do.		1	2	34	33	101	33	466	42·8

REMARKS.

During the week ending the 17th September 1921, a total of 6,024 deaths were recorded in 82 principal towns in the various provinces of India, with a population of over 30,000 and with an aggregate population of 7,900,332. This corresponds to an annual death rate of 39·6 per mille.

Seventy-seven of the towns, for which figures are available, registered 4,359 births, giving an annual birth rate of 30·9 per thousand of population. In the same towns 5,558 deaths were recorded.

The following towns returned a death rate of over 50 per mille :—

Jubbulpore (223·77), Guntur (78·7), Delhi (78·41), Karachi (77·11), Rawalpindi (70), Sholapur (62·80), Cocanada (62·5), Raipur (60·34), Jullundur (60), Bezwada (58·5), Gaya (57·0), Nagpur (55·10), Poona (52·32), Ludhiana (52) and Lahore (52).

In Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi the chief mortality was from fevers; in Calcutta and Madras from respiratory diseases and in Jubbulpore from plague.

192 deaths were due to cholera, 17 to small-pox and 268 to plague. Of the total mortality from cholera Delhi reported 50 deaths and Lahore 25 and of the total number of deaths from plague 228 deaths occurred in Jubbulpore and 32 in Rangoon.

No. $\frac{706-795}{154}$.

Forwarded for information.

SIMLA (INDIA);
The 11th January 1922.

A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

No. F. 122-Public.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 16th January 1922.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL RETURNS SHOWING THE MORTALITY FROM WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES DURING 1920.

RESOLUTION.

The annual returns showing the mortality from wild animals and venomous snakes during 1920 have been received from local Governments and Administrations.

The total number of persons killed by wild animals increased by 26·6 per cent. from 2,637 in 1919 to 3,339 in 1920. Tigers were responsible for 1,507 deaths, leopards for 550, wolves for 522, bears for 118, elephants for 77, and hyenas for 27. Of the 538 deaths from "other animals", 181 are assigned to wild bears and 204 to crocodiles or alligators. The Madras Presidency heads the list with 783 deaths, with Bihar and Orissa a close second with 781. There has been an abnormal increase of 215 deaths in the Madras Presidency over last year's figures, the chief increases being in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kurnool, while the district of Cuddapah has shown a decided decrease. Deaths from elephants were highest in Bengal, from tigers and leopards in Madras, from bears in Bihar and Orissa, and from wolves in the United Provinces.

2. The mortality from snake-bite among human beings decreased from 20,273 in 1919 to 20,043 in 1920. Decreases occurred mainly in Madras, the United Provinces, Burma and the Central Provinces but Bengal, Bombay and Bihar and Orissa reported increases, and the number of deaths still continued to be large in all these provinces. Bihar and Orissa recorded the highest mortality from snake-bite, *viz.*, 5,460 in 1920 against 5,369 in 1919.

3. During the year 1920, the total number of wild animals destroyed was 23,255 among which were 1,719 tigers, 5,616 leopards, 2,840 bears, and 2,667 wolves. The total amount of rewards paid was Rs. 1,89,205 during the year as against Rs. 1,72,246 in the previous year. The number of snakes destroyed increased from 58,416 in 1919 to 61,373, but the rewards paid for their destruction decreased from Rs. 1,670 to Rs. 763.

4. Under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the Indian Arms Rules as amended in 1920, 86,252 licences were issued in Forms XIII, XIV, XV in 1920 as against 33,604 in the corresponding forms in the preceding year. The total number of licences in force was 2,45,642 as compared with 1,93,233 in the previous year.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the resolution (and annexure) be forwarded to local Governments and Administrations* and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, also that a copy be forwarded to the Director of Statistics.

*including the Chief Commissioners, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and the Resident in Mysore.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1.

Number of persons killed in each Province of British India by wild animals (specifying the principal kinds) and snakes in each calendar year from 1916 to 1920.

Province.	Year	By wild animals.								By snakes.	Grand Total.
		Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.		
Madras	1916	4	382	82	14	2	1	17	452	1,505	1,957
	1917*	2	347	150	13	4	2	13	531	1,464	1,995
	1918	9	350	122	7	10	...	62	560	1,275	1,835
	1919	5	349	188	9	9	1	57	568	1,263	1,831
	1920	7	538	172	18	10	6	32	783	1,119	1,902
Bombay	1916	1	3	8	1	5	...	23	41	1,445	1,486
	1917	1	8	5	...	1	...	19	34	1,527	1,561
	1918	...	6	5	1	10	...	20	42	1,480	1,528
	1919	1	22	6	...	1	1	14	45	1,161	1,206
	1920	...	7	15	2	3	...	27	54	1,309	1,363
Bengal	1916	29	55	72	7	1	14	189	367	4,114	4,481
	1917	15	81	58	7	3	7	170	341	4,393	4,734
	1918	10	60	68	5	2	1	164	310	4,008	4,318
	1919	16	28	81	8	...	...	160	293	3,689	3,982
	1920	35	102	45	12	7	2	215	418	4,040	4,458
United Provinces	1916	...	27	14	10	45	1	32	129	6,712	6,841
	1917	...	31	10	5	85	2	33	166	6,481	6,647
	1918	1	49	12	14	106	3	27	212	6,521	6,733
	1919	...	13	21	11	213	6	30	294	5,146	5,440
	1920	...	28	36	7	333	..	46	450	4,695	5,145
Punjab	1916	...	...	...	1	3	...	23	27	956	983
	1917	...	...	2	1	2	...	19	24	957	981
	1918	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	877	881
	1919	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	5	735	740
	1920	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	7	714	721
Burma	1916	13	31	15	6	...	...	10	75	1,476	1,551
	1917	18	43	6	9	...	...	5	81	1,473	1,554
	1918	7	53	8	8	...	...	19	95	1,350	1,445
	1919	15	91	24	5	...	...	16	151	1,514	1,665
	1920	12	67	7	3	...	...	9	98	1,464	1,562
Bihar and Orissa	1916	3	530	64	28	56	15	151	847	5,970	6,817
	1917	6	378	69	31	77	11	83	655	5,881	6,540
	1918	3	316	57	31	72	5	81	565	5,256	5,821
	1919	6	371	82	46	45	17	124	691	5,369	6,060
	1920	4	461	103	34	66	15	98	781	5,460	6,241
Central Provinces and Berar.	1916	...	60	48	13	10	7	20	158	1,212	1,370
	1917	...	46	39	28	3	1	46	158	1,524	1,682
	1918	...	87	49	40	11	1	22	210	1,523	1,733
	1919	...	171	104	30	22	7	54	388	1,167	1,555
	1920	...	186	152	31	97	3	61	530	943	1,473
Assam	1916	33	79	3	19	1	...	35	170	170	340
	1917	22	75	5	16	...	...	20	138	151	289
	1918	21	80	3	19	...	...	39	162	206	368
	1919	17	117	12	9	...	...	43	198	173	371
	1920	19	118	20	10	1	...	48	216	208	424
North-West Frontier Province.	1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	22	24
	1917	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	6	25	31
	1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
	1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	15
	1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
Coorg	1916	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	1917	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	32	39
	1917	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	18	20
	1918	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	25	29
	1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	16
Ajmer-Merwara	1916	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	26	28
	1917	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	32	33
	1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	56
	1919	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	35	38
	1920	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	59	60
Total	1916	88	1,118	307	99	124	38	509	2,278	23,640	25,918
	1917*	66	1,009	347	105	175	23	414	2,139	23,930	26,069
	1918	51	1,001	325	125	213	10	439	2,164	22,600	24,764
	1919	60	1,162	469	118	294	33	501	2,637	20,273	22,910
	1920	77	1,507	550	118	522	27	538	3,339	20,043	23,382

*Figures for 1917 in most of the columns were revised in accordance with corrections received from Madras after the issue of the statements for that year.

No.

Number of wild animals and snakes destroyed and amount of rewards

Province.	Year	Particulars of animals destroyed. Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total number of animals destroyed.	Snakes.
Madras	1916	...	65	677	84	...	...	808	1,634	...
	1917*	...	70	623	82	...	...	1,124	1,899	...
	1918	...	74	618	69	1	...	729	1,491	...
	1919	...	60	554	64	...	...	1,413	2,091	...
	1920	...	78	664	74	...	1	1,177	1,994	...
Bombay	1916	...	42	188	3	114	50	3,971	4,368	9,982
	1917	...	55	172	4	41	108	3,523	3,947	25,035
	1918	...	16	73	2	19	81	2,894	3,085	21,250
	1919	...	55	68	31	28	96	4,284	4,562	23,670
	1920	1	33	106	6	47	113	5,695	6,001	20,238
Bengal*	1916	...	110	202	2	1	...	483	798	1,171
	1917	...	123	171	7	3	23	85	412	1,205
	1918	...	104	235	11	1	10	55	416	1,603
	1919	2	86	231	2	6	2	64	393	1,390
	1920	5	93	163	11	4	...	280	556	1,162
United Provinces	1916	...	49	471	204	1,792	174	351	3,041	6,352
	1917	..	59	437	224	1,516	189	215	2,640	4,999
	1918	...	16	412	155	1,345	116	240	2,284	6,106
	1919	...	68	488	143	1,620	164	156	2,639	9,079
	1920	...	94	361	179	1,611	102	274	2,621	12,216
Punjab	1916	...	...	115	86	407	...	137	745	27,157
	1917	...	...	134	106	93	...	159	492	15,026
	1918	...	...	110	108	97	...	...	315	4,749
	1919	...	...	105	59	97	...	3	264	3,865
	1920	...	...	112	82	92	...	568	854	1,177
Burma	1916	30	536	2,737	1,587	...	...	985	5,825	11,905
	1917	58	484	2,974	1,520	...	...	837	5,873	16,398
	1918	103	519	2,395	1,333	...	...	482	4,832	13,136
	1919	127	663	2,359	1,550	...	...	345	5,044	10,640
	1920	42	652	2,434	1,666	...	...	299	5,093	17,712
Bihar and Orissa	1916	..	71	334	157	139	157	140	998	5,740
	1917	...	76	258	119	213	99	281	1,046	9,171
	1918	...	85	273	94	39	122	86	699	7,850
	1919	2	69	267	102	114	91	121	766	7,747
	1920	1	114	355	154	220	102	366	1,312	8,062
Central Provinces and Berar.	1916	...	139	691	182	61	...	344	1,417	849
	1917	...	158	651	180	240	..	335	1,564	720
	1918	...	153	673	144	75	...	364	1,409	572
	1919	...	186	767	186	35	...	664	1,838	394
	1920	...	188	830	201	663	...	1,221	3,103	242
Assam	1916	5	373	555	460	4	1	164	1,562	1,409
	1917	5	248	580	498	...	1	158	1,490	332
	1918	...	279	491	354	4	...	133	1,261	3,187
	1919	4	321	545	348	...	...	104	1,322	1,214
	1920	...	461	547	467	...	...	131	1,606	388
North-West Frontier Province.	1916	...	...	11	...	57	...	...	68	436
	1917	...	...	5	...	39	...	...	44	396
	1918	...	...	2	...	32	...	169	203	369
	1919	...	...	4	...	38	...	64	106	166
	1920	...	1	2	...	25	...	...	28	119
Coorg	1916	3	14	37	...	...	...	47	101	...
	1917	1	23	28	...	...	...	6	58	1
	1918	1	13	18	...	...	...	10	42	...
	1919	1	10	32	...	...	...	3	46	...
	1920	1	5	36	...	...	...	9	51	...
Delhi	1916	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
	1917	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	...
	1918	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
	1919	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
	1920	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	5	...
Ajmer-Merwara	1916	...	...	1	...	1	4	8	14	25
	1917	...	...	3	...	1	4	..	8	30
	1918	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	6	20
	1919	...	...	12	...	...	3	5	20	19
	1920	...	...	5	...	1	11	14	31	57
Bangalore	1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	739
	1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	647
	1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	653
	1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
	1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1916	38	1,390	6,019	2,715	2,579	386	7,438	20,574	65,765
	1917*	64	1,296	6,039	2,784	2,147	424	6,723	19,477	73,968
	1918	104	1,259	5,303	2,270	1,614	332	5,163	16,045	59,495
	1919	136	1,518	5,432	2,484	1,941	356	7,226	19,094	58,416
	1920	50	1,719	5,616	2,840	2,667	329	10,034	23,255	61,378

*Figures for 1917 in most of the columns were revised in accordance with corrections received from Madras after the issue of the statements for that year.

2.

(in rupees) paid for their destruction in each calendar year from 1916 to 1920.

Rewards paid for destruction of									
Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Total.	Snakes.	Grand Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	3,989	12,218	638	...	...	1,263	18,108	...	18,108
...	3,587	11,138	891	...	...	1,653	17,269	...	17,269
...	3,912	10,965	510	5	...	1,407	16,799	...	16,799
...	3,136	9,342	504	...	...	3,159	16,141	...	16,141
...	3,837	11,561	638	...	10	2,852	18,898	...	18,898
...	714	1,920	30	267	...	2,793	5,724	102	5,820
...	333	1,278	40	60	25	868	2,604	121	5,329
...	50	10	1	...	...	...	61	109	170
...	5	40	20	12	...	6	83	88	171
...	10	30	14	...	...	1,339	1,393	86	1,479
...	4,887	978	5	3	...	1,356	7,229	170	7,399
...	13,683	893	15	8	41	825	15,465	207	15,672
...	8,912	1,276	17	3	16	267	10,491	190	0681
1,000	7,415	1,787	5	22	4	155	10,388	441	0829
1,600	9,548	1,302	22	20	...	830	13,322	160	13,482
...	...	4,010	756	10,878	282	1,710	17,636	5	17,641
...	...	3,461	612	8,354	269	895	13,591	36	13,627
...	1,150	3,584	361	6,910	169	1.425	13,599	52	13,651
...	750	3,421	293	10,310	239	1,265	16,278	16	16,294
...	20	2,897	545	9,474	142	1,805	14,883	49	14,932
...	...	751	591	1,310	...	28	2,630	3,261	5,941
...	...	917	735	433	...	21	2,106	1,855	3,961
...	...	755	714	470	...	...	1,989	850	2,789
...	...	732	407	393	...	3	1,535	504	2,039
...	...	768	586	406	...	11	1,771	180	1,951
530	19,250	43,545	13,392	...	...	1,110	77,827	...	77,827
356	17,190	44,990	12,933	...	...	870	76,339	...	76,339
300	19,580	37,585	12,067	...	...	695	70,227	...	70,227
3,245	24,900	38,405	13,945	...	...	1,190	81,685	...	81,685
1,650	23,790	39,045	14,740	...	...	1,995	81,220	5	81,225
...	2.447	1,530	384	575	277	44	5,257	41	5,298
...	3,487	1,145	245	820	158	66	5,921	78	6,199
...	2,904	1,235	230	139	214	19	4,741	45	4,786
...	4,074	1,613	231	447	161	21	6,547	39	6,586
...	4,080	2,124	380	987	181	214	7,966	32	7,998
...	1,995	10,081	1,050	353	...	6,224	19,703	289	19,992
...	2,555	9,535	1,025	894	...	4,309	18,318	301	18,619
...	2,383	9,738	804	389	...	4,666	17,980	252	18,232
...	3,250	11,330	1,084	184	...	7,848	23,696	145	23,841
...	3,210	12,265	1,218	1,932	...	12,821	31,446	102	31,548
275	8,012	4,805	2,068	10	1	802	15,073	202	16,175
350	5,463	4,740	2,005	...	2	728	13,288	131	13,419
...	6,212	4,197	1,553	18	...	589	12,569	834	13,403
200	7,235	4,630	1,885	...	...	504	14,454	331	14,791
...	9,577	4,772	1,924	...	...	617	16,890	116	17,006
...	...	68	...	275	...	...	343	91	434
...	...	40	...	193	...	...	233	125	358
...	...	16	...	134	...	30	180	73	253
...	...	32	...	183	...	15	230	38	268
...	5	12	...	125	...	...	142	26	168
...	605	708	...	...	...	110	1,423	...	1,423
100	1,115	540	...	...	...	52	1,807	...	1,807
...	535	367	...	...	...	93	995	...	995
...	425	652	...	...	...	30	1,107	...	1,107
...	250	765	...	...	...	90	1,105	...	1,105
...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	11
...	...	24	...	5	...	...	29	...	29
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	15
...	...	5	...	50	...	...	55	...	55
...	...	5	...	3	12	40	60	3	63
...	...	15	...	3	12	...	30	5	35
...	...	15	...	...	9	...	24	4	28
...	...	56	...	...	9	22	87	3	90
...	...	15	...	3	30	66	114	7	121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	155
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	164
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	159
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
805	41,899	80,619	18,914	13,685	572	15,480	1,71,974	4,319	1,76,293
806	47,413	78,716	18,501	10,770	507	10,287	1,67,000	3,223	1,70,223
800	45,638	69,743	16,257	8,073	408	9,191	1,49,610	2,568	1,52,178
4,445	51,190	72,040	18,374	11,566	413	14,218	1,72,246	1,670	1,73,916
8,250	54,327	75,561	20,067	12,997	363	22,640	1,89,205	763	1,89,968

No. 3.

Number of licenses issued in Form XIII (for purposes of sport, protection or display) and Forms XIV and XV (for purposes of destruction of wild animals doing injury to human beings, cattle or crops) under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in each calendar year from 1916 to 1920.

Province.		Number of licenses granted in the year.	Number of licenses granted in previous years and still in force.	Total number of licenses in force in the year.
Madras	1916	4,905	40,057	44,962
	1917	4,302	41,207	45,509
	1918	5,076	42,517	47,593
	1919	6,248	41,877	48,125
	1920	9,737	42,807	52,544
Bombay	1916	1,932	11,994	13,926
	1917	1,888	11,675	13,563
	1918	3,073	12,098	15,171
	1919	4,832	13,022	17,854
	1920	9,371	13,478	22,849
Bengal	1916	607	8,206	8,813
	1917	392	7,650	8,042
	1918	1,642	25,262	26,904
	1919	2,436	25,089	27,525
	1920	7,211	25,237	32,448
United Provinces	1916	619	5,373	5,992
	1917	594	5,763	6,357
	1918	3,181	21,742	24,923
	1919	4,247	22,643	26,890
	1920	18,229	21,798	40,027
Punjab	1916	626	6,461	7,087
	1917	1,279	4,940	6,219
	1918	2,886	11,237	14,123
	1919	2,786	12,477	15,263
	1920	11,603	11,954	23,557
Burma	1916	959	6,716	7,675
	1917	1,201	6,850	8,051
	1918	962	6,764	7,726
	1919	855	6,483	7,338
	1920	5,889	5,173	11,062
Bihar and Orissa	1916	907	10,938	11,845
	1917	531	10,716	11,247
	1918	585	10,409	10,994
	1919	1,122	9,931	11,053
	1920	5,724	8,081	13,805
Central Provinces and Berar	1916	5,822	9,884	15,706
	1917	4,903	10,608	15,511
	1918	4,747	10,377	15,124
	1919	6,926	8,834	(a) 15,669
	1920	9,775	9,884	(b) 19,428
Assam	1916	350	12,768	13,118
	1917	305	12,809	13,114
	1918	298	12,794	13,092
	1919	533	12,717	13,250
	1920	3,404	12,257	15,661
North-West Frontier Province	1916	3,634	3,216	6,850
	1917	3,625	4,092	7,717
	1918	3,151	4,834	7,985
	1919	3,504	4,959	8,463
	1920	3,769	7,199	10,968
Coorg	1916	128	900	1,028
	1917	196	982	1,178
	1918	173	1,138	1,311
	1919	69	1,292	1,361
	1920	295	1,345	1,640
Delhi	1916	47	...	47
	1917	51	...	51
	1918	24	274	298
	1919	26	273	299
	1920	1,223	250	1,473
Ajmer-Merwara	1916	...	...	...
	1917	...	...	...
	1918	...	...	...
	1919	...	...	...
	1920	...	...	...
Bangalore	1916	41	93	134
	1917	49	99	148
	1918	31	128	159
	1919	20	123	143
	1920	22	158	180
Total	1916	20,577	116,606	137,183
	1917	19,316	117,391	136,707
	1918	25,829	159,574	185,403
	1919	33,604	159,720	(a) 193,233
	1920	86,252	159,621	(b) 245,642

(a) Excludes 91 licenses cancelled.
(b) Excludes 231 licenses cancelled.

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS AND ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

REGULATIONS AS TO APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN 1922.

[*The Secretary of State is unable to give any undertaking that the Regulations will remain unaltered in the future.*]

1. Until further notice the Secretary of State for India in Council will, during each year, make a number of appointments of Assistant Executive Engineers in the Public Works and State Railway Departments of the Government of India.

In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee, including at least one eminent representative of the Engineering profession.

In 1922 it is intended that 11 appointments shall be made.

The Selection Committee will probably sit in May.

2. Applications must be made on a printed form, which may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, S.W.-1, and should reach the India Office not later than 1st April.

3. Every European candidate must have been born on or after the 2nd August 1896 and on or before the 1st August 1900.*

An Indian candidate must have attained the age of 21 and not attained the age of 24 years† on the first day of July of the year in which he offers himself for appointment, except that in the case of an Indian who has rendered service of the nature defined in Regulation 4, the same maximum age limit as for Europeans will apply.

[N.B.—*Indians must obtain a certificate of age and nationality in the form explained in Appendix II. As the production of this certificate is a necessary condition of appointment, intending candidates are advised to procure it without delay. The certificate should be forwarded to the India Office together with the candidate's form of application or at the earliest subsequent opportunity.*]

4. Every European candidate in 1922, subject to the exception stated below, must have served in His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces during the war for at least one year, or if his service be less than one year, have been discharged on account of wounds or sickness resulting from such service.

In the case of Europeans who have been prevented on adequate grounds from joining His Majesty's Forces, applications to be exceptionally admitted as candidates may be made to the India Office for consideration.

5. Every European candidate must be a British subject and, except as provided in Regulation 6, if he or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance, the father must at the time of the candidate's birth have been a British subject and still be (or have continued to

* The maximum age limit for European candidates will be reduced to 25 years in 1923 and to 23 years in 1924.

† Subject to the exception stated in para. 3, the maximum age limit of 24 years for Indian candidates will be maintained for the next year and will be reduced to 23 years in 1924.

be until his death) a British subject. The decision of the Secretary of State in Council whether a candidate satisfies these conditions shall be final. A candidate must also be of good moral character and sound boidly health and in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in all respects suitable to hold an appointment in the Indian Public Works Department or State Railway Department.

*6. Indians who, save as hereinafter provided, are British subjects and are not qualified under Regulation 5, are eligible for appointment and shall be selected to the extent of 10 per cent. of the total number of Assistant Executive Engineers thus recruited, if otherwise duly qualified.

Provided that a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96-A of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, may be considered eligible.

7. Indian candidates must produce evidence that they have either (1) obtained one of the University degrees mentioned in Appendix I; or (2) passed Sections A. and B. of the A.M.I.C.E. examination; or (3) obtained such other diploma or distinction in Engineering as the Secretary of State may decide to accept in any particular case. It is preferred that candidates should have taken a college course and obtained one of the degrees mentioned in Appendix I. They should in addition have had at least one full year's practical experience of Civil Engineering under a qualified civil engineer at the time when they appear before the Selection Committee. Those whose qualifying diploma has been obtained without a college course should have had a full three years of such practical experience.

8. European applicants eligible under Rule 4 who can produce evidence of the above qualifications will be admitted as candidates; others not holding one of the recognised degrees or diplomas must produce evidence—

(a) of having received a general education high enough to fit them to receive proper professional training and to become members of the Civil Engineering profession;

(b) of having received some technical education (University or otherwise) in Civil Engineering; and

(c) of having had some practical training and experience in Civil Engineering as civilians and in military or quasi-military service.

An applicant who has served or is serving at the time of his application in His Majesty's Forces, must produce, if possible, a report by his Commanding Officer on his character, administrative capacity and powers of organisation, and aptitude, natural bent, and Engineering experience.

9. Selected candidates will be required to undergo further training on works in India for a period of at least one year. During this period they will be on probation and their final appointment will be made dependent upon the result of such probation.

10. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview with the Selection Committee.

11. Candidates will further be required, before final appointment by the Secretary of State in Council, to appear, at their own expense, before the Medical Board at the India Office for examination as to their physical fitness for service in India.

The Regulations governing the physical examination of candidates for the Public Works and State Railway Departments of the Government of India are given in Appendix III.

* It has been decided that the present rule under which 10 per cent. of the appointment made in this country are reserved for Indians shall continue up to and including 1924, when the question of the recruitment of Indians in England will be further considered.

*12. Selected candidates will also be required to satisfy the Secretary of State of their ability to ride.

13. They will on appointment be provided with a free first-class passage to India and they will be expected to proceed thither about the end of September or later in the year in which they are appointed.

Their pay will begin from the date of their landing in India, and, if they so desire, they will be able to obtain an advance of two months' pay recoverable by monthly instalments of one-third of salary. Of this advance a portion not exceeding one-half may be drawn in England.

14. If less than 24 years of age on 1st August 1922, candidates will enter the service as Assistant Executive Engineers on a salary of Rs. 6,300 a year. If above 24 years, they will be credited with service as though they had been appointed in their 24th year. The years of service so credited will subsequently count for purposes of pay and promotion, but not for leave.

15. Completed years of service with His Majesty's Forces, rendered after attaining the age of 22 years, will count for pension (including invalid pension) on the following scale :—

For officers retiring after 20 but with less than 25 years' service, a maximum of two years to count for pension ;

For officers retiring after 25 years' service, a maximum of three years to count for pension.

16. The instruments required by Assistant Executive Engineers are supplied to them in India.

17. Particulars as to pay, pension, &c., are contained in Appendices IV and V.

INDIA OFFICE,
November 1921.

NOTE FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES.

The Selection Committee of 1906 drew attention to the subjects which were held to be of most importance for the Public Works Service, *viz.*,

Pure Mathematics, including a knowledge of the differential and integral calculus.

Applied Mathematics.

Geometrical and Engineering Drawing.

Surveying and Geodesy.

Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures.

Hydraulics.

Heat Engines.

Materials used in Construction.

Building Construction.—Wood and metal work, limes and cements, and building with stone, brick, and concrete.

Knowledge of the principles of road-making, waterworks, sanitary and railway engineering. (Important.)

The Selection Committee were further of opinion that all candidates should have had some workshop training.

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*Selected candidates will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners as to their ability to ride, and will be required to obtain either—

(*a*) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance at all the duties of the Indian Public Works and State Railway Departments ; or

(*b*) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners of minimum proficiency in riding.

In the latter case they will be subjected, on their arrival in India, to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government.

Candidates are warned that the certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, without which they will not be allowed to proceed to India, is only granted to those who can qualify in a series of tests, which includes jumping.

The chief tests will be saddling and bridling ; mounting and dismounting, trotting and cantering ; riding at a trot without stirrups ; riding at a trot with stirrups but without reins ; jumping a hedge hurdle about three feet in height.

Although the examination will, in the main, be confined to these points, the examiner will not be debarred from applying any other tests which may appear desirable.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF DEGREES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 7.

The degrees shown in Lists A and B are accepted without reservation in the case of candidates who matriculated on or before 30th June 1914. The special conditions applicable to candidates who matriculated on or after 1st July 1914 are stated in the Notes appended to the two lists.

Candidates who rely on a degree in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering or in "Naval Architecture" should have had at least one year's practical experience in Civil Engineering.

List A.

Oxford.—B.A., with Honours in the Engineering Science Final Honours School.

Cambridge.—B.A., with Honours in Mechanical Science Tripos.

St. Andrews.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Edinburgh.—B.Sc in Engineering.

Dublin.—B.A.I., with Honours in Engineering.

Durham.—B.Sc., with Honours in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering, or in Naval Architecture.

London.—B.Sc., with Honours in Civil and Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Victoria University (Manchester).—B.Sc., with Honours in Engineering.

Birmingham.—B.Sc., with Honours in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering.

Liverpool.—B. Eng., with Honours in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering, or Naval Architecture.

Leeds.—B.Sc., with Honours in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sheffield.—B.Eng., with Honours in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Bristol.—B.Sc., with Honours in Civil or Mechanical Engineering.

Note to list A.—In the case of candidates who matriculated after 30th June 1914 the above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The condition as to three years' study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

List B.

Dublin.—B.A.I.

Durham.—B.Sc., in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering, or in Naval Architecture.

London.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

Victoria University (Manchester).—B.Sc. Tech. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours Division in the Final Examination).

University of Wales.—B.Sc. (in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering).

Birmingham.—B.Sc. (Engineering).

Liverpool.—B. Eng.

Leeds.—B.Sc. in Civil or Mechanical Engineering.

Sheffield.—B.Eng. (First Class in the Final Examination).

National University of Ireland.—B.E.

Bristol.—B.Sc. in Civil or Mechanical Engineering.

Note to List B.—In the case of candidates who matriculated after 30th June 1914 the degrees in List B will be accepted only if (1) the Matriculation or other Entrance Examination accepted by the Institution of Civil Engineers to the Engineering course in the University has been passed, and (2) a regular course of study occupying not less than three Academical years has been pursued in the University between the passing of such Matriculation or other Entrance Examination and the passing of the final examination for the degree.

But Indians who have taken an Indian degree which exempts them from part of the University course will be regarded as having satisfied condition (1), and will be exempted from condition (2) if their degree has been obtained in less than three years in accordance with the Regulation of the University concerned.

APPENDIX II.

Particulars regarding the Certificate of Age and Nationality to be obtained by Candidates who are Natives of India.

A.—*Rules for Candidates born within His Majesty's Dominions.*

1. A candidate who is resident in British India must obtain a certificate signed either (*a*) by the Secretary to Government (or his lawful deputy) of the province in which his family resides, or (*b*)* by the Commissioner (or his lawful deputy) of the District in which his family resides.

2. A candidate who is resident in a Native State must obtain a certificate signed by the highest Political Officer (or his lawful deputy) accredited to the State in which his family resides.

3. The certificate required must be in the following form—

"I hereby certify that has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below,* and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, *viz.*, the day of at a place within His Majesty's dominions."

*(*Here enter details.*)

and the nature of the evidence produced must be such as to satisfy the officer who issues the certificate.

4. The documentary evidence which a candidate may be expected to produce in order to obtain such certificate comprises:—

(*a*) The horoscope.

(*b*) Family books.

(*c*) Tradesmen's account books showing entries relating to the birth.

(*d*) The record of admission in the registers of the school in which the candidate was educated, and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations.

(*e*) If the candidate is matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the Registrar in Form A.

Oral testimony from persons able to give relevant evidence may also be taken.

5. If a candidate has proceeded to England without obtaining a certificate, the certificate may be granted to his father or guardian on production of the requisite evidence.

B.—*Rules for Candidates not born within His Majesty's Dominions.*

6. The rules are the same as the foregoing except that a candidate not born within His Majesty's dominions must also prove that he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions, and in his case the form of certificate must be not as in paragraph 3 above but as follows :—

"I hereby certify that has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below* and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, *viz.*, the day of , and that he was born at a place without His Majesty's dominions, but that his $\frac{\text{father}}{\text{paternal grandfather}}$ was a person born in those dominions."

*(*Here enter details.*)

APPENDIX III.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Note.—These Regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Secretary of State reserves to himself an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom he may consider, after hearing the opinion of his medical advisers, to be physically disqualified for the public service; and that his discretion is in no respect limited by these Regulations.

It is not the practice to communicate to candidates who may be reported as physically unfit for service in India the reasons for the Medical Board's opinion.

General Physical Requirements.

1. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with efficient performance of duty.

2. In the examination of candidates the Medical Board will apply the following table of correlation of age, height, and chest girth :—

Age.	Height without Shoes.	Chest.	
		Girth when expanded.	Range of Expansion.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
21 and upwards .	62½ and under 65 . .	35	2
	65 „ 68 . . .	35½	2
	68 „ 70 . . .	36	2
	70 „ 72 . . .	36½	2½
	72 and upwards . . .	37	2½

3. *Measurement of Height.*—The candidate will be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the heels, and not on the toes or outside of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, calves, buttocks, and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be noted in parts of an inch to eighths,

4. *Measurement of Chest.*—The candidate will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his hands above his head. The tape will be carefully adjusted round the chest, with its posterior upper edge touching the inferior angles of the shoulder blades, and its anterior lower edge the upper part of the nipples. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to empty his chest of air as much as is possible. This is best done by continuous whistling with the lips as long as sound can be produced. The tape is carefully gathered in during the process, and when the minimum measurement is reached it is recorded. The candidate will then be directed to inflate his chest to its utmost capacity. This maximum measurement will likewise be noted. The girth with the chest fully expanded and the range of expansion between the minimum and the maximum will then be recorded.

5. The hearing must be good.

6. The speech without impediment.

7. The teeth in good order, *i.e.*, decayed or broken teeth must be properly stopped or crowned, and deficient teeth replaced by artificial teeth where necessary for effective mastication.

8. The chest must be well formed, the lungs and heart sound.

9. Rupture, hydrocele, varicocele, varicose veins in a severe degree, or other condition likely to cause inefficiency will disqualify a candidate, unless such condition is cured by operation.

10. The limbs, feet, and toes must be well formed and developed, with free and perfect motion of all the joints.

11. A candidate must have no congenital malformation or defect likely to interfere with efficiency.

12. A candidate must not be the subject of chronic skin disease.

13. Evidence of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution will disqualify.

Candidates may, if they wish it, undergo a preliminary examination by the Medical Board, which meets at the India Office every Tuesday, under the following conditions:—

(*a*) Applications must be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, accompanied by a fee of two guineas, and a statement as to the particular appointment which the candidate desires to obtain.

(*b*) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.

(*c*) Candidates considered to be unfit by the Medical Board at this preliminary examination are not bound to accept its opinion, but may, *at their own risk*, continue their studies, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for a final medical examination by the Medical Board, prior to the examination, or to their appointment.

(*d*) On the other hand, it must be distinctly understood that the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, and that, if after that examination he is reported to be apparently fit, he has not on that account any claim to be accepted as physically fit when he presents himself for the final Medical Examination, upon which alone his acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the Service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE STANDARD OF VISION.

1. If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed provided the ametropia does not exceed 3·5 D, and if, with correcting glasses not exceeding 3·5 D, the acuteness of vision in one eye equals $\frac{6}{9}$ and in the other $\frac{6}{6}$, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate provided the lens, or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses, required to correct the error of refraction, does not exceed 3·5 D; the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to $\frac{6}{9}$, and in the other $\frac{6}{6}$, together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.

3 A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atropine) equals $\frac{6}{9}$, and in the other eye equals $\frac{6}{6}$, with + 4 D glasses, or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify, provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D and that the sight of one eye equals $\frac{6}{9}$, and the other $\frac{6}{6}$, with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than $\frac{6}{12}$. In such a case the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in these rules, may exclude a candidate.

6. Squint or any morbid condition, subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence, in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. Any imperfection of the colour sense is a disqualification for appointment to the engineering branch of the Railway Department. In other cases the existence of imperfection of colour sense will be noted on the candidate's papers.

FOR ALL APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT A DECLARATION, AS FOLLOWS, IS REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES.

1. I ____ declare upon honour that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am not at present suffering or affected with any form of disease or bodily infirmity, such as—

(*a*) Disease of the heart or lungs.
(*b*) Venereal disease.
(*c*) Fits.
(*d*) Rupture.
(*e*) Varicocele or varicose veins.
(*f*) Hydrocele.
(*g*) Malformation.
(*h*) Congenital defect.
(*i*) Defective sight or hearing.
(*j*) Loss of teeth.
(*k*) Impediment in speech.
(*l*) Gout or rheumatism.

2. That I have not to my knowledge any hereditary tendency or predisposition to mental or constitutional disease, such as—

(*a*) Fits or insanity.
(*b*) Cancer.
(*c*) Consumption or scrofula.

3. That I will fully reveal to the Medical Board all circumstances within my knowledge that concern my health and fitness for the appointment for which I am a candidate.

4. That I have previously been examined by a Medical Board for the public service and was declared on the

Signature ______________________

Date ______________________

N.B.—A wilful mis-statement by a candidate will invalidate any subsequent appointment obtained.

APPENDIX IV.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

(The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the Service.)

1. The Superior Engineer Establishments of the Indian Public Works Department and the Indian State Railways consist of staffs of Engineers, military and civil, engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works and railways undertaken by the State in India.

2. The permanent establishments of the Departments are recruited from the following sources:—

(1) Officers of Royal Engineers.

(2) Persons appointed by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.

(3) Persons educated at the Government Civil Engineering Colleges in India, and appointed by the Government of India.

(4) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

3. The various ranks of the Department are at present as follows:—

Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers.

Year.	JUNIOR. Pay.	Technical Pay.	Overseas Pay.	Total.	SENIOR. Pay.	Technical Pay.	Overseas Pay.	Total.
	(Rs. per mensem.)				(Rs. per mensem.)			
1st	300	75	150	525				
2nd	350	,,	,,	575				
3rd	400	,,	,,	625				
4th	450	,,	,,	675	550	75	150	775
5th	450	,,	,,	675	550	,,	,,	775
6th	500	,,	,,	725	600	,,	,,	825
7th	550	,,	,,	775	650	,,	,,	875
8th	550	,,	200	825	650	,,	200	925
	(Efficiency bar here.)							
9th	600	75	200	875	700	,,	,,	975
10th	650	,,	,,	925	750	,,	,,	1,025
11th	700	,,	250	1,025	800	,,	250	1,125
12th	750	,,	,,	1,075	850	,,	,,	1,175
13th	800	,,	,,	1,125	900	,,	,,	1,225
14th	850	,,	,,	1,175	950	,,	,,	1,275
15th	900	,,	,,	1,225	950	,,	,,	1,275
16th	—	—	—	—	1,000	,,	,,	1,325
17th	—	—	—	—	1,050	,,	,,	1,375
18th	—	—	—	—	1,100	,,	,,	1,425
19th	—	—	—	—	1,150	,,	,,	1,475
20th	—	—	—	—	1,200	,,	,,	1,525
21st	—	—	—	—	1,200	,,	,,	1,525
22nd	—	—	—	—	1,250	,,	,,	1,575
23rd	—	—	—	—	1,250	,,	,,	1,575
24th and after.	—	—	—	—	1,300	,,	,,	1,625

Superintending Engineers.—Rs. 1,750, rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 a month to Rs. 2,150 a month.

Chief Engineers.—Rs. 2,750, rising by annual increments of Rs. 125 a month to Rs. 3,000 a month.

The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

Exchange compensation allowance will not be granted to future entrants.

Pay on the junior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of less importance than a Divisional charge, but no such officer will be allowed to draw more than the pay of the eighth year of service on the junior scale unless he is reported to be fully qualified for the charge of a Division.

Pay on the senior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of not less importance than the charge of a Division.

Promotions above the grade of Executive Engineer are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment, and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

APPENDIX V. (*See para. 17 of the Regulations.*)

NOTE.—This Appendix is merely intended to show the principal leave rules in the Fundamental Rules and the Pension Rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to Engineers appointed to the Indian Services from the United Kingdom without going into minute details, and does not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorised text of the Fundamental Rules or Civil Service Regulations for the time being.

LEAVE.

Leave is calculated in terms of "leave on average pay," and the amount of "leave on average pay" for which an officer is eligible is five-twenty-seconds of the period spent on duty.

Subject to certain maxima and minima, an officer may draw, at his option, leave salary equal to the average pay of the last 12 months of completed duty or to half such average pay. All leave on average pay and half the period on half average pay is counted against the leave earned. An officer may take his leave on average pay, on half average pay, or on a combination of the two, provided that his continuous absence from duty does not exceed 28 months, and that the amount of leave taken on average pay does not exceed eight months at any one time. The maximum amount of leave admissible during an officer's career is the equivalent of leave on average pay for three years *plus* one-eleventh of the period spent on duty, of which not more than one year *plus* one-eleventh of the period spent on duty may actually consist of leave on average pay. Leave not due and carrying half average pay may be granted on medical certificate, and, within certain limits, for other reasons, but an officer will not again commence to earn leave until the expiration of a fresh period of duty sufficient to earn a credit of leave equal to the leave he has taken before it was due. After 28 months' absence from duty an officer draws quarter average salary, subject to certain maxima and minima.

Leave salary is ordinarily payable in rupees if the officer spends his leave in India or Ceylon, and in sterling if he spends it elsewhere. The rate of exchange for the conversion of leave salary is prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of State.

It should be noted that leave can never be claimed as of right, but is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

PENSIONS.

13. The following is a summary of the pension rules applicable to Engineers appointed to the Indian Services by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

Ordinary Pensions.

14. Subject to the absolute right of the Government of India to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age for superannuation, should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services, officers will be allowed to retire optionally after 20 or more years' service.

15. Retirement is ordinarily required at the age of 55 years, but for special reasons an officer is sometimes retained after attaining that age.

16. An officer becomes eligible for full retiring pension on completing 30 years' qualifying service.

17. If before completing this period of service an officer is permitted to retire voluntarily after completion of 20 or more years' qualifying service (paragraph 14) or is compelled to retire on attaining the age of 55 (paragraph 15), he will be eligible for pension on the following scale :—

Years of Completed Service.	Maximum Limit of Pension.
	Rs.
20	4,000 per annum.
25	5,000 „
26	5,200 „
27	5,400 „
28	5,600 „
29	5,800 „
30	6,000 „

18. Government may retire any officer after he has completed 25 years' service without giving reasons, and without any claim for compensation in addition to pension, and in that event the pension admissible to him will ordinarily be regulated on a scale not exceeding that laid down above. Government also reserves the general power to reduce the pension ordinarily admissible in all cases where an officer's service has been unsatisfactory.

19. An officer who is compelled to retire through ill-health not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits will be eligible for gratuity or pension as follows :—

(a) After a service of less than 10 years a gratuity not exceeding (except in special cases and under the orders of the Government of India, up to a maximum of 12 months' emoluments) one month's emoluments for each completed year of service. If the emoluments of the officer have been reduced during the last three years of his service, otherwise than as a penalty, average emoluments may, at the discretion of the authority which has power to sanction the gratuity, be substituted for emoluments.

(b) After a service of not less than 10 years, a pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Years of Completed Service.	Scale of Pension.			Maximum
				Rs.
10	10	sixtieths of	average emoluments	2,000 per annum.
11	11	„	„	2,200 „
12	12	„	„	2,400 „
13	13	„	„	2,600 „
14	14	„	„	2,800 „
15	15	„	„	3,000 „
16	16	„	„	3,200 „
17	17	„	„	3,400 „
18	18	„	„	3,600 „
19	19	„	„	3,800 „
20	20	„	„	4,000 „
21	21	„	„	4,200 „
22	22	„	„	4,400 „
23	23	„	„	4,600 „
24	24	„	„	4,800 „
25	30	„	„	5,000 „
26	30	„	„	5,200 „
27	30	„	„	5,400 „
28	30	„	„	5,600 „
29	30	„	„	5,800 „
30 and above	30	„	„	6,000 „

Additional Pensions.

20. The Government of India have classified certain high appointments into two grades, the lower comprising those posts which involve high but intermediate responsibility, the higher consisting of those which require a marked degree of independent administrative and professional capacity. Officers who have held appointments listed in the lower grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 300 per year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade. Officers who have held appointments listed in the upper grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 500 for each completed year of effective service rendered in any appointment included in that grade provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined or in the upper grade alone.

21. These additional pensions will be awarded only to officers who have given proof of special energy and efficiency, and will be subject to the condition that an officer must not retire voluntarily before the age of 55 with less than 28 years' service.

The upper grade includes the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, the Inspector-General of Irrigation, Chief Engineers of the Indian Service of Engineers, Agents of State Railways (if in pensionable service) and Chief Engineers, Railways.

The lower grade includes Superintending Engineers, Indian Service of Engineers, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Deputy Agents of State Railways (if in pensionable service) and the Secretary, Railway Board (if in pensionable service).

PROVIDENT FUND.

22. A general Provident Fund, to which contribution is compulsory, has also been established on the following basis:—

(1) The contribution is compulsory up to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on salaries, with voluntary contributions of not more than a further $9\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. Subscriptions on leave of any kind are optional.

(2) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing.

(3) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him, unconditionally, on quitting the Service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives or such other person or persons as, under and subject to the rules of the Fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.

For Office use only.
No.
Ackd.

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS AND ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

1	Name in full.
2	Address. (*Any alteration to be notified.*)
3	Date and place of Birth. (*In the event of the Candidate's selection, he will be required to produce a Birth Certificate or such other evidence as to date of birth as may be considered satisfactory*)
4	Profession or occupation of Father; and whether, at the time of Candidate's birth, his father was a British subject either natural-born or naturalised in the United Kingdom, and whether, if naturalised, he still is, or continued to be until his death, a British subject.
5	(*a*) Parentage of father, showing whether he was of European descent, and whether he was born within H. M.'s Dominions and allegiance. (*b*) Parentage of mother, showing whether she was of European descent, and whether she was born within H. M.'s Dominions and allegiance.

6	The names of any near relatives who have been, or are now, in the service of the Indian Government, and the appointments at present, or immediately before retirement or decease, held by them.
7	All institutions where educated, since the age of 15, with dates, distinguishing whether or not the Candidate was in residence at such Institutions.
8	Full details of service (if any) in H. M.'s Forces.
9	University degree, diploma, or other distinction in Civil Engineering, with name of Institution at which obtained. In the absence of degree or diploma, full details of technical education (University or otherwise) in Civil Engineering.

10	Details as to University Honours, Prizes, etc.
11	(a) Nature and extent of practical experience of Civil Engineering, *with full dates.* The names and qualifications of the engineers under whose direction the Candidate has worked should be stated. (References to work done in connection with a Candidate's college course should not be made in this space.) (b) Nature and extent of practical training and experience in Civil Engineering in military or quasi-military service. If the applicant is in military service, a report by his Commanding Officer, as required in Regulation 8, should be appended.
12	Whether married or single.

13	Names and Addresses of either two or three persons (of whom one should be connected with the Institution at which the Candidate has studied Civil Engineering and one should be a Civil Engineer under whom he has obtained practical experience) who will testify. If applied to, as to c nduct and character during the last four years. *(References will not be accepted from persons who are related to the Candidate or have no personal knowledge of the Candidate.)*
14	Whether the Candidate has in any previous year applied for appointment to the Public Works Department, or for any other appointment under the Government of India, either in England or in India.

*Signature*____________________

*Date*____________________19 .

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Serial Number.	Railways.	Open Mileage. 1922.	Total earnings for week ending 7th January 1922.	Earnings per mile worked for week. 1922.	Total earnings from 1st April to 7th January 1922.	Serial Number.
			Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		State Railways.					
5' 6" gauge.	1	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	2,697	12,78,000	474	4,90,68,000	1
	2	Bezwada Extension	21	7,900	376	4,18,000	2
	3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,005	11,41,000	1,135	4,32,75,000	3
	4	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	1,632	5,75,000	352	3,24,87,000	4
	5	East Indian	2,614	18,97,000	726	11,01,58,000	5
	6	Great Indian Peninsula	2,621	30,77,000	1,171	9,15,49,000	6
	7	Agra-Delhi Chord	126	90,000	714	35,37,000	7
	8	Baran-Kotah	40	2,200	55	1,36,000	8
	9	Bhopal-Itarsi (including Indian State Section)	57	50,000	877	19,09,000	9
	10	Cawnpore-Banda	76	9,000	118	2,79,000	10
	11	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	2,566	12,00,000	468	4,55,26,000	11
	12	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	4,295	23,77,000	553	9,88,87,000	12
	13	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	1,576	5,50,000	349	2,52,68,000	13
3' 3⅜" gauge.	14	Aden	28	4,500	161	1,92,000	14
	15	Assam-Bengal	893	1,83,000	205	61,67,000	15
	16	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,836	8,67,000	472	3,34,01,000	16
	17	Burma	1,342	5,75,000	428	2,29,28,000	17
	18	Burma Extensions	188	38,000	202	19,52,000	18
	19	Southern Shan States	86	14,000	163	5,87,000	19
	20	Dhone-Kurnool	32	3,700	116	1,35,000	20
	21	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	124	29,800	240	13,06,000	21
	22	Lucknow-Bareilly	303	53,100	176	25,74,000	22
	23	Mysore	262	72,900	278	27,53,000	23
	24	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	1,587	8,36,000	527	3,38,22,000	24
	25	Travancore Branch	146	47,900	328	17,03,000	25
	26	Tirhoot	806	1,49,000	185	93,39,000	26
2' 6" gauge.	27	Broach-Jambusar	30	2,500	83	1,21,000	27
		TOTAL	26,989	1,51,30,800	561	62,24,77,000	
2' 0" gauge.	28	Jorhat (Provincial)	33	2,300	70	97,600	28
		All other Railways.					
5' 6" gauge.	29	Amritsar-Patti	56	13,500	241	6,15,000	29
	30	Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section) (*a*)	...	...	...	...	30
	31	Bhopal-Ujjain	114	25,000	219	11,15,000	31
	32	Bina-Goona-Baran	140	11,000	74	3,90,000	32
	33	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	239	71,500	299	40,60,000	33
	34	Hardwar-Dehra	32	10,200	319	6,09,000	34
	35	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	16	2,600	162	1,25,000	35
	36	Jullundur-Mukerian	45	5,100	113	2,36,000	36
	37	Khanpur-Chachran	22	700	32	29,700	37
	38	Kolar Gold Fields	10	4,000	400	1,55,000	38
	39	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	80	15,900	199	8,62,000	39
	40	Mandra-Bhaun	47	4,700	100	1,94,000	40
	41	Nagda-Ujjain	33	6,600	200	3,25,000	41
	42	Nizam's Guaranteed State	334	1,66,000	497	65,42,000	42
	43	Petlad-Cambay	33	8,100	255	3,53,000	43
	44	Phagwara-Rahon	47	8,000	170	3,13,000	44
	45	Rajpura-Bhatinda	108	32,300	299	12,24,000	45
	46	Salem District Board	4	2,000	500	71,600	46
	47	Sara-Sirajganj	53	9,500	179	6,47,000	47
	48	Sialkot-Narwal	38	6,600	174	2,68,000	48
	49	Southern Punjab (Main Line)	429	1,33,000	310	54,33,000	49
	50	Jullundur-Doab	133	11,100	83	5,21,000	50
	51	Ludhiana Extension	155	28,300	183	12,85,000	51
	52	Tapti Valley	156	46,000	295	15,86,000	52
	53	Tenali-Repalli	21	2,600	124	1,13,000	53
3' 3⅜" gauge.	54	Ahmedabad-Dholka	34	4,000	118	1,67,000	54
	55	Ahmedabad-Parantij	89	11,400	128	5,21,000	55
	56	Bengal and North-Western	1,251	1,69,000	135	1,26,32,000	56
	57	Bengal-Dooars	158	16,900	10[illegible]	11,53,000	57
	58	Bezwada-Masulipatam	52	13,300	256	4,90,000	58
	59	Bhavnagar State	217	38,300	176	16,91,000	59
	60	Chaparmukh-Silghat	51	2,000	39	1,02,000	60
	61	Cooch Behar State	33	4,600	139	2,22,000	61
	62	Dhrangadra	40	3,700	92	1,36,000	62
	63	Dibru-Sadiya	86	34,600	402	12,70,000	63
	64	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kaloi Kadi)	224	28,100	125	11 98,000	64
	65	Gondal	231	32,700	142	17,78,000	65
	66	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	441	1,80,000	408	47,59,000	66
	67	Jaipur State	122	9,800	80	4,40,000	67
	68	Jamnagar	54	9,000	167	3,78,000	68
	69	Jodhpur-Bikaner	1,106	1,43,000	129	61,22,000	69
	70	Junagad State	140	17,500	125	7,85,000	70
	71	Kolhapur State	29	8,600	297	3,59,000	71
	72	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	100	6,000	60	2,14,000	72
	73	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	93	20,700	223	9,48,000	73
	74	Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	101	18,000	178	5,57,000	74
	75	Mysore-Arsikere	264	51,800	196	19,47,000	75
	76	Podanur-Pollachi	25	4,000	160	2,16,000	76
	77	Rohilkund and Kumaon	270	40,500	150	22,50,000	77
	78	Sangli State	5	1,100	220	46,200	78
	79	Secunderabad-Gadwal	104	7,900	76	3,42,000	79
	80	Shoranur-Cochin	65	24,100	371	7,44,000	80
	81	Tanjore District Board	135	26,100	193	10,03,000	81
	82	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	67	6,500	97	2,90,000	82
2' 6" gauge.	83	Barsi	118	34,200	290	10,15,000	83
	84	Bilimora-Kalamba	35	2,600	74	95,000	84
	85	Bodeli-Chhota Udaipur	23	2,200	96	65,400	85
	86	Champaner-Shivrajpur	33	1,600	48	89,700	86
	87	Dhond-Baramati	27	2,100	78	1,23,000	87
	88	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	139	30,100	217	9,90,000	88
	89	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	199	18,700	94	7,45,000	89
	90	Godhra-Lunavada	25	1,900	76	75,500	90
	91	Jacobabad-Kashmor	76	3,400	45	1,01,000	91
	92	Khulna-Bagerhat	20	1,500	75	68,400	92
	93	Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chik Ballapur)	102	6,500	64	3,00,000	93
	94	Kosamba-Zankhvav	26	1,000	38	43,200	94
	95	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	30	4,700	157	1,85,000	95
	96	Pachora-Jamner	35	4,100	117	1,08,000	96
	97	Petlad-Vaso	19	2,700	142	97,100	97
	98	Rajpipla State	39	2,500	64	1,18,000	98
2' 0" gauge.	99	Darjeeling-Himalayan	51	16,200	318	12,13,000	99
	100	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	100	8,100	81	3,31,000	100
	101	Pipar-Bilara	25	700	28	33,300	101
		TOTAL	9,063	17,02,600	188	7,56,35,100	
		GRAND TOTAL	36,085	1,68,35,700	467	69,82,09,700	

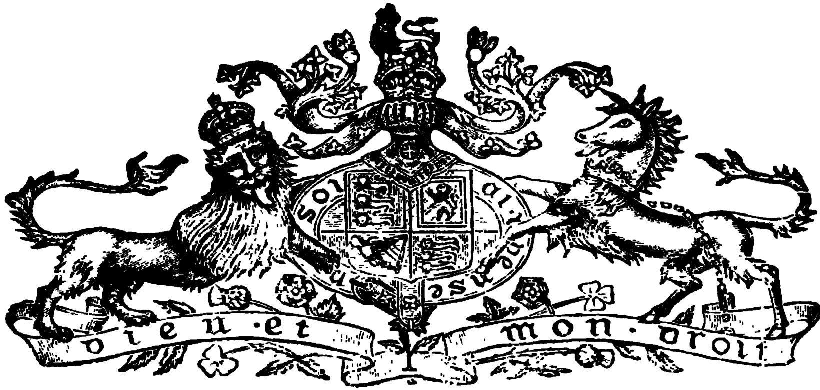
(*a*) The earnings for the period (26,300) and to date (10,02,000) have been included with the British Section.

K. VENKATARAMA IYER,
Offg. Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

Delhi, the 19th January 1922.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1922.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th October 1921.

On and after 29th October and until further notice, Parts I, IV and V of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of 12th October 1920:—

In modification of the orders contained in the Home Department Circular Memorandum No. 4832, dated the 16th August 1901, the undersigned is directed to request that in future all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* may be sent to the Press not later than 4 P.M. on Thursdays. Exceptions may, however, be allowed in the case of really urgent matter which cannot be held over for the next *Gazette*, but the order in such cases should be signed by an officer not below the rank of an Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary.

G. F. WINN,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Part VI of the *Gazette of India* which formerly contained the Proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council is no longer published. The Debates of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly are now issued separately in handy book form. The price of copies of the Debates of the first Session held at Delhi during February and March 1921 varies according to the size of the publication; that of future issues has been fixed at eight annas for each day's Debate.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India.*

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1922.

CORRIGENDUM.

The following entry which appeared in the notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 2nd February 1918, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privileges" is hereby cancelled :—

1913—1250 (Baxter).

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

16 January.

7808. Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., E. A. Petithory and J. E. Collyer. *Improvements in number dials for automatic or semi-automatic telephone systems and the like.* ***January 25, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7809. Surpneu Gesellschaft m.b. H. *Process for the production of a sealing compound for pneumatic tyres or the like and the compound produced thereby.*

7810. Filma Oil Burners, Ltd. *Improved method of and apparatus for automizing burning fuel oil.*

7811. R. K. Bhattacharjee. *"Bawani" warping machine.*

7812. T. W. Barber. *Improvements in effecting the recovery or separation of colloidal matter from liquids and apparatus to be employed therein.*

7813. W. P. Dreaper. *Improvements in the manufacture of viscose solutions.*

17 January.

7814. K. R. Vacha. *Motor signal box.*

7815. G. C. Bingham and E. E. Bentall. *Improvements in liquid fuel internal combustion engines.*

7816. F. Goldberg. *Method of and means for securing bolts, studs, screwed sockets or the like into holes.*

7817. A. Honegger. *Improvements in or relating to spindles with ball bearings for spinning machines and jack and twisting frames.*

18 January.

7818. W. C. White. *Improvements in and relating to processes and plant for the low temperature carbonisation of solid fuels, carbonaceous material and the like.*

20 January.

7819. L. J. Truss and J. Mitchell. *Improvements in petroleum refining.*

7820. H. G. Braybrooke. *Reinforced laminated wooden boards or sheets and methods of constructing the same.*

21 January.

7821. W. G. McKercher. *An improved machine for grading or sorting tea or other like material.*

7822. N. Singh. *Narpal charkha.*

7823. E. R. Watson. *A process for manufacturing caustic soda and sulphuric acid or sodium bisulphate from sodium sulphate by electrolysis.*

APPLICATIONS OF WHICH DATES HAVE BEEN CHANGED.

No. 6738. Ante-dated 9th September 1918.

No. 6801. The claim to priority date 17th July 1920 has been abandoned in favour of the date of application, *i.e.*, 2nd April 1921.

No. 7510. The claim to priority date 2nd November 1920 has been abandoned in favour of the date of application, *i.e.*, 18th October 1921.

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

6606. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to electrical glow devices.*

6715. H. L. Barr. *Improvements in filing appliances for papers or documents.*

6716. H. L. Barr. *Improvements in filing appliances for papers or documents.*

6738. A. A. Shepherd. *Improvements in and relating to axle boxes for railway and other rolling stock.* (**Dated as of September 9, 1918, under reciprocal arrangement.**)

6769. E. O. Beardsley and W. F. Piper. *Apparatus for and method of making moulds for casting.*

6775. J. Chapman and W. F. R. Reynolds. *Improvements in sluice valves.*

6782. A. Wohl. *Process for the production of pure pressed yeast.*

6784. Henry Ford & Son, Inc. *Improvements in fan construction.*

6787. E. H. Degory. *Improvements in carburettors for internal combustion engines.*

6801. H. Nielsen and J. R. Garrow. *Improvements in apparatus for the destructive distillation of carbonaceous material and the like.*

6813. W. Warr. *Improvements relating to the production of patterns or ornamental effects upon fabrics.*

6817. H. J. Round and A. McLellan. *Improvements in or connected with wireless signalling systems.* (**Dated as of April 8, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.**)

6851. L. Bartmann. *A new or improved process of producing flour from corn and the like.*

6859. C. Rees and C. F. Hine. *Improved method and apparatus for drying substances.*

7020. D. A. Bharucha. *Improvements in bricks or blocks of concrete and the like.*

7089. K. B. Dadyburjor. *Improvements in or relating to septic tanks for treatment of sewage.*

7090. K. B. Dadyburjor. *An improved apparatus for automatically collecting and removing gases formed in septic tanks for sewage.*

7124. S. Smyth. *Improvements in or relating to water cranes or the like apparatus* (**Dated as of May 26, 1919, under reciprocal arrangement.**)

7143. J. B. E. J. Delaunay. *Improvements in covers for protecting the edges of glasses, cups, bowls, or the like and their contents from dust, flies and the like.*

7175. Thermal Industrial and Chemical (T. I. C.) Research Co., Ld. *Improvements in recovering gases which have been absorbed by solids.*

7184. E. S. Luard. *Improvements in vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles.* (**Dated as of December 24, 1919, under reciprocal arrangement.**)

7259. L. C. Loomba. *Tea server.*

7345. J. H. Hindle and T. Hindle. *Improvements in electric baling presses.*

7500. A. B. C. Coupler and Engineering Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to the Norwegian hook type of railway couplers.*

7510. D. C. Armstrong. *Improvements in sparking plugs.*

7517. R. H. Rogers. *Improvements in or relating to beams or like structural members for use in reinforced concrete construction and other purposes.*

7530. Industri-Emissionsaktiebolaget. *Improvements in the method of converting zinc powder into liquid zinc.*

7547. K. D. Banerjee. *Waste preventing tap with pressure adjusting stop valve.*

7584. International General Electric Co. Inc. *Improvements in and relating to dynamo protective systems.*

7592. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld. *Improvements in wireless transmitting apparatus.* (**Dated as of December 24, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.**)

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

6089. The Selden Co. *Fractional condensing apparatus for naphthalene and similar substances.*

6090. S. B. Hunt. *Process for the treatment of liquid petroleum products for the conversion of their olefine constituents into alcohols, esters or the like.*

6091. S. B. Hunt. *Process for the treatment of gaseous petroleum products for the conversion of their olefine constituents into alcohols, esters or the like.*

6108. S. B. Hunt. *Improved process and appartus for conversion of secondary alcohos into ketones.*

6390. F. B. McKune. *Improvements in open hearth furnaces.*
6413. C. Conover. *Apparatus for bringing about and controlling reactions between gases.*
6478. Faizullah. *An improved cooker.*
6489. W. H. Vaughan and F. Wood. *Improvements in worm geared hoisting appliances.*
6516. J. Fielding. *Improvements in apparatus for separating stones or other foreign matter from wheat or the like grain.*
6586. P. Weaver and H. C. Craig. *Improvements in and relating to conduits for oil wells.*
6655. Rafiuddin. *An improved padlock.*
6815. E. C. Hort. *A process for preparing sterilized milk containing active vitamines and sterile condensed or dried milk, sterilized cream and sterilized butter.*
6854. C. W. Carter. *Improvements in grain separators.*
6883. Graining Co., Ld. *Improved process of and apparatus for graining timber and other materials.*
6926. J. Mitchell, J. C. G. Cossey and Sir H. Goold-Adams. *Improvements in couplers for railway and like vehicles.*
6945. U. Pavesi. *Arrangement for simultaneously steering the two axles of fourwheeled vehicles.*
6946. K. C. Srinivasan. *Process for setting glue and gelatine solutions at tropical temperatures.*
7034. F. W. Redshaw. *Valve seat extractor.*
7139. F. Handley Page and Handley Page Ld. *Improvements in wings for aircraft.*
7322. U. L. Dass. *A new process of preserving milk in the condensed form and Indian sweets as well.*
7351. Goodman Manufacturing Co. *Cutter chain for mining machines.*
7372. Roadrails, Ld. *Improvements in locomotives for light railways.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

5903. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld.
6037. Foamite Firefoam Co.
6105 Whiteman.
6293. Moir.
6295. Hume.
6320. The British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ld.
6503. Smith.
6665. Larrey and Godard.
6693. Bassler.
6792. Wilputte.
6793. Wilputte.
6939. Maxted and Ridsdale.
6940. Maxted and Ridsdale.
6941. Maxted and Ridsdale.
7030. Bandopadhay.
7167. International General Electric Co., Inc.
7421. Scarab Oil Burning Co., Ld., and Macdonald.
7508. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld.

PATENTS SEALED.

5975. Cast Steel Ship Corporation.
6139. Steel, Martin and McCarthy.
6176. Williams.
6268. Hume.
6269. Schroeter.
6356. Marriott.
6411. Societe Anoyme Kummler and Matter.
6512. Oliver Chilled Plow Works.
6671. Fulton Iron Works Co.
6730. Kennedy.
6733. Elbourne and Dewdney.
6748. Martin and Richards.
6796. Creed & Co., Ld., Polley & Creed.
6853. Banger.
6919. Moorshead.
6920. Moorshead.
6948. Surridge.
6949. Raitt.
6996. Pethoud.
7006. Minnitt.
7015. Arutunoff.
7085. Schofer.
7093. International General Electric Co., Inc.
7095. Dutt.
7201. International General Electric Co., Inc.
7218. Cockerton and Genatosan, Ld.
7258. Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie, m.b.H.
7273. Cliftophone, Ld.
7282. Luard and Peckitt.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

52 of 1910. Powell Wood Process Co. (India), Ld. (To 5 April 1923.)
538 of 1910. Gain. (To 17 May 1923.)

540 of 1911.	Lackawanna Steel Co. (To 12 January 1923.)
308 of 1912.	Mayo. (To 17 June 1923.)
775 of 1913.	Monseur. (To 24 February 1923.)
1250 of 1913.	Baxter. (To 20 October 1922.)
1434 of 1914.	Ehrenthal and anr. (To 26 January 1923.)
1581 of 1914.	Bury. (To 8 April 1922.)
2019 of 1915.	Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. (To 11 February 1923.)
2139 of 1915.	Macfarlane and anr. (To 17 May 1923.)
2502 of 1916.	Skeen. (To 3 March 1923.)
2967 of 1917.	American Rolling Mill Co. (To 28 February 1923.)
3494 of 1918.	Ashford (To 19 January 1923.)
3495 of 1918.	Ashford (To 19 January 1923.)
3496 of 1918.	Ashford. (To 19 January 1923.)
3497 of 1918.	Ashford. (To 19 January 1923.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1912.

542. (Severy and anr.)

1913.

1242. (White.) 1246. (Sunderland.)

1914.

1903. (Rutnagur.)

1917.

3354. (Pickstone.) 3355. (Pickstone.) 3356. (Harper-Nelson.) 3357. Wallace and anr.) 3358. (Wallace and anr.) 3362. (Morison.) 3366. (Sayer.) 3367 (Edwards.) 3368. (Heane.)

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1920 and the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Amendment Act, 1920, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the

Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. *Printed Specifications* of applications for patents, which have been accepted (8 annas per copy), may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BARODA	Department of Commerce and Industries.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
PATNA	Secretariat Library, Government of Bihar and Orissa.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANCHI	Office of the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

V. LOUGH,

Controller of Patents and Designs

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. W. C. SANDES, Major,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Pusa, the 19th January 1922.

No. 271.—Mr. A. J. Hearsey, V.D., Farm Manager, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, is granted, under the Fundamental Rules, leave on average pay for one month and twenty days, with effect from 7th January 1922, or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

No. 272.—Babu Narain Singh Thapa, Farm Overseer, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, is appointed to act as Farm Manager, during Mr. Hearsey's absence on leave.

S. MILLIGAN,

Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. }

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *RESIDUAL ALKALOID* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 25th April 1921 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 48 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery.	„ 49 „
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	„ 50 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE AND CINCHONA SULPHATE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 21 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	„ 22 „

(Only small quantities available when in stock.)

CINCHONA FEBRIFUCE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 10 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	„ 11 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	„ 14 „
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form and Residual Alkaloid (when in stock).	„ 9 „

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	„ 14 „

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. boxes.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box (when in stock).
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box (when in stock).

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
Government reserve the right to alter the prices without notice.
Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab. 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab. 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab. 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1922.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd January 1922.

Circles of Issue.	Total amount of notes in circulation.	Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India. Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	In England. Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	In His Majesty's Dominions. Gold Coin and Bullion.	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions. Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Securities (Purchase Price). Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	[illegible]0,50,17,721	9,75,11,547	5.00,04,056	3,80,40,537	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 69,39,40,946	(b) 5,84,97,399	93,79,94,485	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R62,26,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills.
Cawnpore	7,50.77,892	13,76,73,551	1,04,03,655		...	...	...	...	...			14,80,82 206	
Lahore	17,[illegible]2,13,442	8,46,66,716	1,33,57,900		...	...		...	...			9,80,24,616	
Bombay	54,00 92,422	19,84,13,039	13,91,48,580	40,18,867	...	...		...	...	—		34,15,80,486	(b) Nominal value—R5,89,50,000 British Treasury Bills.
Karachi	7,21,09,260	3,32,22,961	14,69,135	...	...	...		...	...			3,76,92,096	
Madras	14,30,11,029	8,28,92,039	2,48,60,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	10,77,53,004	
Rangoon	22,45,79,618	5,36,74,861	39,48,360	...	...	...		...			...	5,76,18,221	
Total	1,73,40,91,384	69,10,59,714	24,31,87,651	4,20,59,404	...	...	...	...	...	69,39,40,946	5,84,97,399	1,72,87,45,114	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue	53,46,270	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another										...	
Total Circulation R	1,72,87,45,114										Total Reserve R	1,72,87,45,114	
Increase +; decrease — as compared with previous week's statement	—3,58,991	—3,59,081	—10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+100		

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending the 22nd January 1922.
The gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 22nd January 1922, amounted to *nil*.
The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 56·47.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Imperial Bank of India on the 15th January 1922.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT.		INDIAN WAR LOAN.			2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN.				5 per cent Loan 1945-55.	Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds 1930.	Five year 6 per cent. Bonds 1926.	Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds 1931.	TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.					
Balance of 31st December 1921	19,17,100	58,88,100	2,97,48,400	1,21,20,400	38,28,700	29,27,850	23,100	40,17,200	4,64,550	100	9,48,000	16,025	12,000	45,100	1,74,650	3,58,200	21,57,400	1,01,86,800	21,83,400	7,70,22,075
Add—																				
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 20th December 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,700	...	...	8,700
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 23rd December 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	1,00,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	20,000	10,000	...	500	37,500
	19,17,100	58,88,100	2,97,48,400	1,21,20,400	38,28,700	29,27,850	28,100	40,17,200	4,69,550	100	9,48,000	16,025	12,000	45,100	1,76,650	3,78,200	21,76,100	1,01,86,800	22,83,900	7,71,68,275
Deduct—																				
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	23,100	37,100	1,000	10,200	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	79,600
Balance on 15th January 1922	19,17,100	58,65,000	2,97,11,300	1,21,19,400	38,18,500	29,26,650	23,100	40,17,200	4,69,550	100	9,48,000	16,025	12,000	45,100	1,76,650	3,78,200	21,76,100	1,01,86,800	22,76,900	7,70,88,675

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Novr. 1921 Enfaced from India 12,714 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,295 lakhs.
" 16th Novr. 1921 " 30th " " ditto 2 " ditto 7 lakhs.
" 1st Decr. " " 15th Decr. " ditto 2 " ditto 1 lakh.
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 1 " ditto 2 lakhs.
" 1st Jan. 1922 " 15th Jan. 1922 ditto 1 " ditto 1

12,720 " 13,806 lakhs.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA:
Calcutta, the 19th January 1922.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 14th January 1922.

102-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the Indore Residency Bazars, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to invest Captain G. T. Fisher, B.A., being a Magistrate of the first class, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death, within the said Bazars.

By order,

K. S. FITZE,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 13th January 1922.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscribed Capital	11,24,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	11,07,90,000	0	0
Capital paid up	5,62,25,000	0	0	Other authorized securities under the Act	1,28,17,000	0	0
Reserve	4,01,79,000	0	0	Loans	16,15,15,000	0	0
Public Deposits	5,92,06,000	0	0	Cash Credits	25,25,58,000	0	0
Other Deposits	63,22,05,000	0	0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	10,29,17,000	0	0
Loans against securities *per contra*	31,81,000	0	0	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	4,30,000	0	0
Contingent liabilities	......			Bullion	11,000	0	0
Sundries	44,44,000	0	0	Dead Stock	2,36,15,000	0	0
				Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities *per contra*	... ..		
				Sundries	42,91,000	0	0
				Balances with other Banks	12,63,000	0	0
					67,02,07,000	0	0
				Cash	12,52,33,000	0	0
RUPEES	79,54,40,000	0	0	RUPEES	79,54,40,000	0	0

The above balance sheet includes—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits in London	55,200	0	0
Advances in London	285,700	0	0
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	80,841	0	0

R. AITKEN,

N. M. MURRAY (*offg.*),

Managing Governors.

Percentage 17·91

Bank Rate 7 per cent.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Treasury, Calcutta.

Treasury Bills sold and paid off during the week ending 21st January 1922 and the amount outstanding at the end of the week.

[In thousands of rupees.]

	Sold in				Total paid off.	Total outstanding on the 23rd Jan. 1922.
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.		
3 months' Bills	...	...	...	...	11,70	(a) 1,07,60,05
6 months' Bills	42,70	46,00	...	88,70		
9 months' Bills	11,00	35	...	11,35		
12 months' Bills	12,45	75	...	13,20		
TOTAL	66,15	47,10	...	1,13,25	11,70	1,07,60,05

(a) Includes 62,26,00 issued to Paper Currency Reserve.

The 24th January 1922.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Treasury, Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1922.

In continuation of this office Notification dated the 20th December 1921, it is notified that the rate at which contributions to the Indian Civil Service and Indian Military Service Family Pension Funds and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Funds are recoverable during the month of February 1922 is 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee.

2. The precentage admissible as Exchange Compensation Allowance on salary paid during the same month is Rs. 6-4-0 per Rs. 100. The allowance is subject to the maximum of Rs. 138-14-3.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of November 1921 and of the form in which they were held:—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	868,629	3,876
Cash in the hands of the High Commissioner	103,795	...
Treasury Bills	2,231,346	...
TOTAL	3,203,770	3,876
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	3,207,646	

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 23rd January 1922.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Camp Ajmer, the 17th January 1922.

No. 362-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Munshi Chand Mal, Manager, Bhinai Estate, with the powers of the Magistrate of the Second Class to be exercised within the limits of the Bhinai Estate in the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 363-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation (I of 1877), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Munshi Chand Mal, Manager, Bhinai, to be a Munsiff within the limits of the Bhinai Estate in the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 364-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Munshi Shankar Lal, Manager, Kharwa Estate, with the powers of a third Class Magistrate to be exercised within the limits of the Kharwa Estate in the District of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 365-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation (I of 1877), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Munshi Shankar Lal, Manager, Kharwa, with the powers of a Munsiff to be exercised within the limits of the Kharwa Estate in the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 366-*C*.—In supersession of this office Notification No. 1222—269, dated the 28th July 1921, and under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased, until further orders, to extend the Magisterial Jurisdiction of Munshi Chhagan Lall, Manager, Bandanwara, and an Honorary Magistrate, Third Clas, to the Tantoti Estate in the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 374-*C*.—1106.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Excise Regulation I of 1915, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to impose the following rates of still head duty per London proof gallon on country liquor manufactured or imported for consumption in Ajmer-Merwara with effect from the 1st April 1922—

Duty.				Area.
Rs.	6	14	0	Urban.
,,	5	0	0	Rural.

By order,

G. D. OGILVIE, Major,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 16th January 1922.

No. 6354-*R*.—152.—The Government of India having sanctioned the addition of a permanent appointment to the cadre of Extra Assistant Commissioners, Seth Kishan Chand, Tahsildar, 2nd grade, and temporary Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, is confirmed as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, with effect from the 3rd December 1921.

Quetta, the 19th January 1922.

No. 201-*R*.—On return from privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 2472-R., dated the 25th June 1921, Khan Bahadur Khan Tama Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chaman, with effect from the 12th December 1921.

No. 204-*R*.—L. Sundar Das, Superintendent, office of the Political Agent, Zhob, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, and is posted as 2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, with effect from the 10th December 1921.

No. 205-*R*.—On relief by L. Sundar Das, Seth Kishan Chand, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and 2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, is granted privilege leave for 6 weeks with effect from the 10th December 1921.

By order,

W. G. NEALE, Major,

Secretary.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 18th January 1922.

No. 2.—Major W. F. Mathews, R.E., Officiating Deputy Agent, has been granted combined leave for 6 months and ten days, *viz.*, privilege leave for one month and 7 days and furlough ordinary for the remaining period with effect from 28th April 1921 under Articles 232—260 and 301 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations Revised rules.

This cancels this office Notification No. 5, dated 21st March 1921.

F. J. HARVEY,
Agent, O. & R. Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 17th January 1922.

No. 2.—Mr. J. W. Helliwell, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is granted, under Articles 232, 246, 260, 310 and 320, Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 10 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 6 months and furlough on average salary for 4 months, with effect from 24th October 1922 or subsequent date of relief.

Lahore, the 21st January 1922.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 3.—In this office Notification No. 2 of 17th January 1922 please read "24th January 1922" for "24th October 1922" as the date of commencement of the leave granted to Mr. J. W. Helliwell, Offg. District Loco. Superintendent.

F. A. HADOW,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 19th January 1922.

No. 455-*Home*.—It is hereby notified for general information that Wednesday the 24th May 1922, "Empire day," will be observed as a public holiday within the meaning of Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, in all public offices in the Delhi Province.

No. 458-*Commerce*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Opium Act, 1878, as amended by the Devolution Act, 1920, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to make the following amendment to the rules published with this office Notification No. 1327-C. & I., dated the 16th February 1918, to regulate the manufacture possession, import, export, transport and sale of morphia drugs in Delhi :—

AMENDMENT.

For rule 2 (*h*) substitute—

"2 (*h*) 'Morphia drug' includes medicinal opium (raw opium which has been heated to 60° centigrade and contains not less than ten per cent. of morphia, whether or not it be powdered or granulated or mixed with indifferent materials), all alkaloids of opium and their salts and preparations containing any of these articles, and all derivatives direct or indirect, of alkaloids of opium and their salts and the salts of such derivatives and preparations containing any of these articles, having the same or similar effects as morphine."

Delhi, the 21st January 1922.

No. 500-*Home*.—It is hereby notified for general information that the following days will be observed as public holidays within the meaning of Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, in all public offices in the Delhi Province :—

14th February 1922, the date of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Public Arrival in Delhi.

15th February 1922, the date of the Unveiling of the All-India Memorial to His Majesty King Edward VII, and

16th February 1922, the date of the Darbar and Garden Party in the Fort, in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Delhi, the 23rd January 1922.

No. 543-*Education*.—The services of Major A. D. Stewart, M.B., I.M.S., who rejoined for duty at Delhi on the forenoon of the 5th December 1921, on return from leave, were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Education and Health, with effect from that date.

No. 570-C.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in the Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi District at the close of the half month ending 15th January 1922.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.		ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.	
	Srs.	Chts.		Srs.	Chts.
Wheat	4	12	Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	5	0
Barley	7	0	Maize	7	8
Rice { Best sort	1	12	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál)	4	0
Rice { Common sort	3	12	Firewood	35	0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	7	0	Salt { Wholesale	...	
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	6	4	Salt { Retail, Sambhar	15	8
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Gur	3	4
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Cotton (unginned)	...	

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending 15th January 1922.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅐ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.			ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Cotton (cleaned)	24	0	0
Rice { unhusked	...			Cotton seed	4	8	0
Rice { husked	7	12	0	Ghi	70	0	0
Wheat	8	0	0	Flour (wheat)	9	0	0
Barley	5	8	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8	0	0
Oats	7	12	0	Turmeric (unground)	18	0	0
Jowar	5	4	0	Salt Sambhar	2	4	0
Bajra	6	2	0	Raw hides (cow)	50	0	0
Maize	5	0	0	Bran	5	0	0
Gram	7	8	0	Grass (dry)	3	8	0
Arhar Dál	9	8	0	Bhusa (white)	2	8	0
Linseed	8	8	0	Jowar stalks	1	12	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	7	0	0	Bengal coal	2	0	0
Poppy-seed	...			Kerosine oil (per tin, stating the brand)	4	15	0
Til (Jinjili seed)	8	8	0	Plough bullocks, per pair	300	0	0
Sugar (raw), gur	11	0	0	Sheep, per score	...		

The 24th January 1922.

No. 582-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a pamphlet in Urdu entitled "*Nara Hai Islam*," and printed at the An Nazim Press, Delhi, and all copies of all other documents containing some, or all of the subject-matter of the same, inasmuch as the said pamphlet contains matter which has a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India, and which, therefore, appears to the Chief Commissioner to contain words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), clause (*c*) of the said Act.

No. 610-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), Lala Dwarka Pershad, Sub-Judge, Delhi, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Delhi District.

No. 613-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), Mr. G. H. G. Anderson, I.C.S., is appointed a Magistrate of the 3rd Class in the Delhi District.

No. 614-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 28, sub-section (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, Mr. G. H. G. Anderson, I.C.S., is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 3rd Class, with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Delhi District.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. G. H. G. Anderson shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Act to be a Munsif.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE, CIVIL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 478-*G*.—Mr. N. G. A. Edgley, I.C.S., Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, Calcutta, has been granted by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, with effect from the 30th January, 1922, leave on average pay for four months, under rule 81 (*b*) (*i*) of the Fundamental Rules (of which one month and twenty-three days will be on account of privilege leave on full pay due to him) and leave on half average pay in continuation for three months and two days, *viz.*, up to the 31st August, 1922, under rule 81(*d*) of those Rules, with permission to affix to it a portion of the High Court vacation, *viz.*, from the 1st September to the 5th November, 1922, and to return to duty on the forenoon of the 6th November, 1922 (*i.e.*, during the vacation).

MAURICE REMFRY,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL SIDE, CIVIL;
The 24th January, 1922.

HIGH COURT, ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, CIVIL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 483-*G*.—The services of Mr. A. A. Patterson, I.C.S., having by order of the Governor of Bengal in Council, been placed at the disposal of the Chief Justice, I do hereby appoint him, with effect from the 30th January 1922, to officiate as Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the Appellate Side, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. N.G. A. Edgley, I.C.S., or until further orders.

L. SANDERSON,
Chief Justice.

HIGH COURT,
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, CIVIL;
The 29th January, 1922.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 19th January 1922.

No. 9296-*An*.—Mr. Nihal Chand I, Accountant in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore District, has been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner in that office, with effect from the 3rd January 1922.

No. 9297-*An*.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Military Accounts Department Notification No. 8607-An., dated the 26th December 1921, notifying the reversion of a temporary Deputy Examiner in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command and Poona District, to his own grade from the 10th December 1921 and his appointment as an Officiating Deputy Examiner from the same date, for "Mr. L. G. Kétkar" read "Mr. V. E. Mengale."

No. 9298-*An*.—Messrs. P. D. Chitale and P. K. Chinnaswamy, Deputy Examiners (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command and Poona District, reverted to their own grade, with effect from the 21st and the 24th December 1921, respectively, but they have been appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiners in that office, from the same dates.

No. 9299-*An*.—Messrs. B. V. Tulpule and L. G. Ketkar, Officiating Deputy Examiners in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command and Poona District, reverted to their own grade, with effect from the 21st and the 24th December 1921, respectively.

No. 9300-*An*.—The following appointments and reversions of Deputy Examiners in the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command and United Provinces District, have been made with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. J. W. Whitehead	Accountant	Deputy Examiner (temporary).	From the 27th December 1921.
„ B. K. Ghosh	Deputy Examiner (temporary).	Officiating Deputy Examiner.	From 27th December 1921.
	Officiating Deputy Examiner.	Accountant	From 1st January 1922.
„ A. C. Mallick	„	„	From 27th December 1921.
„ M. N. Mukherjee	Deputy Examiner (temporary).	„	From 1st January 1922.
„ R. K. Roy	„	„	From 1st January 1922.
„ S. C. Mandal	„	Officiating Deputy Examiner.	From 1st January 1922.

No. 9301-*An*.—Mr. L. G. Ketkar, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command and Poona District, reverted to his own grade from the 1st December 1921, but has been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner in that office from the same date.

No. 9302-*An*.—Mr. A. C. Mallick, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command and United Provinces District, reverted to his own grade from the 10th December 1921, but has been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner in that office from the same date.

No. 9303-*An*.—Mr. K. R. Iyengar, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command and Sind-Rajputana District, reverted to his own grade from the 19th December 1921, but has been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner in that office from the same date.

No. 9304-*An*.—The following reversions and promotions of Deputy Examiners in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Peshawar District, have been made :—

1. Mr. Madan Lal, Deputy Examiner (temporary), reverted to his own grade with effect from the 1st January 1922, but he has been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner from the same date.
2. Messrs. Hazari Lal and Baldeo Charan, Deputy Examiners (temporary), and Mr. Shanker Dass, Officiating Deputy Examiner, reverted to their own grade with effect from the 1st January 1922.

No. 9305-An.—Rao Sahib S. Krishnaswami Iyer, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras District, has been granted privilege on medical grounds for three weeks with effect from the 3rd January 1922.

No. 9306-An.—The following reversions of Deputy Examiners in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore District, have been made with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. Amir Chand	Deputy Examiner (temporary).	Accountant	From 1st January 1922.
„ Har Charan Singh	Ditto	Ditto	From 1st January 1922.
„ Siv Ram	Ditto	Ditto	From 3rd January 1922.
„ Nihal Chand I	Deputy Examiner (officiating).	Ditto	From 24th December 1921.
„ B. N. Sircar	Ditto	Ditto	From 1st January 1922.

No. 9307-An.—Conductor A. R. Robinson, I.O.D., Assistant Controller of War Accounts, Rifle Factory, Ishapore, was granted 12 months' combined leave to England with effect from the 27th August 1921, of which 90 days were accumulated privilege leave, 60 days special war leave under Army Instructions (India) 106 of 1920 and the balance leave in or out of India under para. 435 (*b*), Army Regulations (India), Volume I.

The 23rd January 1922.

No. 9466-An.—Mr. Ashutosh Banerjee, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Presidency and Assam District, has been granted privilege leave for 3 weeks with effect from the 17th January 1922.

No. 9467-An.—The following Deputy Examiners (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras District, reverted to their own grade, with effect from the 1st January 1922 :—

Mr. A. Balasundra Naicker.
Mr. C. Venkataramanujam Chetty.
Mr. S. Malliah Naidu.

No. 9468-An.—Mr. F. H. Drake, Military Accountant, Second Class, on probation, was granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, furlough on half average salary for 7 days in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 808-An., dated the 5th May 1921.

No. 9469-An.—Mr. Gurditta Mal, Senior Accountant, Military Works Accounts, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore District, with effect from the 19th December 1921.

The 24th January 1922.

No. 9539-An.—The following appointments and reversions of Deputy Examiners (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Central Provinces District, have been made with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. G. V. Ghate	Accountant	Deputy Examiner (temporary).	From 25th December 1921.
„ K. K. Kale	Deputy Examiner (temporary).	Accountant	From 25th December 1921.
	Accountant	Deputy Examiner (temporary).	From 1st January 1922.
„ R. S. Manjrekar	Deputy Examiner (temporary).	Accountant	From 1st January 1922.
„ D. B. Palao	Deputy Examiner (temporary).	Accountant	From 1st January 1922.

No. 9540-*An*.—Mr. J. Hellier, Deputy Examiner (temporary and supernumerary), Military Accounts Department, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India furlough on medical certificate up to the 27th June 1922 in extension of the leave already granted to him by that officer.

No. 9541-*An*.—Mr. G. N. Nimkar, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command and Poona District, reverted to his own grade with effect from the 28th December 1921 but has been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner in that office from the same date.

No. 9542-*An*.—Mr. V. E. Mengale, officiating Deputy Examiner in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command and Poona District, reverted to his own grade with effect from the 28th December 1921.

No. 9543-*An*.—Mr. E. Shaw, Senior Accountant, Military Works Accounts, was appointed as a Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Central Provinces District, Mhow, for the period from the 22nd April to the 31st July 1921.

A. W. DALDY, Colonel,
Offg. Military Accountant-General.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 14th January 1922.

No. 164.—The services of 2nd class Assistant Surgeon A. O. Taylor, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for civil employment with effect from the 21st November 1921.

Delhi, the 17th January 1922.

No. 165.—The services of 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jai Gopal, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Indian Research Fund Association for employment in connexion with the Pneumonia Inquiry with effect from the 3rd October 1921.

No. 166.—The services of No. 1518, 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Basharart Ali Khan, I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 5th December 1921.

Delhi, the 19th January 1922.

No. 167.—The services of No. 2002, 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Husain, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 16th August 1921.

No. 168.—The services of No. 2002, 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Husain, I.M D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 26th November 1921.

Delhi, the 20th January 1922.

No. 169.—2nd class senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as subadar, Narain Singh, I.M.D., is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 20 days combined with furlough for 8 months and 10 days with effect from the 10th January 1922.

W. R. EDWARDS, Major-General, I.M.S.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

IN THE COURT OF SHEIKH DIN MUHAMMED, M. A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT AT DELHI.

CASE NO 24 OF 1920.

In the matter of Insolvency of Mohd. Jan, son of Mohd. Saddiq, of Delhi.

On the application of Mohd. Jan Insolvent who was adjudged insolvent on the 13th day of August 1920, and upon taking into consideration the report of the Official Receiver as to the insolvent's conduct and affairs it is hereby ordered that the said Insolvent be and the same is hereby discharged.

Given under my hand and the seal of this court this 20th day of January 1922.

DIN. MUHAMMED,
Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Bombay, the 17th January 1922.

No. 950 OF 1921.

Re Manilal Leherchand of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a merchant, an adjudged Insolvent.

Exparte : Dolatchand Amichand and Litapchand Amichand . Petitioning Creditors.

Whereas the abovenamed Manilal Leherchand has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 16 OF 1922.

Bombay, the 10th January 1922.

Re Vasanji Keshavji of Bombay, Hindu, lately carrying on business under the style and firm of Keshavji Ramdas at Vadgadi without the Fort of Bombay : an adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte : Cox Mc Euen & Co. . . . . . . Petitioning Creditors.

Whereas the abovenamed Vasanji Keshavji has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 17 OF 1922.

Bombay, the 10th January 1922.

Re Govindji Kuberdas, who was lately trading as a cloth merchant at Bhendy Bazar and residing at Walkeshwar : an adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte : Tribhuwandas Chabildas . . . . . . Petitioning Creditor

Whereas the abovenamed Govindji Kuberdas has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 30 OF 1922.

Bombay, the 19th January 1922.

Re Hassamally Hyderally Bawa of Bombay Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, who until recently carried on business as a share and stock broker at Hummum Street without the Fort of Bombay : an adjudged Insolvent.

Exparte : Joseph Jacob Sopher . . . . . Petitioning Creditor.

Whereas the abovenamed Hassamally Hyderally Bawa has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1919 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHAJWANI,

Chief Clerk.

II C 2

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
26—1922	Salebhai Shaik Tyebbhai Kothari, Kayombhai Kikabhai Kothari and Heptula Esoofbhai Kothari.	Mahomedan	Pydhowni	Having carried on business in the name of Tyebbhai Fakruddin in silk piece goods at Chhipi Chawl or Shamsett Street.	10th	January	1922	10th	January	1922
28—1922	Madoo Hasoo Panjab	"	Nagdevi Street	A Butcher	"	"	"	"	"	"
31—1922	Hajari Boodhoo Phatrut	Hindu	Hainse Road	An Ear Cleaner	12th	"	"	12th	"	"
32—1922	Vasanji Valabdas Thuker	"	1-3, Mint Road	Lately a speculator in shares of different Joint Stock Companies and now a servant in the service of Valabdas Ranchordas, a Commission Agent, Mint Road.	"	"	"	"	"	"
33—1922	Mohanlal Goculdas Yuman	"	Golpitha	Lately a proprietor of Gujrat Nutan Natak Samaj and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
34—1922	Bacholey Devidin Pardeshi	"	Bhuleshwar	Lately a dealer in betel-leaves and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
35—1922	Leonard Patrick Watson	European	16, Green Street, Fort	Lately a Commission Agent and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
36—1922	Gangadhar Waman Bhatye *alias* Mule.	Hindu	Ambewadi	Lately a grocer and now a Weaving Master in the service of Anant Govind Sirdesahi.	13th	"	"	"	"	"
37—1922	Peter Anthony Gonsalves	Christian	New Nagpada Road, Byculla.	A Clerk in the National Bank of India, Limited.	"	"	"	"	"	"
38—1928	Gafna Moona Pardeshi	Hindu	Hainse Road	An Ear Cleaner	"	"	"	"	"	"

39—1922	Lakhmidas Jamnadas Thaker	„	Falkland Road	Lately a dealer in fire-wood at Bassein and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
40—1922	Ladu Bhana Mistry and Manishanker Kanji Vyas.	„	Dadar and Matunga, respectively.	A Mason and Mehta in the employ of Karmally Gulamhussain Vazir, respectively.	„	„	„	„	„	„
41—1922	Bhanshanker Manishanker Bhut	„	Mandvi, Bhat Bazar	Lately a dealer in cloth and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
42—1922	Richard William Green	European	Byculla, Clare Road	Lately a Chargeman in the G. I. P. Railway and now unemployed.	14th	„	„	16th	„	„
43—1922	Talakchand Kapurchand Shah	Hindu	Princess Street	Having carried on business in person in piece goods at Gopalak gully, Mulji Jetha Market.	„	„	„	14th	„	„
27—1922	Benjamin Raja	Christian	Duncan Road	A Surveyor	10th	„	„	16th	„	„
44—1922	Vithoo Pandu Khadke, Tulsiram Pandu Khadke and Narayen Pandoo Khadke.	Hindu	Kamatipura 1st Lane	Barbers	16th	„	„	„	„	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 16th day of January 1922.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

Nos.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
45—1922	Ganeshmal Premchand Sha	Hindu	Lower Parel, Delisle Road	A servant in the employ of Vardichand Premchand.	17th	January	1922	17th	January	1922
46—1922	Shiva Babaji Shetey	„	Jacob Circle	A Machineman in the Simplex Mills Ltd	„	„	„	„	„	„
47—1922	Percy James Collins	Native Christian	Karmar Street, Fort	Lately a Tailor in partnership with Bhugwandas Ruttonji in the name of P.J. Collins and now a Tailor in the service of Joonas Tyeb & Co.	„	„	„	„	„	„
964—1921	Lakhmidas Govindji Sha and Tribhumandas Madhoveji Sha.	Hindu	Bhuleshmar and Kalbadevi Road, respectively.	Both trading in partnership in Cloth under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Mangaldas Lakhmidas in the Mangaldas Market.	22nd	December	1921	19th	January	„
48—1922	Fatehmahomed Vajir Soonasara and Taja Memonji Kadimal.	Mahomedan	Thakurdmar	Lately Milk Vendors in partnership at Kurla in the name of Fatehmahomed Vajir & Co. and now both unemployed.	19th	January	1922	„	„	„
49—1922	Shamji Lakhdir Sha	Hindu	Mandvi	A sub-partner in the firm of Fatechand and Hirachand, Mucadums.	„	„	„	„	„	„
50—1922	Purmanand Bhamandas Neghandi.	„	Nagdevi Street	Lately an Unani Hakim and Mill Store supplier and now a Mill Store supplier.	21st	„	„	21st	„	„
51—1922	Pithia Hari Mochi	„	Chinchpokli, Delisle Road	A Jobber in the Hope Mills Ltd.	23rd	„	„	23rd	„	„
52—1922	Harischander Bhanerao Amberker	„	2nd Koombharmada	A Compositor in S. Raman Press	„	„	„	„	„	„
53—1922	Suleman Nurmahomed Memon	Mahomedan	Ghogari Molla	Lately a Hamker in Cutlery and Hosiery and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
54—1922	Wamanrao Janardhan Thakur	Hindu	Dadar	Lately doing business as a soap manufacturer in partnership with Shivjibhai Naoji Rajput under the name and style of the Hind Udaya Soap Factory and now a fitter in the Bombay Industrial Mills Ltd.	„	„	„	„	„	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 23rd day of January 1922.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 1 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 11th January 1922.

In the matter of T. Kumera Velu Servai, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by T. Kumera Velu Servai, unemployed, residing at No. 61, Mill Road, Rangoon, on the 6th day of January 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 6th day of January 1922 against the said T. Kumera Velu Servai.

CASE No. 2 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 7th January 1922.

In the matter of Charles O'Donoghue, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Charles O'Donoghue, Trader and Contractor, of No. 12, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 7th day of January 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Charles O'Donoghue.

CASE No. 58 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 11th January 1922.

In the matter of Abdul Gunny, Hawker, of No. 42, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Abdul Gunny an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 6th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 150 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 6th January 1922.

In the matter of Henry Jack Haines, residing at No. 31-32, 48th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Henry Jack Haines an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 6th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 3 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 16th January 1922.

In the matter of Ramzan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ramzan, Tailor, at No. 12, 34th Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of January 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ramzan.

CASE No. 4 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 17th January 1922.

In the matter of the firm of Esoof Ebrahim Mokda, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by the firm of Esoof Ebrahim Mokda, carrying on business in co-partnership as a merchant No. 257, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of January 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said firm of Esoof Ebrahim Mokda

CASE NO. 5 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 19th January 1922.

In the matter of P. R. K. Syed Gunny, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insol- Act, 1909, presented by P. R. K. Syed Gunny, Yradev of R. 27, Lower Pazundaung,)n, on the 19th day of January 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said P. R. K. Syed Gunny.

CASE No. 134 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 13th January 1922.

In the matter of Maung Po Kai, Paddy broker of No. 20-C., 8th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Po Kai an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 12th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 105 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 13th January 1922.

In the matter of Gokala Narasaya of No. 33, Thompson Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Gokala Narasaya an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 12th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 106 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 19th January 1922.

In the matter of Behari Lall Ghoria, residing at No. 14, 63rd Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Behari Lall Ghoria an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 18th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 143 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 13th January 1922.

In the matter of Ramzan, Tailor, of No. 12, 34th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ramzan an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 12th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 159 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 19th January 1922.

In the matter of Chincoot Kohan, residing at No. 21, 33rd Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Chincoot Kohan an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 18th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 132 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 19th January 1922.

In the matter of Balmukand, Assistant of Asaram Zwarmul, residing at No. 7, in 30th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Balmukand an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of January 1922.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 184 OF 1921.

Dated the 19th January 1922.

Re Ebrahim Soleman Salejee & Co., the partners whereof are Kassim Ebrahim Salejee, Ismail Ebrahim Salejee, Hachim Ebrahim Salejee and Ahmed Ebrahim Salejee, all now residing and carrying on business at No. 1, Amratolla Lane, in the town of Calcutta.

Ex parte the creditors—David Sassoon & Co., Ld.

On the 8th day of December 1921, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 209 OF 1921.

Dated the 24th January 1922.

Re Sreegopal Daga & Co., a firm formerly carrying on business as Hessian brokers and dealers at No. 21, Canning Street, in the town of Calcutta, and latterly at No. 401-7A, Upper Chitpore Road, in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the creditor—Buldeodas Benani.

On the 6th day of January 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 10 OF 1922.

Dated the 24th January 1922.

Re Augustus Gomes, residing at No. 14, Doctor's Lane, Taltolla, in the town of Calcutta, and working as a Proof Reader in the Government Printing, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. In person.

On the 20th day of January 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1922.

No. *G.L.*-2.—Mr. J. Lobes, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, was granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 4th October 1921.

Mr. H. M. Sherman, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, from the 4th October 1921 to the 15th November 1921, *vice* Mr. Lobes.

No. *G.L.*-2.—Mr. F. Selwyn, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, was granted privilege leave for one month and four days in combination with furlough on full average salary for twenty-two days with effect from the 2nd September 1921.

Mr. B. M. Dasu, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, from the 2nd September to the 21st October 1921, and Mr. A. Isaac, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, from the 2nd September to the 27th October 1921.

The 24th January 1922.

No. *G. L.*-2.—Mr. B. M. Dasu, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, was granted privilege leave for five days in combination with furlough on full average salary for sixteen days with effect from the 17th October 1921.

Mr. A. Isaac, who was appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, in Notification No. G. L.-2, dated the 23rd January 1922, continued to officiate in the grade from the 28th October to the 6th November 1921, *vice* Mr. Dasu.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1922.

No. *H. G.*-17.—Reports of opening and closing of Telegraph Offices received during the period 19th January to 25th January 1922.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Anthandana Camp . . .	Jhansi	28th December 1921 .	Opened.
Murree Northern Command .	Murree	6th January 1922 .	„
Shwenyaungbin . . .	Ruby Mines . . .	1st January 1922 .	Closed.

F. T. DEMONTE,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	Number of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
H 1356 of 21-22 . .	PD-21, 98779 .	100	Narain Prosad, Inspector of Post Offices, Ghaziabad

J. PATTE,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 26th January 1922.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Allotment Certificate No. $\frac{127\text{ B.}}{1 @ 3}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 800 only, originally issued in the name of Golap Lal Majumdar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—GOLAP LAL MAJUMDAR,

Residence—Kaliganj, Hili P. O. Bogra.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

Government Promissory Note No. 095957 of 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 1,000, originally issued in the name of the Miri and Shingve Keshav Co-operative Society and last endorsed in the name of the Nagar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above-named Promissory Note and the interest due thereon is about to be made to the proprietors, *viz.*, the Nagar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

H. DENNING,

Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. D.018685 and E.008297 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921 for Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Burma, and was last endorsed to Ameer Nulla, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed by fire, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against any way or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name—AMEER NULLA,
Residence—Kyaunggon.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 047379 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1922, for Rs. 200 (two hundred) originally standing in the name of Jadunandan Prasad Singh and Rajeswari Prasad Singh, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—JADUNANDAN PRASAD SINGH,
Residence—Dorra, Parganah, Thana and P. O. Arwal, District Gya.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. E.008448 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920, for Rs. 200, originally issued in the name of Daw Hmoon, the proprietor, Okkanwa, Thongwa, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of advertiser—MG BA TUM, Agent of Daw Hmoon,
Residence—Okkanwa, Thongwa (Hanthawaddy District).

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 014793 of the 5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47, for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Mahabir Prasad Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

H. K. RAHA,
Deputy Director General, Post Office, Calcutta.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 005349 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1928 A.D. for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Gurlingappa, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—GURLINGAPPA,
Residence—Shah Bazar, Gulberga, G. I. P. Railway.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



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PART III.

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LOST.

The Allotment Certificate No. $\frac{127\ B.}{1\ @\ 3}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 800 only, originally issued in the name of Golap Lal Majumdar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—GOLAP LAL MAJUMDAR,

Residence—Kaliganj, Hili P. O. Bogra.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

Government Promissory Note No. 095957 of 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 1,000, originally issued in the name of the Miri and Shingve Keshav Co-operative Society and last endorsed in the name of the Nagar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above-named Promissory Note and the interest due thereon is about to be made to the proprietors, *viz.*, the Nagar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

H. DENNING,

Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. D.018685 and E.008297 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921 for Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 respectively, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Burma, and was last endorsed to Ameer Nulla, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed by fire, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against any way or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name—AMEER NULLA,
Residence—Kyaunggon.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 047379 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1922, for Rs. 200 (two hundred) originally standing in the name of Jadunandan Prasad Singh and Rajeswari Prasad Singh, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—JADUNANDAN PRASAD SINGH,
Residence—Dorra, Parganah, Thana and P. O. Arwal, District Gya.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. E.008448 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920, for Rs. 200, originally issued in the name of Daw Hmoon, the proprietor, Okkanwa, Thongwa, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of advertiser—MG BA TUM, Agent of Daw Hmoon,
Residence—Okkanwa, Thongwa (Hanthawaddy District).

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 014793 of the 5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47, for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Mahabir Prasad Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

H. K. RAHA,
Deputy Director General, Post Office, Calcutta.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 005349 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1928 A.D. for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Gurlingappa, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—GURLINGAPPA,
Residence—Shah Bazar, Gulberga, G. I. P. Railway.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 024877 and 024878 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds of 1920 for Rs. 10,000 and 3,000 respectively, originally standing in the name of Damodar Dass and last endorsed to Collector of Muttra, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—COLLECTOR OF MUTTRA,
as Manager of the Seth's Estate, Muttra.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. E.018971 (full note) of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1918-21 for Rs. 200, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Madras, and endorsed to M. V. K. S. Rajambal ammal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—RAJAMBAL AMMAL,
Residence—Panruti.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. F.001610 (full note) of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1918-21 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Madras, and endorsed to Mr. A. Chokkalinga Chetty, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—A. CHOCKALINGA CHETTY,
Residence—Panruti.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 208775, 208773 and 202186 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 10,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, the first two originally standing in the name of the District and Sessions Judge, East Berar Division, and the last one in the name of the Comptroller General and all last endorsed to Syed Safdaralli, son of Syed Vaziralli, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of the Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—B. K. PANGARKER, Pleader,
on behalf of my client Syed Safdaralli, son of Syed Vaziralli
of Asadpur, Amraoti District.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes
No. 306983 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 500
No. 279942 do. do. do. do.
No. 279943 do. do. do. do.
last endorsed to Trishita Nath Sinha, the proprietor, and No. D.015344 5½ per cent. of 1928 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Trishita Nath Sinha, by whom these notes were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate notes in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

TRISHITA NATH SINHA,
27, Nawapura, Benares City.

BURNT.

The Government Promissory Note No. 260112 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of Bholanath Surajram, administrator to the estate of Surajram Haribhai, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been burnt, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—CHANDULAL BHOLANATH,
HARIPRASAD DAHYABHAI, Succession Certificate holders to the estate of Bholanath Surajram.
Residence—Raipur Haveli Pole, Ahmedabad.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 137775 and 184564 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the names of Jagendra Nath Bose, Administrator of Koosoom Coomary Dossy, and Prosad Das Boral & Bros., respectively, and last endorsed to Khagendra Nath Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—KHAGENDRA NATH BANERJEE,
Residence—90, Hari Ghose Street, Simla P. O., Calcutta.

LOSS OF 5½ PER CENT. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 1921 PRONOTE.

The Government Promissory Note No. D.057606 in full of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1921 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras and last endorsed by the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., to Mr. K. Venkatasamappa, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, in transit, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and at the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury in Bangalore and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

BANK OF MYSORE, LTD.,
Bangalore.

The 12th December 1921.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

IN THE MATTER OF SALUTARIS LD.

(In Liquidation.)

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, a Meeting of Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the office of the Liquidator at No. 29, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Friday the 10th February 1922 at 11 A.M.

R. C. LIDDY,
Liquidator.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 024877 and 024878 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds of 1920 for Rs. 10,000 and 3,000 respectively, originally standing in the name of Damodar Dass and last endorsed to Collector of Muttra, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—COLLECTOR OF MUTTRA,
as Manager of the Seth's Estate, Muttra.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. E.018971 (full note) of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1918-21 for Rs. 200, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Madras, and endorsed to M. V. K. S. Rajambal ammal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—RAJAMBAL AMMAL,
Residence—Panruti.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. F.001610 (full note) of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1918-21 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Madras, and endorsed to Mr. A. Chokkalinga Chetty, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—A. CHOCKALINGA CHETTY,
Residence—Panruti.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 208775, 208773 and 202186 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 10,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, the first two originally standing in the name of the District and Sessions Judge, East Berar Division, and the last one in the name of the Comptroller General and all last endorsed to Syed Safdaralli, son of Syed Vaziralli, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of the Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—B. K. PANGARKER, Pleader,
on behalf of my client Syed Safdaralli, son of Syed Vaziralli
of Asadpur, Amraoti District.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes
No. 3(6953 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 500
No. 279942 do. do. do. do.
No. 279943 do. do. do. do.
last endorsed to Trishita Nath Sinha, the proprietor, and No. D.015344 5½ per cent. of 1928 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Trishita Nath Sinha, by whom these notes were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate notes in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

TRISHITA NATH SINHA,
27, Nawapura, Benares City.

BURNT.

The Government Promissory Note No. 260112 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of Bholanath Surajram, administrator to the estate of Surajram Haribhai, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been burnt, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—CHANDULAL BHOLANATH,
HARIPRASAD DAHYABHAI, Succession Certificate holders to the estate of Bholanath Surajram.
Residence—Raipur Haveli Pole, Ahmedabad.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 137775 and 184564 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the names of Jagendra Nath Bose, Administrator of Koosoom Coomary Dossy, and Prosad Das Boral & Bros., respectively, and last endorsed to Khagendra Nath Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—KHAGENDRA NATH BANERJEE,
Residence—90, Hari Ghose Street, Simla P. O., Calcutta.

LOSS OF 5½ PER CENT. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 1921 PRONOTE.

The Government Promissory Note No. D.057606 in full of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1921 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras and last endorsed by the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., to Mr. K. Venkatasamappa, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, in transit, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and at the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury in Bangalore and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

BANK OF MYSORE, LTD.,
Bangalore.

The 12th December 1921.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

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R. C. TIDDY,
Liquidator.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 31st January 1921, being the third quarter of the year 1920-21, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1919-20.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st January 1921.	For the quarter ending 31st January 1920.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,27,87,448 9 5	1,31,21,697 9 1	......	3,34,253 15 8
ADD INCOME—				
Subscriptions from 1st November to 31st January in the Widows' Fund	53,546 15 0	56,995 7 0	......	3,449 8 0
Subscriptions from 1st November to 31st January in the Children's Fund	16,506 5 0	18,311 15 0	......	1,805 10 0
Income and Outlay on office buildings and grounds	1,585 10 9	1,673 15 0	......	88 4 3
Fees and stamps	5 8 0	5 8 0	......	......
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	183 12 0	...	183 12 0	.....
Profit in Exchange	......	6,527 1 8	......	6,527 1 8
Total Income	71,827 2 9	83,513 14 8	183 12 0	11,870 7 11
GRAND TOTAL	1,28,59,270 12 2	1,32,05,211 7 9	183 12 0	A 3,46,124 7 7
DEDUCT EXPENDITURE—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,99,643 9 4	2,00,612 4 10	......	968 11 6
Ditto ditto in the Children's Fund	90,101 12 5	93,200 2 1	......	3,098 5 8
Establishment and contingencies	6,580 0 2	6,058 3 11	521 12 3	......
Fee to the Actuary	......	750 0 0	.....	750 0 0
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	9,359 5 2	...	9,359 5 2	......
Commission paid for money orders	560 6 6	563 6 0	6 0 6	....
Commission to Messrs. Coutts & Co., including stamps	5,471 3 0	5,302 8 0	......	331 5 0
Total Expenditure	3,11,725 4 7	3,06,986 8 10	9,887 1 11	B 5,148 6 2
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,25,47,545 7 7	1,28,98,224 14 11	—9,703 5 11	C 3,40,976 1 5
GRAND TOTAL	1,28,59,270 12 2	1,32,05,211 7 9	183 12 0	3,46,124 7 7
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	54,687 0 0	61,520 13 0	......	6,833 4 0

	1921 Widows' Fund.	1921 Children's Fund.	1920 Widows' Fund.	1920 Children's Fund.	Increase Widows' Fund.	Increase Children's Fund.	Decrease Widows' Fund.	Decrease Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers (on 31st January)	505	226	542	246	...	..	37	20
Number of incumbents (on 31st January)	760	786	764	801	...	...	4	15
Number of subscribers sharing abatement (on 1st May)	534	240	569	265	...	...	35	25

	Rs. A. P.
A.—Net decrease in grand total of income	3,45,940 11 7
B.—Net increase in total expenditure	4,738 11 9
C.—Decrease in balance	3,50,679 7 4

S. B. THOMSON,
Accountant.

NORMAN HAMILTON & Co.,
R. A. FREITAS,
} *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,

J. M. MENDES,
Secretary.
(140—1)

U. S. F. P. Fund Office, Calcutta, the 4th January 1922.

III B

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1922.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Rupees fifteen per annum.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA, *January 24, 1922.* | D. N. GHOSH, *Offg. Director of Statistics.*

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.

CONTENTS.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Prices of Country Produce and Salt in India in the second half of December, 1921, as compared with the preceding half month.

As compared with the preceding fortnight, the average level of wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India in the fortnight ending the 31st December, 1921, showed a fall of 1 per cent. Rice and gram were cheaper by 2 per cent each and wheat, jawar and bajra by 1 per cent. Barley and arhar dál, on the other hand, rose 1 per cent each. Maize recorded no change. There was a fall of 2 per cent in the price of ghi. Raw sugar (gúr) was slightly dearer (1 per cent) but salt remained stationary.

The noticeable fluctuations in provincial prices were:—(1) a fall of 12 per cent in rice in Burma, in jawar in the Central Provinces and Berar and in gram in Bihar and Orissa; (2) a rise of 16 per cent in barley in the Bombay Presidency; (3) a decrease of 15 per cent in ghi in Assam; and (4) an increase of 12 per cent in raw sugar (gúr) in Assam and of 14 per cent in Delhi.

The price of rice in Bengal declined by 12 per cent and wheat in the Punjab by 1 per cent.

These fluctuations are shown in the summary table below:—

SUMMARY TABLE.

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 31st December, 1921, as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province	Rice, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gúr*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																					
	15th Dec. 1921	31st Dec. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	31st Dec. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	31st Dec. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	31st Dec. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	31st Dec. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	31st Dec. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	31st Dec. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	31st Dec. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	31st Dec. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	31st Dec. 1921	15th Dec. 1921	31st Dec. 1921
Burma	100	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	99	100	101	100	100	...	...	100	99
Assam	100	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	85	100	112	100	103
Bengal	100	88	100	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	102	100	100	100	98	100	99
Bihar and Orissa	100	95	100	97	100	94	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	88	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	99
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	102	100	100	100	97	100	100
Delhi	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	114	100	100
Punjab	100	100	100	99	100	95	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	98	100	96	100	100
North-West Frontier Province	100	104	100	97	100	98	100	107	100	98	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	104
Sind and Baluchistan	100	101	100	102	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	96	100	103	100	100
Bombay	100	97	100	99	100	116	100	102	100	101	...	...	100	94	100	103	100	96	100	95	100	100
Central Provinces and Berar	100	96	100	99	...	...	100	88	...	...	...	...	100	97	100	99	100	98	...	...	100	100
Madras	100	102	...	...	...	...	100	95	100	100	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	96
Average, India — Unweighted	100	98	100	99	100	101	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	98	100	101	100	98	100	101	100	100
Average, India — Weighted	100	94	100	99	100	98	100	98	100	100	100	99	100	98	...	...	...	...	100	97	...	...

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	65·31	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	62·75	36·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	57·36	52·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	78·05	49·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Maubin	..	..	57·66	48·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bassein	.	...	77·11	48·12	...	...	139·13	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	..	..	84·21	49·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Toungoo	...	...	75·29	54·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	..		60·38	60·38	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	..	...	..
Pakôkku	...		88·88	54·7	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	..	.	..
Arakan—															
Akyab	..		47·06	35·75	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	.	..	
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)†	...	30	...	53·75	.	...	..				...	..	.	.	
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	22.5	32·5	40	60	...	...	..	..	.		...	..		.	..
Gauhati	24·37	32·5	64·37	60	...	...	...	..	.		...	..	.		
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	32·5	...	55	55	...	.	...						.	.	
Dacca	30	37·5	61·25	67·5	55	70	..		...	.					
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	25	30	75	82·5	55	70	..			...			.		
Western—															
Burdwan	30	32·5	50	75	80	65	..	.		..					
Midnapore	26·87	31·87	55	75	100	77·5	..	.						...	
Northern—															
Pabna	32·5	33·75	60	70	67·5	42·5	...	.	.						
Rangpur	22·5	30	47·5	66·25	67·5	66·87	.						...	..	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	31·25	40	70	60	76·25	56·25	...	...	45	37·5	52·5	..	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	33·23	40	88·75	100	88·75	66·56	...	...	50	50	...	.	...	...	36·25
Bihár, south—															
Patna	30	26·53	58·75	53·75	72·5	56·25	.	..	29·37	37·5	41·37	40	70	53·75	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	22·19	28·44	52·81	60·62	101·56	75·62	..		..	...	..	.	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	33·33	41·98	63·75	77·24	77·24	58·7	88·85	69·84	44·48	45·83	44·43	47·03	55·36	56·41	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	40	40	66·67	77·5	93·06	61·56	100	69·58	50	44·37	50	50	61·56	57·18	...
Western—															
Agra	...	...	177·76	168·44	96·93	62·71	110·31	76·15	52·03	49·22	53·54	55·16	61·51	57·18	
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	37·19	43·75	65·91	50·94	88·91	57·19	96·56	66·72	46·41	39·06	44·58	48·44	52·5	49·22	.
Northern—															
Fyzabad	45	44·37	80	81·06	84·17	58·12	...	...	53·33	43·75	55·16	...	63·91	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice. † Figures have not so far been reported.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts.
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	..	...	...	145·45	139·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Mergui
...	...	..	..	...	118·52	118·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...		.	...	...	108·23	108·23	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
..	...	..	91·43	59·81	112·28	103·67	91·43	85·83	...	...	...	...	..	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	77·11	112·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
..	...	...	87·67	62·75	106·67	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	..	...	...	136·17	136·17	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Henzada
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	25	71·91	56·14	123·08	123·08	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	114·29	86·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
.	...	..	100	82·05	128	133·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Sylhet (Balaganj)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	72·5	Goalpára
..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	110	85	65	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
	.		80	65	105	92·5	..	.	...	...	100	140	90	80	Chittagong
	..		70	51·25	70	90	.	.	...	...	100	100	80	80	Dacca
															Deltaic—
	...	...	57·5	75	80	95	...	...	...	...	120	120	100	120	Calcutta
															Western—
	...	...	70 to 67·5	55	100	80	.	..	..	..	...	95	70 to 85	95	Burdwan
		.	81·25	57·5 to 67·5	110	100 to 110		..		...	75	75	100 to 110	115 to 125	Midnapore
															Northern—
		...	..	...	110	115	..	..	..	..	70	80	90	100	Pabna
	...	-	...	...	90	100		..	.		...	..	80	95	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
.	39·37	40	36·25	47·5	90	70	50	40	..	...	70	100	68·75	60	Bhágalpur
40	38·12	40	66·56	57·19	80	80	44·37	46·56	...	.	80	68·75	57·19	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
	36·25	37·5	55	40	80	71·25	40	40		...	80	90	80	83·75	Patna
															Orissa—
...	.		45	55·62	114·37	106·56	...	...	.		.	..	114·37	114·37	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern
	37·66	43·12	63·75	48·91	77·24	73·33		.	...	...	77·24	104·74	61·61	97·76	Benares
															Central—
...	44·53	42·06	75·94	50	80	80	...	...	36·41	31·96	72·81	95·57	81·25	95	Cawnpore
															Western—
..	45·68	44·43	72·71	51·2	127·97	103·28	...	...	43·8	40	88·55	133·33	78·96	100	Agra
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	42·19	44·53	70·94	50	..		...		...	...	62·66	...	68·59	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
..	50	44·37	80	52·5	...	..	...	...	...	...	80	...	76·25	95	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til or jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·56	25·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	1066·67	1066·67	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	800	800	...	...	24·62	24·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	711·11	426·67	...	...	26·23	29·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	914·29	1,280	...	...	32·18	41·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	1066·67	1066·67	...	...	25·81	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	914·29	914·29	...	...	39·26	39·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·68	31·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	1,280	1,280	...	...	38·79	36·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	914·29	914·29	...	...	45·71	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...		914·29	1066·67	...	...	40	43·54	...	...	...	...	...		
Assam—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)*	.		...	...	...	100	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	...	.	650	900	100	110	30	36·25	...	...	.	.	...	...	
Gauhati	...	.	...	810	105	115	...	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	.	.	800 to 1,050	950 to 1,200	80 to 120	130	23·75	23·75	...	...		...	...	...	...
Dacca	...		1,000	900	120	120	31·25	32·5	...	...	...	-	...		.
Deltaic—															
Calcutta			800	1,050	100	100	33·75	33·75	...	...	.		...	...	
Western—															
Burdwan			650	820	65 to 90	90	27·19	26·25	...	...			.		...
Midnapur			750 to 800	850 to 900	90	130	28·75	28·12	...						
Northern—															
Pabna			900	1,100	75	80	31·25	37·5	...	.					
Rangpur			710	850	85	110	50	42·5	...				...		.
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	115	...	680	800	75	85	29·37	36·25	102·5	105	...				...
Muzaffarpur	133·28	...	640	640	66·56	80	40	28·75	400	266·56	...	...	.	.	...
Bihar, south—															
Patna	75	100	570	500	80	110	37·5	31·09	45	30	...	...	8·12	6·25	10
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	761·87	875·62	114·37	114·37	25	25	170	114·37	...	...	6·25	6·25	7·5
United Provinces—															
(a) AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	86·25	139·63	651·87	838·12	104·74	104·74	27·13	28·23	...	...	...	...	...		...
Central—															
Cawnpore	96·87	105	593·75	643·12	95	100	25	36·35	192·5	114·32	110	96·25	...	...	...
Western—															
Agra	100	133·33	581·77	656·41	103·18	100	30·73	28·54	133·33	133·33	133·33	200	13·33	10	10
(b) OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	630	640	84·37	72·81	23·75	30·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Northern—															
Fyzabad	...	...	700	800	123·12	80	25	37·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Figures have not so far been reported.

[T]he figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

[S]TRAW	JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA (WHITE)		BRAN		COAL (BENGAL)		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·75	3·75	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	23·57	23·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	3·5	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	45·39	30·77	13·59	14·69	...	...	...	...	3·31	3·37	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	3·62	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·69	3·69	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13·78	11·62	..	...	...	..	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·53	Sylhet (Balaganj)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·62	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	3·62	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·25	3·37	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·22	4·22	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	4	4	Calcutta
															Western—
	.	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	8·75	...	...	...	...	4·12	4·12	Burdwan
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·16	4·26	Midnapur
															Northern—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·31	4·44	Pabna
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·44	4·5	Rangpur
							2·20* to 2·57	3·31* to 4·22							**Bihar and Orissa—**
															Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	..	47·5	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·62	3·67	Bhágalpur
...	...	..	13·12	13·28	44·37	44·37	...	...	...	...	..	.	3·72	3·66	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
7·5	...	...	12·5	12·5	30	25	...	...	..	...	...	..	3	3	Patna
															Orissa—
6·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		3·5	3·69	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
	...	...	20	20	45·73	44·43	12·5	12·5	...	...	...	...	4·5	4·5	Benares
															Central—
...	...	...	14·37	12·29	44·37	36·35	11·41	10	125	90	...	...	4·62	4·67	Cawnpore
															Western—
10	...	20	15·99	10	50	40·99	12·5	40	175	140	310	200	5	5	Agra
															(b) OUDH—
															Southern—
...	...	...	17·97	11·41	46·87	37·5	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·99	...	...	80	80	4·59	4·28	Fyzabad

* Price of 2nd class steam coal at Jharia

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—continued.

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Rag[i]
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Rajputana—															
Eastern— Ajmer	122·5	...		...	100	76·25	...	...	72·66	58·59	94·37	53·59	80	67·76	
Delhi— Delhi	...	...	77·5	70	91·25	60	97·5	68·75	55	45	52·5	45	68·75	57·5	
Punjab—															
Southern— Ferozepur	51·56	48·28	114·22	106·72	100	55·16	404·84	64·06	61·56	39·06	66·72	50	72·66	57·19	
Central— Lahore	53·28	47·03	86·41	80	100	57·81	106·72	66·72	62·66	41·56	66·72	47·03	69·53	54·22	
Submontane— Amritsar	55	45·94	82·5	78·75	87·5	53·75	97·5	59·37	60	36·25	65	36·25	72·5	57·5	
Northern— Ráwalpindi	...		100	88·91	110	64·06	114·22	69·53	57·19	40	72·66	50	72·66	61·56	...
Western— Lyallpur	...	...	90	90	101·25	55	110	61·25	60	40	...	...	76·25	...	
Multan	55	42·5	92·5	75	103·75	53·28	107·5	57·03	62·5	38·12	61·25	35	68·12	55	
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshāwar			76·15	86·46	96·98	60·36	106·67	65·99	67·34	30·47	60·99	38·85	67·34	64·01	
Dera Ismail Khan			114·22	88·12	105·94	57·19	112·03	63·75	63·91	31·87	63·28	39·06	74·37	53·12	
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...		81·25	62·5	98·75	60	...	...	60	42 5	55	41·87	63·44	55	
Shikárpur	...	...	129·06	130	95	61·25	...	...	61·87	45·16	57·19	51·56	64·87	49·37	
Quetta	...	...		...	...	67 5 to 82·5	130	100	70	56·25	75	60	..	...	
Bombay—															
Konkan— Bombay	40·52	47·29	75·2	57·13	95·26	65·62	...	...	59·27	49·74	48·7	60	67·71	60·31	...
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	80	70 47	116·77	78·44		..	..	...	50·99	56·98	...	..	
Sholapur	...		75·99	69 27	102·55	74·58		...	...	...	87·92	70·16	60·05	64·9	...
Poona	...	...	97·4	91·41	103·38	72·24		...	...	...	62·4	67·34	76·96	70·78	
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmednagar	...	...	84·01	68·8	98·59	74·22	...	...	...	...	56·15	65·05	69 01	68·96	
Dhulia	...	..	80·99	71·15	106·87	...	..	..	...	...	60·83	...	71·41	68·75	
Gujarat— Surat	..	..	105·94	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	64·17	59·11	73·49	64·84	
Ahmedabad	..		95	95	106·25	67·5	...	...	70	...	65	...	65	67·5	
Central Provinces*—															
Western— Nagpur		...	63·44	76·94	86·25	74·5	...	...	..	...	52·62	56·81	...	...	...
Central— Jubbulpore			59·25	64	80	61·5	100	72·69	..	...	44·44	48·44		...	
Eastern— Raipur	54	53	61	63	94	54	...	...		...	...	..	..	..	
Berar—															
Akola		...	89	76	96	64	..	...	..	...	50	56	...	..	...
Amraoti			62	77·75	92	74·12		...	..	...	53	66·25	..	..	
Madras—															
South, Central— Coimbatore	..		..	...	..		..	...	..	...	56·7	54·5	58	73·1	
Salem		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		43·9
Central— Bellary			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·2	64·1			
Cuddapah	54·2	58·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·4	65·8	47·7	71·7	
Karnul	...	..	...	..	...	..		...	..	...	...	..	...		...
East Coast, Central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·7
East Coast, South— Madras	53·8	62·2	79·4	84·7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Tanjore	48·8	...	79 2	78 3	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Trichinopoly	...	...			...		...	...	...	..	..	...			56·8
Southern— Madura	..	...			...	...	..	...		...	52·5	57·5	57·9	70·8	...
Mysore—†															
Mysore	...	50·29	...	77·14	...	95·08	...	123·44	..	...	...	35·47	..	..	...
Mangalore	...	40	...	100	...	100	...	135·52	...	...	...	48	...	..	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice.

† Figures have not so far been reported.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	
															Rajputana—
.	63·91	50	80	59·27	...		.	...	...	...	145·47	167·76	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
...	50	47·5	75	55	95	85	77·5	70	45	45	85	110	72·5	95	**Delhi—** Delhi
															Punjab—
	84·06	44·37	77·5	51·56	106·72	145·47	..	...	51·56	43·28	133·28	177·66	84·22	100	*Southern—* Ferozepur
	66·72	44·37	81·56	55·31	94·06	100	65·31	61·56	48·44	44·37	100	123·28	88·91	94·06	*Central—* Lahore
	65	46·25	85	56·25	90	90	...	-	48·75	45	110	120	80	105	*Submontane—* Amritsar
	66·72	50	84·22	53·28	100	100	..	.	...	...	133·28	133·28	94·06	100	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
.	62·5	45	80	54·37	...	..	...	...	45	42·5	...		70	92·5	*Western—* Lyallpur
.	65	46·25	81·25	51·25	...	...	...	...	48·75	40	110	130	75	90	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
	64·01	46·72	79·01	48·38	60·99	58·18	...	...	...	...	..	...	76·15	94·11	Peshâwar
...	...	...	79·37	45	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	67·5	95	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
.	...	...	90	60·62	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	86·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	Shikarpur
	80	90	88·75	61·25	105	90	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
	.	.	80·42	63·49	96·15	96·15	67·86	67·86	36·72	30·62	82·13	92·86	..	.	*Konkan—* Bombay
	...	..	81·2	69·27	93·54	92·24	...	..	44·43	33·33	...	...	.		*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	..	...	67·24	90·42	97·24	...	...	35	...	...	...	..	...	Sholapur
..	.	..	81·61	65·99	87·08	91·82	...	...	35·99	...	...	...	..	...	Poona
..	...	..	...	63·18	94·53	88·49		...	30·42	33·33	...	...	..	..	*Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—* Ahmednágar
..		-	92·08	...	94·95	...	...	...	34·01	...	...	..	...	.	Dhulia
	...	...	85·05	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		*Gujarat—* Surat
	...	..	75	57·5	110	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
...	...	...	77·5	61·19	101	88·62	...	..	30·62	30·56	97·31	122·75	.	...	*Western—* Nagpur
	...	...	64	59·06	76·19	84·19	...	...	42·06	30·75	...	88·87	..	..	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	84	61·[illegible]	84	80	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	..	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	84	60	90·56	90·87	...	...	26·75	30·62	...	...	...		Akola
..	..	...	62	57·12	95	94·06	...	...	28	27·56	...	...	...	.	Amráoti
															Madras—
...	...	...	103·1	85·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	*South, Central—* Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	88·7	88·7	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	Salem
...	...	...	74	70·6	...	...	...	...	31·7	35·7	...	..	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Cuddapah
.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
59·5	...	...	...		81·7	81·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	*East Coast, Central—* Nellore
...		...	79·3	74·3	...	...	92·3	92·3	64·7	65·8	...	..	.	...	*East Coast, South—* Madras
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
45·1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	61·3	87·5	...	...	...	...	.	..		...	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
46·75	...	...	...	49·71*	...	127·88	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	Mysore
52	...	...	...	60*	...	132	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	Bangalore

* Relates to horse gram.

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—concluded.

Districts	Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921
Rajputana—															
Eastern— Ajmer	106·56	144·69	533·44	711·09	123·12	129·11	.	.		...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi— Delhi	90	115	690	780	100	92·5	22·5	26·25	80	65	180	120	...	30	..
Punjab—															
Southern— Ferozepur	160	200	711·09	882·81	100	114·22	33·28	36·41	320	160	177·81	177·66	...	...	...
Central— Lahore	97·03	133·28	800	914·37	114·22	97·03	21·09	33·28	320	160	188·28	145·62	20	...	..
Submontane— Amritsar	90	130	765	800	87·5	100	25	27·5	300	105	120	90	...	...	...
Northern— Ráwalpindi	...	...	850	900	...	80	36·41	26·72	200	200	...	...	20	...	...
Western— Lyallpur	...	...	710	860	90	82·5	21·87	30	400	160	140	120	...	...	.
Multan	85	180	610	740	91·25	83·75	23·44	31·87	200	220	180	140	22·5	20	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshâwar	.	...	711·09	914·27	84·22	80·99	21·35	23·02	200	200	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	..	...	670	830	105	90	28·44	37·5	..	...	..	...	...	...	.
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	..	...	670	695	127·68	192·86	16·41	16·41	..	...	...	...	19·22	44·01	...
Shikarpur	..	...	690	710	103·75	85	22·19	21·72	160	...	...	.	..	...	...
Quetta	..	...	750 to 800	800 to 900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan— Bombay	105·73	114·27	771·41	685·73	156·46	146·93	20	18·12	550	550	140·16	84·37	13·59	11·98	...
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	...	...	108·02	110	23·18	25·62	...	...	140	95·99	..	.	...
Sholapur	97·86	129·53	633·33	683·33	132·03	148·7	27·5	28·12	177·34	...	...	...	..	...	...
Poona	116·98	...	596·51	...	131·15	115·78	25	23·7	228·07	407·03	147·84	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmednagar	8.·19	...	658·33	716·67	147·5	150	25·62	19·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	710	...	101·67	130	32·19	27·29	...	...	...	...	8·91		...
Gujarat— Surat	..	...	800	605·42		..	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	..	...	760	600	...	...	16·87	16·87	...	...	...		...	...	...
Central Provinces—															
Western— Nagpur	118·5	132·19	833·31	900	...	...	32·5	26·25	200	200	160	114·25	...	14·12	...
Central— Jubbulpore	84·19	88·67	580	610	.	..	31·62	31·62	208·31	91·62	168	108	8	8	...
Eastern— Raipur	71	66	580	650	...	...	33	30	220	150	120	100	...	...	...
Berar— Akola	100	...	800	830		...	36·12	21·81	161·87	285·69	...	...	...	7	...
Amráoti	70	138·44	650	720	..	..	27	23	210	223·19	...	...	...	10	...
Madras—															
South, central— Coimbatore	155·1	155·1	975·6	975·6	128	160	22·5	22·5	...	...	80	69·6	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	757·7	787·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	15
Central— Bellary	101·9	91·1	793·6	634·9	142·8	142·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah		...	592·1	921·1	..	..	...	..	...	..	121·9	66	...	...	...
Karnul	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123·4	148·1	113·7	94·6	...	.	...
East Coast, Central— Nellore			600	625	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5
East Coast, south— Madras	123·4	115·2	790	921·7	115·2	171·2	16·9	16·9	230·4	230·4	131·7	79	...	...	...
Tanjore	..	...	666·7	900	..	..	17·2	17·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	743·2	610·9	..	..	23·1	23·1	123·4	135·2	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	107·4	145·1	1013·5	1066·8	.		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	17·1
Mysore—† Mysore	...	118·86	...	891·35	...	213·38	..	...	...	342·86*	...	154·27	...	4·43	...
Bangalore	...	112	...	960	...	137·13	...	...	...	651·41*	...	171·41	...	8·49	...

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

† Figures have not so far been reported

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 to 90	80 to 90	4·58	4·75	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	17·5	13·75	25	15	37·5	35	25	13·75	...	...	300	350	4·94	4·87	Delhi
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	...	...	36·41	20	55·16	48·44	...	...	250	230	287·5	375	4·75	4·86	Ferozepur
															Central—
..	10·62	...	34·69	19·53	47·81	41·56	15	13·75	240	240	200	200	4·78	4·75	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	15	...	32·5	15·62	55	41·25	11·25	30	160	200	...	...	4·69	4·72	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	...	...	40	30·78	...	...	15	13·75	180	180	300	300	3·75	3·75	Rawalpindi
															Western—
...	...	...	27·5	15	50	30	17·5	22·5	240	300	300	300	4·78	4·75	Lyallpur
...	...	...	23·75	18·12	44·37	35·62	...	...	140	140	200	200	4·62	4·59	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	19·06	12·19	50·78	38·07	14·48	13·85	100 to 200	100 to 200	100 to 300	100 to 300	5·12	5·12	Peshawar
..	...	...	33·28	26·25	40	31·87	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	44·63	39·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·05	4·17	Karachi
...	8·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·39	4·5	Shikarpur
...	...	...	30	25·62	50	45	18	16·71	160 to 300	260 to 400	...	...	4·62	4·62	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
...	...	...	...	...	44·63	38·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·11	4·11	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4·5	4·37	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·31	4·39	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	60·16	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	4·19	4·14	Poona
															Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	67·13	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3·59	3·69	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	4·37	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3·53	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	45	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
7	...	26·69					8·81	7·5	130	135	80	90	4	4	Nagpur
															Central—
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	100	100	3·75	4	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·75	Raipur
															Berar—
...	17·94	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	94	3·81	3·44	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·5	10·75	150	140	175	100	3·75	3·69	Amraoti
															Madras—
															South, Central—
...	10	8	...	...	118·4*	118·4*	...	...		...	200	200	4·61	4·44	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	200†	...	...		...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	10	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	160†	160†	160	160	4·44	4·44	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4·38	5·5	Cuddapah
...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	..	4·44	4·25	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
6·5	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	..	..	4·25	4·25	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...	...	...	...	...	47	52·9	14·7	13·1	225†	225†	..	..	3·75	3·75	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180†	180†	.	..	3·53	4·13	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	61·7	84·6	...	...	...	..	..	...	4·31	4·38	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
17·1	...	..	...	...	102·2	102·3	...	...	240	...	80	...	4·75	5·13	Madura
															Mysore—
4·43	...	4·22	...	96·87	...	...	...	...	...	100 to 200	...	50 to 150	...	4·5	Mysore
14·69	...	1·25	...	65·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 to 300	...	4·37	Bangalore

* Superior quality. † Sheep or goats.

TABLE NO. 2—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1921

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	.		..	...	4 8	4 8	5 10	6 5	...	...	...	..
Tavoy	..		-	...	5 4	5 4	...	6 5	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	3 1	3 1	..	..	6 1	4 4	6 10	4 7	..	..	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	..	..	..	...	3 8	3 8	4 13	4 13	...	...		...
Rangoon	...	...	.	...	4 9	4 8	4 11	4 10	...	...	..	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	5 13	3 7	6 1	4 1	...	...	..	..
Bassein	2 12	2 12	...	...	3 7	3 5	5 —	4 8	...	...	..	..
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	..	...	...	..	3 7	3 7	8 6	6 6	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	.	...	3 10	3 5	4 11	4 3	..	...	...	...
Prome	..	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 10	5 —	..	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	..	..	...	4 14	4 9	5 3	4 14	..	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	..	.	..	...	...	5 6	4 10	..	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	2 12	2 12	..	..	5 13	4 4	6 1	4 6	...	...	...	..
Bhamo	...	..	...	..	6 1	5 3	6 10	5 4	.	...	...	...
Pakôkku	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	..	..	.	..	4 10	4 —	6 1	5 2	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...		8 1	9 1	10 6	10 6	..	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	.	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...		6 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	.	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	..	...	...		7 4	6 8	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	4 —	4 —	..	.	5 8	6 8	8 8	8 12	..	...	...	..
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	3 10	3 10	...		3 5	3 5	4 11	3 12	.	...	...	.
Gáro Hills	.	...	...	..	2 —	2 —	8 —	8 —	..	...	...	...
Manipur	3 8	3 8	...	..	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	.	...	...	..
Nágá Hills	...	...	..	.	4 —	5 —	5 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	.	...	3 4	3 4	5 8	5 8	..	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 8	7 8		...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	..	...	..	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	4 4	4 4	.	..	5 —	4 8	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Darrang	..	...	.	..	4 8	4 4	9 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	..	..	5 —	5 —	6 8	7 —	..	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	..	..	...	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	..	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	3 —	3 —	..	..	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	.	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	..	..	...	..	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	..	...	...	...	—	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	.	...	..	...	6 13	7 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6 4	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	.	5 5	4 14	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	..	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...		6 14	7 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur			...		...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head-quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

* The figures under "wheat" represent the prices of wheat flour.

(The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8	2 8	9 2	9 5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	11 3	11 3	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 1	11 3	11 3	Pegu
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 7	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 5	9 5	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 3	11 3	Maubin
...	...	...		4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 12	14 —	14 —	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	9 5	9 5	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 8	9 8	Prome
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		11 5	11 5	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 13	7 1	7 1	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	...	10 11	3 2	3 2	8 —	8 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	7 —	7 —	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 14	9 6	9 6	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 10	9 5	9 5	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 1	3 1	9 5	9 5	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 4	3 12	12 —	12 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
...	...		...	4 5	4 5	6 10	6 10	3 5	3 5	9 6	9 6	Khasi and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...		4 8	4 8	...	...	2 10	2 10	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	3 4	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 12	5 12	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	10 —	4 4	4 —	11 —	11 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	...	...	4 4	4 8	11 —	11 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 —	10 8	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	9 8	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	...	15 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	14 8	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	4 —	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 5	13 —	13 —	Tipperah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	10 8	10 8	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	10 11	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 8	13 —	12 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 9	13 8	13 8	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8	13 8	13 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	11 —	11 —	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 2.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1921—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	.	.	6 14	7 —	..	..	...	..
Burdwan	...	...	.	...	..	..	6 —	5 12	...	..	..	.
Birbhum	...	...	..	...	.	..	6 —	6 —	...	..	..	..
Midnapur	...		..	...		.	7 4			..		
Murshidabad	..	.	.	..	..	.	7 —	6 8		..		...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	.	.	..			6 8	5 12	..	.		
Rajshahi	..	...	.	...	.	..	7 8	7 8	..	..	..	...
Malda	.	...	...	..	...	..	7 4	7 4	...		...	...
Bogra	...	..	...	..	..	..	6 3	6 6	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	.	.	..	...		...	8 8	7 8	...	..	.	...
Dinajpur		...	...	...	..		8 6	6 9		..	..	
Rangpur	...	...	.		..	.	8 —	5 10	.	..		...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	.		.			5 4	5 4		.		..
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 12	.	.	..	..
Bhágalpur	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 12	..	..	5 —	5 8	..	...	...	.
Darbhanga	5 12	5 8	7 11	7 11		..	6 8	6 1	..	...		
Muzaffarpur	4 8	4 8	8 —	...	..	..	4 8	4 —	.	...	...	..
Sáran	4 —	4 8	9 —	8 8	.	.	5 —	5 —		...	...	..
Champáran	4 8	5 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	..	...	
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	4 —	4 8	8 —	8 —	...		7 —	7 —	...	...	...	..
Monghyr	4 14	5 —	10 8	10 8	...	..	6 4	6 8	...	...	..	...
Gaya	5 —	5 —	11 —	10 —	..	.	7 —	7 —		...	...	...
Patna	5 8	5 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	6 12	...	9 —	9 —	5 4	5 4
Shahabad	4 12	5 —	9 —	9 —		...	...	...	...	.	...	..
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	4 8	5 —	...	...	..		7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 —	.		7 —	6 12	...	...	8 8	8 —
Ranchi	3 12	4 —	6 8	6 8	..	..	7 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 12	5 —
Palámau	5 1	5 4	8 7	8 7	...	..	6 12	7 5		...		...
Hazáribágh	4 6	4 12	10 —	9 —	..	...	6 8	6 8		...	—	...
Orissa—												
Puri	4 4	3 15		.	.	..	7 14	6 14	...	...		
Cuttack	3 15	3 12	...	.			7 9	7 9	.	..		
Balasore	...	...	...	...		...	8 8	8 8		..	...	
Sambalpur	4 4	4 —	..	...		..	8 —	8 —				...
United Provinces—												
Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	4 8	4 4	7 —	7 —	...	3 8	6 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —
Benares	4 14	4 14	8 6	8 6	3 10	3 10	5 7	5 7	8 6	8 6	6 14	6 14
Ghazipur	4 10	4 10	8 10	8 10	3 6	3 6	5 13	5 13	8 8	9 5	7 2	6 9
Jaunpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	4 2	4 4	8 4	7 12	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 12	9 —	9 —	7 4	7 —
Central—												
Bánda	4 6	4 6	6 —	5 8	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 8	9 12	10 —	7 —	7 —
Fatehpur	4 2	4 4	7 4	7 —	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 8	8 12	9 —	6 12	7 —
Hamirpur	3 14	3 14	5 14	5 14	2 12	2 12	4 12	4 8	9 —	9 12	7 4	7 4
Jalaun	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	3 —	3 —	4 4	4 4	8 12	9 —	7 —	7 —
Cawnpore	4 —	4 2	8 —	7 12	...	...	4 12	4 12	8 —	...	6 8	6 12
Jhansi	4 4	4 8	8 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	8 2	8 —	6 2	6 1
Etawah*	...	4 11	...	7 —	...	3 —	...	6 1	...	8 5	...	7 4
Farrukhabad	4 10	4 10	7 8	7 8	3 4	3 2	5 13	5 13	7 12	7 12	7 —	7 —
Mainpuri	4 8	...	6 8	...	2 —	...	5 8	...	7 —	...	7 —	...
Etah*	...	4 8	...	7 —	...	2 8	...	5 —	...	6 12	...	6 4
Western—												
Meerut	4 4	4 4	7 12	7 8	2 —	2 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	6 4	6 —
Agra	...	...	6 5	6 13	2 13	2 12	...	...	7 5	...	6 8	...
Muttra	4 3	4 3	7 4	7 4	2 —	2 —	3 —	3 —	7 4	7 4	6 4	6 4
Aligarh	4 —	4 4	6 4	6 8	2 8	2 —	5 —	4 —	6 12	7 12	6 —	6 4
Bulandshahr	4 4	4 —	7 4	7 2	2 2	2 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 4	6 4	6 4
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	5 3	5 3	9 12	9 12	3 14	3 14	5 13	6 1	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	5 8	5 12	9 —	9 —	3 12	3 12	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basti	4 8	4 12	9 —	7 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 12	...	5 8	...	4 12

* Figures have not so far been reported.

(The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	4 4	10 —	13 —	Burdwan
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 8	13 —	13 —	Birbhum
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 8	10 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2	12 —	12 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 —	12 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	11 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	11 —	10 —	Dinajpur
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	10 8	11 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	...	11 4	11 4	Bhágalpur
11 —	11 —	...	...	6 1	6 9	11 8	11 8	4 6	4 6	12 —	12 —	Darbhanga
11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 8	10 —	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Sáran
13 4	...		...	6 4	7 —	10 8	10 8	5 6	5 —	11 4	12 —	Chámparan
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	10 8	11 —	5 —	4 8	13 —	13 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	9 8	11 —	4 4	4 4	8 6	8 6	Monghyr
...	12 —	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	...	11 —	4 8	4 8	12 —	12 5	Gaya
...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Patna
...	...	...		6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Mánbhum
15 —	15 —	...	...	4 12	5 —	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Ranchi
...	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 4	11 4	Palámau
11 —	12 —	...		6 —	6 —	10 4	12 —	4 4	4 —	12 —	12 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	...	...	3 15	3 14	18 —	18 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	3 14	9 3	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	4 10 and 3 14	4 10 and 3 14	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 4	Balasore
...	...	...		4 8	4 4	9 —	8 —	3 8 to 4 —	3 8 to 4 —	12 —	12 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	5 —	4 8	13 —	13 —	Mirzapur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	4 12	4 12	14 1	14 —	Benares
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 14	...	10 12	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Jaunpur
...	8 —	5 8	...	5 4	5 —	8 —	...	4 12	4 12	14 —	14 4	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	7 —	7 —	5 10	5 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	14 8	13 6	Bánda
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 8	...	...	4 12	4 8	16 —	16 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	4 2	4 2	12 —	12 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	15 8	15 8	Jalaun
...	...	6 8	6 8	5 4	5 4	8 12	8 8	4 6	4 8	14 —	14 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 7	9 12	9 12	4 4	4 4	15	15 —	Jhansi
...	10 —	...	...	...	5 7	...	8 14	...	4 13	...	14 8	Etawah
...	...	...	...	5 2	4 13	9 —	8 4	4 6	4 6	16 —	16 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	5 —	...	9 —		4 8	...	16 —	...	Mainpuri
	...	...	...	...	5 4	...	8 —	8 —	4 —	...	16 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 12	7 8	4 8	4 —	16 —	16 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	8 8	8 8	...	...	13 —	12 12	Agra
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Muttra
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	7 12	7 4	4 8	4 12	15 8	15 8	Aligarh
...		...	...	5 4	5 2	7 5	6 12	4 9	4 12	14 —	14 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 7	9 7	4 14	4 14	13 10	13 10	Ballia
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 4	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	5 8	...	8 8	...	4 12	...	15 —	15 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 2.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1921—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	4 8	4 8	7 12	7 12	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 —	7 —	7 12	6 8	6 8
Budaun	4 8	4 4	6 8	6 8	3 8	3 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 —	6 4	6 8
Pilibhit	4 4	4 6	7 8	7 9	3 —	8 2	6 2	6 —	7 4	...	6 12	6 5
Bareli	4 5	...	7 8	...	2 10	...	5 5	...	8 —	...	6 9	...
Moradabad	4 5	4 4½	6 2	6 2	2 4	2 4	4 14	5 2	7 7	7 7	6 11	6 6
Bijnor	4 4	4 8	6 12	6 12	2 —	1 12	4 8	4 8	...	...	6 12	6 12
Muzaffarnagar*	...	4 6	...	7 8	...	3 4	...	4 8	...	8 12	...	6 2
Saharanpur	4 4	4 4	8 —	8 —	1 10	1 10	4 4	4 4	...	...	6 6	6 6
Dehra Dun	4 4	4 4	6 4	6 4	2 8	2 8	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	3 12	3 11	5 12	5 4	1 13	1 9	4 8	3 11	5 12	4 4	4 8	4 4
Almora*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Garhwál	2 8	2 6	5 —	5 —	1 4	1 4	2 8	2 6	...	...		
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	4 12	5 —	8 8	9 —	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 —	8 8	...	7 —	7 —
Sultanpur	5 2	5 —	8 8	9 4	...	...	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	9 4
Rae Bareli	5 —	4 12	8 —	7 —	4 8	4 —	5 8	5 —	9 —	10 —	7 —	7 8
Unao	4 2	4 3	7 —	6 14	2 8	2 10	5 8	5 6	8 —	8 8	7 —	7 2
Lucknow*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	4 6	4 10	7 4	7 4	3 —	3 —	5 —	4 8	8 8	9 —	7 —	7 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 4		...	4 12	4 12	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Barabanki	4 4	4 4	8 —	8 —	2 8	2 8	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 4	7 —	6 12
Gonda	4 12	4 12	7 8	7 —	2 13	2 10	4 12	4 14	8 8	8 10	8 8	8 4
Bahraich	4 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	3 —	3 4	6 —	5 12	10 —	10 —	7 8	8 —
Sitapur	4 6	4 8	7 8	7 12	3 —	3 —	5 —	4 8	8 —	8 —	7 —	6 8
Kheri	4 4	4 4	8 8	8 8	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 —	7 —	6 8
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	5 6½	5 5	7 10	7 10	4 —	3 13	4 8	4 9	9 9	9 4	6 7	6 9½
Ajmer	3 14	3 14	5 8		2 8	2 8	3 8	3 8	...	4 4	5 —	5 —
Kishangarh	4 4	4 —	6 8	6 —	2 —	2 —	4 —	4 8	7 —	7 —	5 4	5 —
Tonk	5 4	5 4	8 14	8 2	2 2	2 2	3 3	3 2	10 8	10 2	8 2	8 2
Kotah*	...	6 12	...	10 —	...	3 8	...	4 —	...	10 —	...	6 8
Jaipur	4 15	4 15	7 1	7 1	4 1	4 1	4 4	4 4	7 5	7 5	5 15	5 14
Karauli	5 5	5 5	7 8	7 —	5 —	5 —	5 10	5 10	7 8 and 7 3	7 8	6 9	7 8
Dholpur	4 10¾	4 15¾	8 —	8 —	3 —	2 14	3 2	3 —	10 3¾	10 7¾	9 4	9 4
Bharatpur*	...	4 8	...	6 8	...	2 10	...	3 —	...	6 12	...	6 —
Alwar*	...	4 6	...	6 5	...	3 4	...	5 5	...	6 13	...	6 —
Nasirabad	4 12	4 4	...		4 —	4 —	4 —	4 4	8 4	7 —	5 4	...
Western—												
Bikaner	3 10	3 12	...	...	2 14	2 14	3 12	3 12	6 12	6 4	4 8	4 8
Jaisalmer	3 4	3 8	...		2 —	2 8	3 —	2 12	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4
Jodhpur	3 15 and 4 1	3 14 and 4 —	6 1	5 12	3 2	3 2	3 12	3 12	6 10 and 7 —	6 4	5 4 and 5 12	5 4 and 5 8
Central India—												
Indore	4 12	4 12	...	7 —	3 4	3 4	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	6 —	5 12	..		3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	13 —	9 —	8 8	6 8
Gwalior	5 12	5 12	8 8	9 —	2 12	2 12	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 8	10 —	10 —
Delhi—												
Delhi	4 4	4 4	7 —	7 —	1 12	1 12	3 12	3 12	7 —	7 —	6 —	5 12
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 8	..	..	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 8	5 12	5 8
Ferozepur	3 12	4 —	6 4	6 4	..	..	3 4	3 4	5 12	5 12	5 4	5 4
Central—												
Lahore	3 12	3 12	6 —	6 2	...	..	3 12	3 8	5 10	5 8	5 8	5 8
Gujranwala	3 12	3 10	5 12	5 12	...	..	4 8	4 8	...	...	5 8	5 —
Gujrat	4 —	3 12	...	5 —	..	..	4 8	4 8	...	...	5 8	5 —
Jhelum	4 8	3 8	...	5 10	..	..	4 —	4 —	...	...	5 —	5 —

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi — Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*) — Half-month of report	Arhar Dal — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 9	7 8	8 1	4 —	4 —	12 6	12 6	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	5 8	...	8 12	...	5 3	...	15 —	...	Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 10	6 10	4 7	4 7	14 2	14 2	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 4	4 —	13 8	12 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	...	5 8	...	8 4	...	4 3	...	14 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	6 15	6 15	4 4	4 4	14 14	14 14	Saharanpur
6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	4 —	4 8	10 —	10 —	Dehra Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 5	4 4	3 8	3 3	8 6	8 6½	Naini Tal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Almora
5 —	8 2	...	...	2 8	2 —	...	...	2 4	2 4	5 —	4 8	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 —	15 —	15 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	...	...	4 12	5 4	15 —	15 —	Sultanpur
10 —	10 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Rae Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 14	9 —	9 —	4 8	4 4	18 —	13 8	Unao
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 4	15 —	15 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 12	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	10 —	9 —	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	Barabanki
8 4	...	...	...	4 2	5 6	5 6	9 —	4 2	4 2	12 4	12 4	Gonda
...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	4 8	4 8	15 —	15 —	Bahraich
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 8	4 8	13 —	14 —	Sitapur
9 8	9 —	6 —	6 —	5 —	5 —	9 8	8 8	4 8	4 8	13 —	13 8	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	5 3	5 5	5 11	5 —	...	...	4 6	4 7	12 3	12 7	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	6 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 2	7 —	6 12	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	16 12	16 12	Tonk
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	...	3 8	...	14 —	Kotah
...	...	4 4	4 4	5 3	5 14 and 6 6	7 13	8 —	7 5	7 5	17 —	17 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 9	...	6 9	...	...	14 6	14 6	Karauli
...	...	4 —	4 —	5 6	5 9	...	...	4 12	4 12	15 —	15 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	...	5 4	...	7 8	...	4 12	...	17 8	Bharatpur
...	...	...	7 —	...	5 —	...	6 8	...	6 12	...	17 6	Alwar
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	3 12	3 12	17 7	17 7	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 6	...	...	3 15	3 11	16 —	16 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	3 2	4 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	4 8 and 4 14	4 4 and 4 8	7 1 and 7 8	7 8	3 12 and 4 1	3 12 and 4 1	18 —	20 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 12	...	...	4 4	4 4	14 —	14 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	6 4	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Neemuch
...	...	8 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 —	5 12	5 12	12 8	13 —	Gwalior
												Delhi—
...	...	...	...	3 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	15 8	15 8	Delhi
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 —	3 8	3 8	11 —	11 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	5 8	5 8	4 10	4 10	5 8	5 4	4 2	4 2	16 —	16 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 4	6 8	6 —	...	...	16 12	16 12	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	5 8	3 12	3 12	20 7	20 —	Jhelum

TABLE NO. 2—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1921—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordium vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	3 14	4 —	6 8	6 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	7 8	7 8	5 12	5 8
Rohtak	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	6 4	6 8
Karnál	4 —	4 4	7 —	7 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	5 12	6 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	3 15	3 15	6 10	6 10	...	...	4 10	4 12	7 —	8 —	6 4	6 4
Ludhiana	3 14	3 14	6 12	6 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	4 8	5 8	3 4
Jullundur	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 12	4 —	4 —
Hoshiárpur	4 2	4 1	5 4	5 8	...	...	4 —	3 12	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	4 —	4 —	5 12	5 —	...	...	4 4	4 —	8 12	3 4	...	...
Amritsar	4 4	4 —	6 8	4 12	...	...	4 10	4 10	6 —	6 —	5 4	4 12
Siálkot	3 12	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 10	4 8	...	5 12	6 12	6 12
Hills—												
Simla	3 13	3 8	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 4
Kángra	3 4	3 4	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 10	3 10	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	3 8	3 8	6 13	6 12	...	...	3 12	3 12	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4
Attock	3 12	3 12	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	5 8	5 4
Western—												
Sháhpur	4 10	4 —	...	...	...	...	3 12	4 —	5 8	5 4	5 8	5 —
Jhang	5 —	4 —	6 —	5 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	5 6	5 4
Lyallpur	3 12	3 12	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	5 3	5 3
Multan	3 12	3 10	6 2	6 6	...	...	4 4	4 4	6 6	6 4	5 12	5 8
Montgomery	4 2	3 12	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 4	6 —	...	5 4	5 6
Muzaffargarh	3 12	3 8	5 4	5 —	...	...	4 —	3 12	6 —	6 —	5 4	5 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 12	6 —	6 —
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	3 14	3 12	6 —	6 —	2 5	2 5	3 10	3 10	...	...	4 —	4 —
Peshávar	4 2	4 4	5 15	6 6	3 12	3 12	4 15	4 15	...	7 4	5 13	5 13
Kohát	3 15	3 14	6 1	6 1	2 8	2 6	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 —
Bannu	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 5	...	...	...	...	5 10	6 14	5 —	4 11
Dera Ismail Khan	...	3 7	6 4	5 8	2 6	2 6	3 8	3 12	6 4	6 4	5 5	5 —
Tochi	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	4 2	4 2	5 10	5 10	2 12	2 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	4 —	3 10	5 —	5 8	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Wano†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	3 8	3 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	6 12	6 8	5 12	5 12
Hyderabad					2 12	2 12	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	4 —	3 8	...	...	3 4	3 —	4 8	4 —	[illegible]	7 —	6 8	6 8
Shikárpur	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	6 —	6 10
Upper Sind Frontier	3 14	3 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 4	3 4	7 —	7 —	6 4	6 4
Quetta	..	...	...	5 12	2 —	2 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	5 8	5 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	2 13	2 13	...	...	3 11	3 11	5 2	5 2	4 10	4 10	...	...
Ratnagiri	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 3	4 3	5 13	5 4	...	...	6 10	6 10
Alibág	3 4	3 4	...	...	3 13	3 13	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...
Bombay	*3 10	*3 9	...	...	2 15	2 15	4 14	4 12	5 14	5 14	5 —	5 —
Thána	3 —	3 —	...	...	3 11	3 11	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 15	4 15
Deccan and Karnáták—												
Dharwar	3 6	3 6	...	...	4 5	4 1	4 7	4 3	7 4	6 5	5 4	4 5
Belgaum	3 6	3 14	...	...	5 5	5 1	5 10	5 6	6 13	7 1	6 4	7 4
Satara	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 —	2 15	4 8	4 8	4 14	4 9	5 4	5 3
Sholapur	3 11	3 11	...	...	4 2	4 2	5 —	5 —	4 7	4 7	6 7	6 7
Bijapur	3 10	3 10	...	...	3 14	3 14	5 5	5 5	5 9	5 9	6 5	6 5
Poona	3 11	3 11	...	...	3 9	3 4	...	4 2	5 5	5 5	4 14	4 14
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	3 12	3 12	..	...	3 7	3 7	4 9	4 9	6 7	6 7	5 11	5 11
Násik	2 9	2 8	...	...	2 4	2 4	2 8	2 8	...	...	4 —	4 —
Dhulia	3 10	3 10	...	...	3 —	2 14	4 5	3 10	...	6 12	...	5 13
Jalgáon	3 10	3 10	...	...	3 3	3 3	3 13	4 1	6 9	6 2	5 12	5 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	3 15	3 15	...	...	3 11	3 11	...	...	5 12	4 14	5 5	5 1
Broach	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
Kaira	3 —	3 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 4	4 4	...	...	6 —	6 —
Baroda	3 12	3 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4
Ahmedabad	3 8	3 8	...	...	3 —	3 8	4 —	4 —	5 8	6 —	5 8	5 —
Godhra	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 —	3 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —
Disa	3 14	4 —	...	...	2 12	2 10	3 4	3 4	6 12	...	4 14	4 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	4 —	4 4	...	...	2 12	2 12	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	5 8	5 4
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	4 4	4 1	...	...	2 14	2 14	4 8	4 8	7 7	7 7	...	...
Hoshangabad	4 7	4 7	...	...	3 11	3 11	4 6	5 —	7 10	7 6	...	...
Betul	4 8	4 8	...	...	2 7	2 7	4 15	4 15	8 1	8 1	...	...
Chhindwara	4 6	4 6	...	...	3 12	...	5 10	5 10	9 —	7 14	...	...
Nagpur	4 2	4 2	...	...	2 10	2 10	5 14	5 8	7 2	6 8	...	...
Wardha	3 13	3 13	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 4	5 11	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

† Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 —	5 —	4 —	4 —	15 8	15 8	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	3 8	15 —	15 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 4	—	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 10	6 12	4 10	4 10	12 12	12 12	Ambala
...	...	4 —	4 6	4 10	4 10	6 8	5 6	3 8	3 8	18 4	18 4	Ludhiána
...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	5 12	...	...	18 4	18 4	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Hoshiárpur
...	...	4 —	...	4 12	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	6 —	7 2	4 10	4 10	6 —	5 8	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 13	5 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 4	6 4	3 4	3 —	9 —	9 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	5 —	5 —	3 —	3 —	10 3	10 3	Kángra
												Northern—
.	...	...	...	4 8	4 4	5 12	6 —	3 12	3 12	10 —	10 —	Báwalpindi
.	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 8	5 —	4 —	4 —	17 8	17 8	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 8	5 8	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Sháhpur
8 —	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 4	5 12	...	...	12 —	11 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	3 8	3 —	16 6	16 6	Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 4	...	...	15 —	15 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	4 6	4 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	14 —	15 —	Montgomery
	...	5 —	5 —	4 10	4 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Muzaffargarh
...	.	...	...	4 5	4 11	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	..	8 12	8 12	4 8	4 8	5 10	5 10	...	...	14 8	14 8	Hazára
...	..	6 4	5 15	4 15	4 15	6 1	6 1	6 6	6 6	17 12	17 12	Peshávar
.	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	5 12	6 4	...	...	19 10	19 10	Kohát
...	...	...	...	5 10	4 11	5 11	5 10	...	...	20 15	20 15	Bannu
...	..	...	...	5 —	4 8	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	..	...	15 —	15 —	Tochi
..	..	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	Kurram
...	..	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 12	5 12	...	...	15 —	15 —	Malakand
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluch…
..	..	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	20 —	26 —	Hyderabad
	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	.	..					Thar and Parkár
		...	..	4 —	4 —	...	..	3 8	3 8	...	...	(Mirpur Khas)
...		..	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Shikárpur
...	..	...	...	4 12	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 9	5 —	5 —	3 12	3 12	12 —	12 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
7 8	7 8	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	..	3 3	3 3	15 6	15 6	Karwar
6 12	6 12	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	4 1	4 1	15 5	14 11	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	...	...	3 2	3 2	12 13	12 13	Alibág
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 7	16 7	Bombay
...	...	...	..	4 9	4 9	...		2 15	2 15	17 11	17 11	Thána
												Deccan and Karnáták—
...	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	...	...	3 4	2 7	13 6	13 6	Dharwar
9 12	8 11	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 15	3 15	13 10	13 10	Belgaum
..	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	13 —	14 9	Satara
...	...	...	...	4 1	4 5	...	...	4 3	4 3	11 7	10 11	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	3 10	3 14	...	...	4 2	4 2	11 13	11 13	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	4 5	4 5	14 5	14 5	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 10	13 10	Ahmednagar
5 8	5 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	...	...	2 —	2 —	11 —	11 —	Násik
...	...	...	...	...	4 5	...	...	...	3 11	11 —	11 —	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	4 2	4 2	11 6	11 6	Jalgáon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 6	...	...	4 10	4 6	18 8	18 8	Surat
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	17 12	17 12	Broach
8 8	8 8	...	...	4 8	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	17 —	17 —	Kaira
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	19 —	19 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	..	3 4	3 4	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
..	...	...	...	3 10	3 4	...	...	4 —	3 12*	60 —	60 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	..	...	...	4 4	4 8	...	...	4 3	4 3	11 12	11 12	Nimar
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	...	...	3 6	3 13	11 —	12 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 12	3 12	10 11	10 11	Betul
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 9	3 9	12 8	12 8	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 10	...	...	3 10	3 15	10 9	10 9	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	3 12	3 12	13 7	13 7	Wardha

TABLE NO. 2—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1921—concluded

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	4 8	4 13	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 11	4 11	8 10	8 10	...	...
Saugor	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 8	4 —	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...
Damoh	4 10	4 10	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 6	5 —	8 5	7 12	...	...
Jubbulpore	4 12	4 12	...	...	4 4	3 —	6 8	5 12	8 8	7 8	...	...
Mandla	4 4	5 —	...	...	4 —	3 8	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 8	9 —	8 12	...	...
Bálághát	3 12	3 11	...	...	3 15	3 15	5 14	7 5	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	3 14	4 2	...	...	...	...	4 6	5 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	4 —	4 —	...	...	2 15	2 15	5 3	4 9	5 10	5 15	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	5 —	4 12	...	...	...	4 12	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 4	5 10	...	...	...	...
Drug	4 6	4 6	...	...	4 5	4 7	6 9	6 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	4 5	4 5	...	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	8 14	8 14	...	...
Akola	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	...	4 8	7 6	6 5	...	...
Amráoti	3 11	3 11	...	...	2 12	2 12	4 14	4 6	7 6	5 —	...	...
Yeotmal	3 15	3 15	...	...	2 14	2 14	5 1	5 1	6 6	5 4	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabád*	...	2 10	...	4 9	...	1 15	...	5 9	...	5 2	...	7 6
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	6 14	6 14
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 15	7 14	7 1	7 9	7 9
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	7 13	[illegible]	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	7 3	...	...	
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 1	6 14	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	...	...	11 3	11 3
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	4 15	...	...	14 —	13 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	8 10	8 10	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 5	7 5	6 —	6 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 10	6 12	6 12	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...		...	...	...	...	4 15	4 14	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	5 6	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	5 6	...	...	7 9	7 9
Tanjore	.	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	5 4	...	...	7 8	7 8
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 15	5 8	9 1	...	8 4
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 3	5 7	8 10	8 10	7 9	7 9
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 15	4 3	...	...	...	...
Mysore—*												
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	3 4	3 4	...	...	4 12	5 —	5 4	5 12	...	...	...	...
Aden	2 13	2 13	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 5	4 —	7 —	7 —	5 9	5 9

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
..				5 1	5 10			4 7	4 7	13 —	13 —	Narsinghpur
..				5 4	5 4	..		4 —	4 —	11 8	11 —	Saugor
..		..		5 5	5 15			4 12	4 12	11 —	11 —	Damoh
..				6 —	5 12		...	5 —	4 4	12 —	12 —	Jubbulpore
				5 4	5 8			3 12	3 12	11 —	11 —	Mandla
				? —	4 12			3 12	3 12	11 —	11 —	Seoni
				5 3	4 14			4 3	4 3	8 5	8 5	Bálághát
				4 15	4 11		...	3 5	3 5	11 8	10 8	Bhandára
				4 2	4 2		...	4 1	4 1	11 6	11 6	Chánda
												Eastern—
				4 12	4 8		...	3 12	4 —	10 —	10 —	Biláspur
				4 8	4 8		...	4 10	4 10	10 10	10 10	Raipur
				6 6	5 5		...	5 2	4 2	11 12	11 4	Drug
												Berar—
				5 —	4 9			3 12	3 12	9 15	9 15	Buldána
..	..		..	...	4 3			4 6	4 6	10 8	9 14	Akola
..				...	...			3 8	4 —	13 —	13 —	Amráoti
				4 15	4 15			4 5	4 5	12 10	12 10	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
...	7 2			...	3 13			...	5 5	...	10 5	Secunderabád
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
										..	14 3	Malabar
										14 6	14 6	S. Canara
												South, central—
7 6	7 6				...					4 14	14 14	Coimbatore
										10 4	10 4	Nilgiris
8 8	9 4									11 —	11 —	Salem
												Central—
9 14	9 10									14 5	15 8	Bellary
9 7	9 7									13 10	13 10	Anantapur
8 10	8 8									16 15	16 15	Cuddapah
...	...									11 1	12 5	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
12 8	12 8									17 6	17 6	Ganjam
10 —	10 8									20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
11 14	11 14									20 9	20 9	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
10 12	10 12									16 13	16 13	Kistna
...	...									19 7	19 7	Guntur
8 15	8 15									19 —	19 3	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
7 6	7 6									18 2	18 2	Madras
7 2	7 10									20 4	20 4	Chingleput
8 2	8 14									16 9	16 9	N. Arcot
8 2	8 2									16 5	16 5	S. Arcot
8 2	8 2									18 3	18 3	Tanjore
7 —	8 8									16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
9 9	10 —									18 12	18 12	Tinnevelly
8 8	8 14									17 3	17 3	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore
												Coorg—
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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislature assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th January, 1922, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1922.

An Act further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

IX of 1910. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Act, 1922.

IX of 1910. Amendment of section 2, Act IX of 1910. **2.** For clause (*l*) of section 2 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*l*) 'service line' means any electric supply line through which energy is, or is intended to be, supplied by a licensee—

(*i*) to a single consumer either from a distributing main or immediately from the licensee's premises, or

(*ii*) from a distributing main to a group of consumers on the same premises or on adjoining premises supplied from the same point of the distributing main."

Amendment of section 3, Act IX of 1910. **3.** In sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of the said Act, for the words "General Officer Commanding the Division," the words "Director of Military Works" shall be substituted.

4. In section 17 of the said Act,—

Amendment of section 17, Act IX of 1910.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), for the words "not being service lines immediately attached or intended to be immediately attached to a distributing main," the words "not being either service lines" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), after the word "laying," the words "or placing" shall be inserted, and the words "underground" and "immediately attached or intended to be immediately attached to a distributing main" shall be omitted.

5. In section 18 of the said Act,—

Amendment of section 18, Act IX of 1910.

(*a*) for sub-section (*3*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*3*) Where any tree standing or lying near an aërial line, or where any structure or other object which has been placed or has fallen near an aërial line subsequently to the placing of such line, interrupts or interferes with, or is likely to interrupt or interfere with, the conveyance or transmission of energy or the accessibility of any works, a Magistrate of the first class or, in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police, may, on the application of the licensee, cause the tree, structure or object to be removed or otherwise dealt with as he thinks fit" ; and

(*b*) after sub-section (*4*), the following *Explanation* shall be added, namely :—

"*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, the expression "tree" shall be deemed to include any shrub, hedge, jungle-growth or other plant."

6. After section 19 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted under the heading "*Supply,*" namely :—

Insertion of new section 19A in Act IX of 1910.

"19A. For the purposes of this Act, the point at which the supply of energy by a licensee to a consumer shall be deemed to commence shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed."

Point where supply is delivered.

7. In section 20 of the said Act,—

Amendment of section 20, Act IX of 1910.

(*a*) in clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*), after the word "supply-lines," the word "meters," shall be inserted ; and

(*b*) after sub-section (*2*), the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

"(*3*) Where a consumer refuses to allow a licensee or any person authorised as aforesaid to enter his premises in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), or, when such licensee or person has so entered, refuses to allow him to perform any act which he is authorised by those sub-sections to perform, or fails to give reasonable facilities for such entry or performance, the licensee may, after the expiry of twenty-four hours from the service of a notice in writing on the consumer, cut off the supply to the consumer for so long as such refusal or failure continues, but for no longer."

8. In section 21 of the said Act, sub-section (*2*) shall be re-numbered (*4*), and after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Amendment of section 21, Act IX of 1910.

"(*2*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*1*), a licensee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, given after consulting the local authority, where the licensee is not the local authority, make conditions not inconsistent with this Act or with his license or with any rules made under this Act, to regulate his relations with persons who are or intend to become consumers, and may with the like sanction given after the like consultation add to or alter or amend any such conditions ; and any conditions made by a licensee without such sanction shall be null and void :

Provided that any such conditions made before the 23rd day of January 1922 shall, if sanctioned by the Local Government on application made by the licensee before such date as the Local Government may, by general or special order, fix in this behalf, be deemed to have been made in accordance with the provisions of this sub-section.

(*3*) The Local Government may, after the like consultation, cancel any condition or part of a condition previously sanctioned under sub-section (*2*) after giving to the licensee not less than one month's notice in writing of its intention so to do."

9. To section 23 of the said Act, the following sub-sections shall be added, namely :—

Amendment of section 23, Act IX of 1910.

"(*3*) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, a licensee may charge for energy supplied by him to any consumer—

(*a*) by the actual amount of energy so supplied, or

(*b*) by the electrical quantity contained in the supply, or

(*c*) by such other method as may be approved by the Local Government.

(*4*) Any charges made by a licensee under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*3*) may be based upon, and vary in accordance with, any one or more of the following considerations, namely :—

(*a*) the consumer's load factor, or

(*b*) the power factor of his load, or

(*c*) his total consumption of energy during any stated period, or

(*d*) the hours at which the supply of energy is required."

10. In section 24 of the said Act,—

Amendment of section 24, Act IX of 1910.

(*a*) the first paragraph ending with the words "but no longer" shall be re-numbered as sub-section (*1*), and, in that sub-section as re-numbered, for the words "other sum" where they first occur, the words "sum, other than a charge for energy", shall be substituted ; and

(*b*) the proviso shall be re-numbered sub-section (*2*), and, in that sub-section as re-numbered, the words "Provided that" shall be omitted, and to the sub-section the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that the prohibition contained in this sub-section shall not apply in any case in which the licensee has made a request in writing to the consumer for a deposit with the Electric Inspector of the amount of the licensee's charges or other sums in dispute or for the deposit of the licensee's

further charges for energy as they accrue, and the consumer has failed to comply with such request."

11. In sub-section (*6*) of section 26 of the said Act, the words "on the basis of the previous supply" shall be omitted, and to the sub-section the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

Amendment of section 26, Act IX of 1910.

"Provided that, before either a licensee or a consumer applies to the Electric Inspector under this sub-section, he shall give to the other party not less than seven days' notice of his intention so to do."

12. To the third proviso to section 27 of the said Act, the following shall be added, namely :—

Amendment of section 27, Act IX of 1910.

"unless the Local Government, after such inquiry as it thinks fit, considers that such consent has been unreasonably withheld."

13. In sub-section (*1*) of section 28 of the said Act, the first proviso and the word "also" in the second proviso shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 28, Act IX of 1910.

14. In clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 30 of the said Act,—

Amendment of section 30, Act IX of 1910.

(*a*) in sub-clause (*ii*) for the figures "1881" the figures "1911" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) after sub-clause (*iii*), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"or

(*iv*) to which the Local Government, by general or special order, declares the provisions of this sub-section to apply."

15. For sub-section (*1*) of section 33 of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

Amendment of section 33, Act IX of 1910.

"(*1*) If any accident occurs in connection with the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy in, or in connection with, any part of the electric supply-lines or other works of any person, and the accident results or is likely to have resulted in loss of life or personal injury, such person shall give notice of the occurrence, and of any loss of life or personal injury actually occasioned by the accident, in such form and within such time and to such authorities as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct."

16. In section 35 of the said Act, sub-section (*3*) shall be omitted, and sub-section (*4*) shall be re-numbered (*3*), and in sub-section (*3*) as re-numbered, clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) shall be re-numbered (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), respectively, and the following shall be inserted as clause (*a*), namely :—

Amendment of section 35, Act IX of 1910.

"(*a*) determine the number of members of which any such Board shall be constituted and the manner in which such members shall be appointed."

17. To sub-section (*3*) of section 36 of the said Act, the words "or, if the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, by general or special order, so directs, to an Advisory Board" shall be added.

Amendment of section 36, Act IX of 1910.

18. In section 37 of the said Act,—

Amendment of section 37, Act IX of 1910.

(*a*) in clause (*j*) of sub-section (*2*), the word "and" at the end shall be omitted, and after clause (*k*) of the same sub-section, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"and

(*l*) provide for any matter which is to be or may be prescribed"; and

(*b*) sub-section (*3*) shall be re-numbered (*4*), and the following sub-section shall be inserted after sub-section (*2*), namely :—

"(*3*) Any rules made in pursuance of clause (*f*) or clause (*h*) of sub-section (*2*) shall be binding on the Crown."

19. In section 44 of the said Act,—

Amendment of section 44, Act IX of 1910.

(*a*) for the words "three hundred" and "thirty," the words "five hundred" and "fifty," respectively, shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the words "the existence of artificial means," the words "if it is proved that any artificial means exist" shall be substituted;

(*c*) for the words "shall, where," the words "and that" shall be substituted; and

(*d*) for the words "be *primâ facie* evidence," the words "it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved," shall be substituted.

20. In section 51 of the said Act, for the words "Governor General in Council" in both places where they occur, the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 51, Act IX of 1910.

21. In clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 53 of the said Act, for the words "the Secretary in the Public Works Department," the words "such officer as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may designate in this behalf" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 53, Act IX of 1910.

22. In section 55 of the said Act, after the word and figures "section 18," the words, figures and brackets "or section 34, sub-section (*2*)" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 55, Act IX of 1910.

23. In sub-clause (*1*) of clause VI of the Schedule to the said Act,—

Amendment of clause VI of the Schedule to Act IX of 1910.

(*a*) after the word "where" where it first occurs, the words "after distributing mains have been laid down under the provisions of clause IV or clause V and the supply of energy through those mains or any of them has commenced," shall be inserted.

(b) for the words "one hundred yards from any distributing main," the words "the area of supply" shall be substituted;

(c) after the words "within one month from the making of the requisition," the words "or within such longer period as the Electric Inspector may allow" shall be inserted;

(d) to clause (d) of the second proviso, the following words shall be added, namely:—

"but the licensee shall re-connect the supply with all reasonable speed on the cessation of the act or default or both, as the case may be, which entitled him to discontinue it"; and

(e) in the fourth proviso—

(i) for the words "in the event of any requisition being made for a supply of energy from any distributing main of which", the words "if any requisition is made for a supply of energy and" shall be substituted; and

(ii) for the word "it" in clause (a), the words "the nearest distributing main" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new clause VII of the Schedule to Act IX of 1910.

24. For clause VII of the Schedule to the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Further provisions as to laying of service lines.

"VII. The licensee shall, before commencing to lay down or place a service line in any street in which a distributing main has not already been laid down or placed, serve upon the local authority (if any) and upon the owner or occupier of all premises abutting on so much of the street as lies between the points of origin and termination of the service line so to be laid down or placed twenty-one days' notice stating that the licensee intends to lay down or place a service line, and intimating that, if within the said period the local authority or any five or more of such owners or occupiers require, in accordance with the provisions of the licence, that a supply shall be given for any public lamps or to their premises, as the case may be, the necessary distributing main will be laid down or placed by the licensee at the same time as the service line."

Amendment of clause VIII of Schedule to Act IX of 1910.

25. In sub-clause (1) of clause VIII of the Schedule to the said Act,—

(a) after the word "where" the words "after distributing mains have been laid down under the provisions of clause IV or clause V and the supply of energy through those mains or any of them has commenced" shall be inserted; and

(b) for the words "distance of one hundred yards from any distributing main," the words "area of supply" shall be substituted.

Amendment of clause X of Schedule to Act IX of 1910.

26. In clause X of the Schedule to the said Act,—

(a) the first part of the clause up to and including sub-clause (c) shall be omitted;

(b) the first proviso shall be re-numbered sub-clause (1), and in that sub-clause as re-numbered—

(i) the words "Provided, first, that" shall be omitted, and

(ii) for the words "so approved by the Local Government," the words, figures and brackets "approved by the Local Government in accordance with section 28, sub-section (3), clause (c), of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910" shall be substituted; IX of 1910.

(c) the second proviso shall be re-numbered sub-clause (2), and from that sub-clause as re-numbered the words "Provided, secondly, that" shall be omitted; and

(d) the third proviso shall be re-numbered sub-clause (3), and from that sub-clause as re-numbered the words "Provided, thirdly, that," shall be omitted.

Amendment of clause XI of Schedule to Act IX of 1910.

27. In the first proviso to clause XI of the Schedule to the said Act,—

(a) the words "or is satisfied" shall be omitted; and

(b) for the words "may, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks fit, make an order accordingly," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"shall refer the matter to an Advisory Board and, if the Board recommends any alteration, may make an order in accordance with such recommendation."

Insertion of new clause XI-A in Schedule to Act IX of 1910.

28. After clause XI of the Schedule to the said Act, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

Minimum charges.

"XI-A. A licensee may charge a consumer a minimum charge for energy of such amount and determined in such manner as may be specified by his licence, and such minimum charge shall be payable notwithstanding that no energy has been used by the consumer during the period for which such minimum charge is made."

Amendment of clause XVI of Schedule to Act IX of 1910.

29. In clause XVI of the Schedule to the said Act,—

(a) in sub-clause (1) for the words "and the approximate height above or depth," the words "and, in the case of underground works, the approximate depth" shall be substituted;

(b) for sub-clause (2), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Every such plan shall be drawn to such scale as the Local Government may require: provided that no scale shall be required unless maps of the locality on that scale are for the time being available to the public"; and

(c) for sub-clause (3), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) Every such section shall be drawn to horizontal and vertical scales which shall be such as the Local Government may require."

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th January, 1922, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1922.

An Act further to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1911.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1911; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XII of 1911.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Factories (Amendment) Act, 1922.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of July, 1922.

Amendment of section 2, Act XII of 1911.

2. In section 2 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act),— XII of 1911.

(a) in clause (1, for the word "fourteen" the word "fifteen" shall be substituted;

(b) for clause (3) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(3) 'factory' means—

(a) any premises wherein, or within the precincts of which, on any one day in the year not less than twenty persons are simultaneously employed and steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power is used in aid of any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, for transport or for sale any article or part of an article; or

(b) any premises wherein, or within the precincts of which, on any one day in the year not less than ten persons are simultaneously employed and any such process is carried on, whether any such power is used in aid thereof or not which have been declared by the Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, to be a factory;

A declaration under clause (b) may be made in respect of any class of premises, or in respect of any particular premises";

(c) for clauses (8) and (9), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(8) 'week' means the period between midnight on Saturday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night."

Substitution of new section for section 3, Act XII of 1911.

3. For section 3 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Application of Act.

"3. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any mine subject to the operation of the Indian Mines Act, 1901." VIII of 1901.

Amendment of section 7, Act XII of 1911.

4. In section 7 of the said Act, for sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

"(2) A certifying surgeon may revoke any certificate granted to a child under sub-section (1) if, in his opinion, the child is no longer fit for employment in a factory.

(3) Where a certifying surgeon refuses to certify that a person is fit for employment in a factory or revokes a certificate granted to a child in this behalf, he shall, if required by such person or child, or by the parent or guardian of such person or child, or by the manager of the factory in which such person or child desires to be employed, state in writing his reasons for such a refusal or revocation."

5. In section 8 of the said Act,—

Amendment of section 8, Act XII of 1911.

(a) for the words "any person practising medicine or surgery," the words "any registered practitioner" shall be substituted;

(b) in the proviso for the words "after the first date" to the end of the section, the words "for a period of more than three months" shall be substituted;

(c) after the proviso, the following *Explanation* shall be added, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—In this section the expression 'registered practitioner' means any person registered under the Medical Act, 1858, or any Act amending the same or under any Act of any Legislature in British India providing for the maintenance of a register of medical practitioners, and includes, in any area where no such last-mentioned Act is in force, any person declared by the Local Government, by notification in the local official Gazette, to be a registered practitioner for the purposes of this section."

21 & 22 Vict., C. 90.

6. After section 8 in Chapter II of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 8A in Act XII of 1911.

"8A. Where an Inspector is of opinion that a child employed in a factory is no longer fit for employment, he may serve on the manager of the factory a notice requiring that such child shall cease to be employed until he has been re-examined by a certifying surgeon or by a registered practitioner authorised by a certifying surgeon in this behalf."

Compulsory medical examination.

7. To section 9 of the said Act, the following clause shall be added, namely:—

Amendment of section 9, Act XII of 1911.

"(d) the atmosphere shall not be rendered so humid by artificial means as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein."

8. In clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 18 of the said Act, after the word "machinery," the words "and electrical fittings including live wires and switches" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 18, Act XII of 1911.

9. After section 18 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 18A in Act XII of 1911.

"18A. (1) If an Inspector is of opinion—

Repairs to buildings or machinery.

(a) that any factory or part thereof is in such a condition as to be dangerous to human life or safety, or

(b) that any part of the ways, works, machinery or plant used in a factory is in such a condition that it cannot be used without danger to human life, or safety,

he may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which he considers necessary for removing the danger, and requiring him to carry them out before such date as may be specified therein.

(2) If, in the opinion of the Inspector, the use of any part of the ways, works, machinery or plant in a factory involves imminent danger to human life, he may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing prohibiting the use thereof until it is duly repaired or altered."

10. After section 19 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new sections 19A and 19B in Act XII of 1911.

"19A. Where, in the opinion of the Inspector, the presence in any factory or any part thereof of children, who, by reason of their age, cannot, under the provisions of this Act, be lawfully employed therein, involves danger to, or injury to the health of, such children, he may serve on the manager of such factory an order in writing prohibiting the admission of such children to the factory or part thereof.

Power to prohibit presence of children in factories.

19B. No person under the age of eighteen years and no woman shall be employed in any factory in any of the operations specified in Part I of the Schedule, or, save in accordance with the regulations contained in Part II of the Schedule, in any operation involving the use of lead compounds."

Prohibition of employment of women and persons under eighteen years in certain processes.

11. In the proviso to section 20 of the said Act, after the word "roof," the words "or to such height as the Inspector may, in any particular case, specify" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 20, Act XII of 1911.

12. For section 21 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new section for section 21, Act XII of 1911.

"21. (1) In every factory there shall be fixed,—

Rest periods in factories.

(a) for each person employed on each working day—

(i) at intervals not exceeding six hours, periods of rest of not less than one hour, or

(ii) at the request of the employees concerned, periods of rest of not less than half an hour each so arranged that, for each period of six hours work done, there shall be periods of rest of not less than one hour's duration in all, and that no person shall work for more than five hours continuously, and

(b) for each child working more than five and a half hours in any day, a period of rest of not less than half an hour.

(2) The period of rest under clause (b) shall be so fixed that no such child shall be required to work continuously for more than four hours."

13. To clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

Amendment of section 22, Act XII of 1911.

"Provided that no such substitution shall be made as will result in any person working for more than ten consecutive days without a holiday for a whole day."

14. (1) In clause (a) of section 28 of the said Act, for the word "nine" the word "twelve" shall be substituted,

Amendment of section 28, Act XII of 1911.

(2) In clause (c) of section 23 of the said Act, for the word "seven," the word "six" shall be substituted.

(3) The provisions of clause (a) of section 23 of the said Act, as hereby amended, shall not apply to any child lawfully employed in a factory on or before the first day of July, 1921.

15. In section 25 of the said Act, after the word "child," the words "or, save in such circumstances as may be prescribed, any other person" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 25, Act XII of 1911.

16. In section 26 of the said Act, for the words "woman or child" and the words "woman and child," the word "person" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 26, Act XII of 1911.

17. For section 27 of the said Act, the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new sections for section 27, Act XII of 1911.

"27. No person shall be employed in a factory for more than sixty hours in any one week.

Limitation of working hours per week.

28. No person shall be employed in any factory for more than eleven hours in any one day."

Limitation of working hours per day.

18. For Chapter V of the said Act, the following Chapter shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter V, Act XII of 1911.

"CHAPTER V.

EXCEPTIONS.

29. Nothing in any of the following sections, namely, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27 and 28, shall apply to persons who may, by rules made by the Local Government under this Act, be defined to be persons holding positions of supervision or management or to persons employed in a confidential capacity.

Exceptions for persons holding positions of supervision, etc.

30. (1) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government—

Exemptions.

(a) that any class of work in a factory is in the nature of preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of the factory; or

(b) that the work of any class of workers is essentially intermittent; or

(c) that there is in any class of factories any work which necessitates continuous production for technical reasons; or

(d) that any class of factories supplies the public with articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day; or

(e) that in any class of factories the work performed, by the exigencies of the trade or by its nature, cannot be carried on except at stated seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces;

the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt on such conditions, if any, as it may impose—

in case (a) such class of work from all or any of the provisions of sections 27 and 28;

in case (b) work of the nature described from all or any of the provisions of sections 22, 27 and 28;

in case (c) work of the nature described from the provisions of sections 21 and 22;

in cases (d) and (e) such class of factories from the provisions of section 22.

(2) The Local Government may, by general or special order, exempt for such period as may be specified in the order and on such conditions, if any, as it may impose, any factory from all or any of the provisions of sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, on the ground that such exemption is necessary in order to enable such factory to deal with an exceptional press of work.

(3) In such circumstances and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, nothing in section 21, section 22, section 27 or section 28 shall apply to work on urgent repairs.

31. Where, under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 30, any factory has been exempted from the provisions of section 27, every person employed in such factory for more than sixty hours in any one week shall be paid, in respect of the overtime, at a rate which shall be at least one and a quarter times the rate at which he is normally paid.

Payment for overtime.

32. The Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt any indigo factory or any factory situated on, and used solely for the purposes of, a tea or coffee plantation, from all or any of the provisions of sections 21 and 22, on such conditions, if any, as it may impose."

Special exemptions for indigo, tea and coffee factories.

19. In sub-section (1) of section 33 of the said Act, for clauses (a) and (b), the words "on or before the date on which the factory commences working as such" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 33, Act XII of 1911.

20. For section 35 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of new section for section 35, Act XII of 1911.

"35. In every factory there shall be kept, in the prescribed form, a register of all the persons employed in such factory, of their hours of work and of the nature of their respective employment."

Register of workers.

21. In section 36 of the said Act,—

Amendment of section 36, Act XII of 1911.

(a) for clause (b) of sub-section (1), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) the periods of rest fixed under section 21";

(b) in clause (d) of sub-section (1), for the words "women and children, respectively, if not employed in shifts," the words "all persons employed" shall be substituted;

(c) after clause (d) of sub-section (1), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(e) the weekly holidays fixed under section 22."

Amendment of section 37, Act XII of 1911.

22. In sub-section (2) of section 37 of the said Act,—

(a) in clause (g) after the word "ventilation," the words "and artificial humidification" shall be inserted;

(b) in clause (i) after the word "machinery," the words "and electrical fittings" shall be inserted;

(c) after clause (j), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(jj) the definition of 'persons' under section 29 who shall be deemed to be persons holding positions of supervision or management or persons employed in a confidential capacity."

Insertion of new section 38A in Act XII of 1911.

23. After section 38 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Rules for prevention of anthrax.

"38A. The Governor General in Council may make rules for the adequate disinfection of wool used in factories which may be infected with anthrax spores."

Amendment of section 39, Act XII of 1911.

24. In section 39 of the said Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1) for the word and figures "section 38," the words and figures "sections 38 and 38A" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words and figures "sections 37 and 38," the words and figures "sections 37, 38 and 38A" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 41, Act XII of 1911.

25. In section 41 of the said Act,—

(a) in clause (f), for the word "machinery or boilers," the words "machinery, electrical fittings or boilers" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (g), for the words and figures "or section 18," the words and figures "section 18, section 18A or section 19B" shall be substituted;

(c) for the words "two hundred," the words "five hundred" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 43, Act XII of 1911.

26. In section 43 of the said Act, for the words "two hundred" the words "five hundred" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 43A in Act XII of 1911.

27. After section 43 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Power of Court to pay compensation out of fine.

"43A. Where under this Act a Criminal Court imposes a fine or confirms in appeal, revision or otherwise, a sentence of fine in respect of an offence causing bodily injury or death, the Court may, when passing judgment, order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be paid as compensation to the person injured or, in the case of his death, to his legal representative:

Provided that, if the fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal has been presented, before the decision of the appeal."

Amendment of section 48, Act XII of 1911.

28. In section 48 of the said Act, at the end of sub-section (2), the words and figures "or section 44" shall be added.

Amendment of section 50, Act XII of 1911.

29. In section 50 of the said Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words and figures "or section 18," the words and figures "section 18, section 18A or section 19A" shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4) Except in the case of an appeal against an order under section 19A, the appellate authority may, on the application of the appellant, suspend the operation of an order of the Inspector pending the decision of the appeal. But where no such suspension has been granted, such order shall be complied with notwithstanding the fact that an appeal has been presented."

Amendment of section 51, Act XII of 1911.

30. In sub-section (2) of section 51 of the said Act, for the words and figures "section 24, clause (a) and section 29," the words and figures "and section 24, clause (a)" shall be substituted.

Amedment of section 52, Act XII of 1911.

31. In section 52 of the said Act, for the words and figures "section 28 and section 32," the words and figures "section 27, section 28 and section 31" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Schedules to Act XII of 1911.

32. For Schedules I and II to the said Act, the Schedule contained in Schedule I to this Act shall be substituted.

Repeals.

33. The provisions of the said Act specified in Schedule II are hereby repealed to the extent shown in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE I.

SCHEDULE TO BE SUBSTITUTED IN THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1911.

(*See section 32.*)

"THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 19B.*)

PART I.

1. Work at a furnace where the reduction or treatment of zinc or lead ores is carried on:

2. The manipulation, treatment, or reduction of ashes containing lead, the desilverising of lead or the melting of scrap lead or zinc:

3. The manufacture of solder or alloys containing more than ten per cent. of lead :

4. The manufacture of any oxide, carbonate, sulphate, chromate, acetate, nitrate, or silicate of lead :

5. Mixing or pasting in connection with the manufacture or repair of electric accumulators :

6. The cleaning of workrooms where any of the processes aforesaid are carried on.

PART II.

1. Where dust or fume from a lead compound is produced in the process, provisoin must be made for drawing the fume or dust away from the persons employed by means of an efficient exhaust draught so contrived as to operate on the dust or fume as nearly as may be at its point of origin :

2. The persons employed must undergo the prescribed medical examination at the prescribed intervals, and the prescribed record must be kept with respect to their health :

3. No food, drink, or tobacco, shall be brought into, or consumed in, any room in which the process is carried on, and no person shall be allowed to remain in any such room during meal times :

4. Adequate protective clothing in a clean condition shall be provided by the employer and worn by the persons employed :

5. Such suitable cloak-room, mess-room and washing accommodation as may be prescribed shall be provided for the use of the persons employed :

6. The rooms in which the persons are employed, and all tools and apparatus used by them, shall be kept in a clean condition."

SCHEDULE II.

(See section 33.)

REPEALS.

Section 2	Clause (4).
Section 22 . . .	Sub-sections (2), (3) and (4).
Section 36 . . .	Sub-section (4).
Section 38 . . .	The words "from time to time."
Section 55 . . .	The whole.
Section 59 . . .	Ditto.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of Inida.

REGISTERED L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 26th January, 1922:—

No. 2 OF 1922.

A Bill to repeal certain provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, should be repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows:— XIV of 1908.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Repealing Act, 1922.

Extent.

2. The repeal of an enactment by this Act shall have effect in every part of British India, including the Sonthal Parganas, in which the enactment was in force at the date of the commencement of this Act, and any notification, made under any law for the time being in force, whereby any such enactment has been declared to be in force in, or applicable to, or has been extended to, any such part, shall on and from that date be deemed to have been cancelled in so far as it relates to that enactment.

Repeals.

3. Sub-section (3) of section 1 and the whole of Part I of, and the Schedule to, the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, and so much of the First Schedule to the Devolution Act, 1920, as relates to sub-section (3) of section 1 and to sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, are hereby repealed. XIV of 1908. XXXVIII of 1920. XIV of 1908.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is designed to effect the repeal of Part I of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, in accordance with the recommendations made in the Report of the Committee which was appointed on the 21st March, 1921, to examine certain laws on the Statute-book and to report whether all or any of them required to be repealed or amended. The Committee's Report, which has been published, fully explains their recommendations.

DELHI :
The 23rd January, 1922.

S. P. O'DONNELL.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 26th January, 1922:—

No. 3 OF 1922.

A Bill to repeal certain special enactments supplementing the ordinary criminal law.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain special enactments supplementing the ordinary criminal law shoud be repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Special Laws Repeal Act, 1922.

Extent.

2. The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall have effect in every part of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, the Shan States and the Hill District of Arakan, in which the enactment was in force at the date of the commencement of this Act, and any notification, made under any law for the time being in force, whereby any such enactment has been declared to be in force in, or applicable to, or has been extended to, any such part, shall on and from that date be deemed to have been cancelled in so far as it relates to that enactment.

Repeals.

3. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 3.)

Year.	No.	Short title	Extent of repeal.
		Madras and Bengal Regulations.	
1804	X	The Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.	So much as has not been repealed.
1808	VII	The Madras State Offences Regulation, 1808.	So much as has not been repealed.
		Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1857	XI	The State Offences Act, 1857.	So much as has not been repealed.
"	XXV	The Forfeiture Act, 1857.	So much as has not been repealed.
1872	IV	The Punjab Laws Act, 1872.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.
1874	XV	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.	So much of the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Schedules as relates to the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804, the Madras State Offences Regulation, 1808, the State Offences Act, 1857, and the Forfeiture Act, 1857.
1875	XX	The Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.
1876	XVIII	The Oudh Laws Act, 1876.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.
1891	XII	The Amending Act, 1891.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Forfeiture Act, 1857.
1894	XIII	The Amending (Army) Act, 1894.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Madras State Offences Regulation, 1808.
1897	V	The Amending Act, 1897.	So much of the Third Schedule as relates to the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.
1897	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the State Offences Act, 1857, and the Forfeiture Act, 1857.
1898	XIII	The Burma Laws Act, 1898.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the State Offences Act, 1857, and the Forfeiture Act, 1857.
1915	IV	The Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.	The whole.
1916	II	The Defence of India (Amendment) Act, 1916.	The whole.
1919	XI	The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919.	The whole.
		Regulations by the Governor General in Council.	
1872	III	The Sonthal Parganas Settlement Regulation, 1872.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.
1877	III	The Ajmere Laws Regulation, 1877.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.
1895	I	The Kachin Hill-tribes Regulation, 1895.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the State Offences Act, 1857.
1896	V	The Chin Hills Regulation, 1896.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the State Offences Act, 1857.
1901	VII	The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.
1913	II	The British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1913.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the State Offences Act, 1857.
1916	I	The Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation, 1916.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the State Offences Act, 1857.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

On the 21st March, 1921, a Committee was appointed to examine certain laws on the Statute-book and to report whether all or any of them should be repealed or amended. The recommendations made by the Committee are fully explained in their Report which has been published. The present Bill is designed to effect the total repeal of those measures in regard to which that course was recommended by the Committee.

DELHI :
The 23rd January, 1922.

S. P. O'DONNELL.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th January 1922, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A western depression passed into northwest India on the 17th, but it occasioned only a few falls of rain and snow in the extreme north till the 19th. Subsequently it was reinforced by a well-marked disturbance which appeared over the central parts of the country, and together they caused widespread rain on the 20th and 21st in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, Central India East and the adjoining districts of the Central Provinces, with local snow in Kashmir; a few falls of rain occurred also in Bihar and Assam. Another depression from the west began to affect the weather in northwest India on the 23rd, but it has as yet given only local snow in Kashmir. In the Peninsula the week was rainless; although a disturbance in the south of the Bay gave eight inches of rain at Port Blair on the 21st and another inch on the 22nd, rainfall did not extend to south India.

2. *Burma.*—The week was rainless except in Tenasserim, where local rain or a few scattered falls occurred between the 19th and 21st.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Weather was dry except for a light fall at Darjiling, and for two falls aggregating 0·99″ at Dibrugarh and 0·31″ at Patna.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall was nearly general in the east of the United Provinces on the 21st, and in the west of the United Provinces and the east of Central India on the 20th and 21st; rain fell locally or at a few stations on two other days in the east of the United Provinces and on one other day in the other two sub-divisions. In the west of the Central Provinces there was local rain on the 20th and 21st, while in the east of the Central Provinces rain was limited to a light fall at Raipur.

Northwest India.—In Kashmir snow fell locally on the 20th, 23rd and 24th, and at a few stations on three other days. In the east Punjab there was nearly general rain on the 20th, with local falls on the next day. In the north Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province a few falls occurred on the 18th.

The Peninsula.—Except for a light fall at Cochin the week was rainless.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows:—

January	18th.	Rawalpindi 0·22″ and Drosh 0·30″.
„	19th.	Victoria Point 0·28″, Cawnpore 0·39″ and Sonamarg 0·27″.
„	20th.	Cawnpore 0·22″, Bahraich 0·21″, Jhansi 0·37″, Mainpuri and Nowgong each 0·40″, Bareilly 0·42″, Roorkee 0·20″, Dehra Dun 0·39″, Mussooree 0·50″, Hoshangabad 0·66″, Saugor 0·54″, Pachmarhi 0·21″, Ambala and Ludhiana each 0·23″, Simla 0·44″, Dalhousie 1·15″, Sonamarg 0·77″ and Srinagar 0·36″.
„	21st.	Port Blair 8·20″, Benares 1·58″, Allahabad 0·62″, Cawnpore 0·55″, Lucknow 0·50″, Agra 0·58″, Bareilly 1·45″, Meerut 1·32″, Roorkee 1·17″, Mukteswar and Chakrata each 0·54″, Dehra Dun 0·95″, Mussooree 1·25″, Nowgong 0·59″, Sutna 0·39″, Jubbulpore 1·10″, Seoni 0·73″ and Delhi 0·40″.
„	22nd.	Port Blair 1·00″ and Dibrugarh 0·76″.
„	23rd.	Dibrugarh 0·23″ and Sonamarg 0·43″.
„	24th.	Sonamarg 0·38″ and Dras 0·39″.

4. The week's rainfall is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, the United Provinces, Central India East and the Central Provinces West; and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in Lower Burma, Bihar and the Central Provinces East. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, Mysore and the Madras Deccan; in the remaining divisions the week's rainfall is 33 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from 1st November to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, the Punjab Southwest, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, the Central Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore; and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the Bay Islands, the Punjab East and North, Central India East and the Madras Deccan. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 25th January 1922.			Rainfall data from 1st November 1921 to 25th January 1922.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	9·2	0·4	+8·8	15·4	17·6	—2·2	—13	—64
Lower Burma	0·1	0·1	0	2·9	4·6	—1·7	—37	—38
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	3·9	2·3	+1·6	+70	+77
Assam	0·2	0·3	—0·1	1·4	1·9	—0·5	—26	—25
Bengal	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	1·7	—1·5	—88	—87
Orissa	0	0·2	—0·2	0·4	2·4	—2·0	—83	—82
Chota Nagpur	0	0·2	—0·2	0·3	1·2	—0·9	—75	—70
Bihar	0·1	0·1	0	0·4	0·7	—0·3	—43	—50
United Provinces, East	0·8	0·2	+0·6	1·6	1·2	+0·4	+33	—20
United Provinces, West	1·2	0·4	+0·8	2·2	1·5	+0·7	+47	—9
Punjab, East and North	0·2	0·4	—0·2	1·9	1·8	+0·1	+6	+21
Punjab, South-West	0	0·2	—0·2	1·7	0·9	+0·8	+89	+143
Kashmir	0·6	0·9	—0·3	7·1	4·4	+2·7	+61	+86
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·3	—0·3	4·1	1·4	+2·7	+193	+273
Baluchistan	0	0·3	—0·3	3·7	2·0	+1·7	+85	+118
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	1·5	0·3	+1·2	+400	+550
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	—0·4	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Central India, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·8	—0·4	—50	—43
Central India, East	0·8	0·2	+0·6	1·7	1·5	+0·2	+13	—31
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	1·2	1·5	—0·3	—20	—14
Central Provinces, West	0·5	0·1	+0·4	1·7	1·3	+0·4	+31	0
Central Provinces, East	0·1	0·1	0	0·6	1·1	—0·5	—45	—50
Konkan	0	0	0	0·7	1·0	—0·3	—30	—30
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	3·2	1·2	+2·0	+167	+167
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	2·4	1·1	+1·3	+118	+140
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	4·8	1·0	+3·8	+380	+380
Mysore	0	0	0	4·6	2·8	+1·8	+64	+64
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	4·2	6·9	—2·7	—39	—38
Madras, South-East	0	0·2	—0·2	9·7	14·3	—4·6	—32	—31
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	2·7	2·7	0	0	0
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	2·4	7·3	—4·9	—67	—67

C. W. B. NORMAND,
for Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 25th January 1922.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 21st January 1922.

Burma.—The week was rainless. Reaping of winter rice has been almost completed. Threshing and winnowing are in progress in Upper Burma. Sowing of miscellaneous crops continues. Gathering of groundnut and reaping of late sesamum are still proceeding Standing crops are good. Cattle are generally healthy. The price of unhusked rice rose slightly to Rs. 170 to 178 and that of white rice (specials) was Rs. 445 per hundred baskets.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice has been almost finished and that of mustard has commenced. Plucking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane, transplanting of spring rice, ploughing for autumn rice and jute and preparation of land for jhuming are in progress. The outturn of the transplanted winter rice is good and of cotton is below normal. The outturn and prospects of other crops are fair. Cattle disease is reported from three districts. The price of common rice is practically stationary.

Bengal.—No rain fell except for scattered showers in a few places in some western and northern districts. Transplantation of summer rice is proceeding. Harvesting of mustard and potatoes has commenced. Prospects of standing crops are generally fair but rain is badly needed for their growth, especially in some western districts. Preparation of fields for autumn crops has commenced in some eastern Bengal districts. The average price of common rice has fallen by 1·37 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—During the week slight showers fell in Patna, Gaya, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Ranchi, Palamau and in parts of Saran. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Threshing of winter paddy is in progress. Standing spring crops are generally doing well but rain is wanted in Palamau. The price of common rice has risen in four districts, fallen in one and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters (excluding Angul) was 7·51 seers a rupee against 7·54 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 10·20 seers against 10·23 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from eleven districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—The rainfall during the week was light and scattered but beneficial to crops. Slight hail fell in a few districts but no serious damage to crops is reported. Preparation of land for extra crops and sugarcane, irrigation of spring crops and poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory but cattle disease is still reported from some districts. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are still high.

Punjab.—Light rain fell in most districts and more rain is badly wanted. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* continue. The yield is generally normal. Wheat and other standing crops are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and green fodder are sufficient everywhere. Stocks of food grains are generally insufficient. Prices are generally stationary and are generally above scarcity rates. Price of wheat:—Rawalpindi 3¾, Lahore 4, Ferozepore 4¼ and Lyallpur 4½ seers per rupee.

Punjab States.—*Faridkot*:—No rain fell during the week. Crops are good. Fodder is fair. Prices are dropping. *Chamba*:—Rainfall one inch. Agricultural prospects are good. Cattle disease is prevalent in several parganas. Fodder is ample. Prices are stationary. *Mandi*:—Rainfall one inch. Crops are good. Grainstock is insufficient. Water and fodder are sufficient. Prices are stationary. *Kapurthala*:—Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are falling. Crops are good owing to timely rain. *Bhawalpur*:—No rain fell during the week. The season is middling. Spring crops are good. *Belaspur*:—Rainfall 0·54 inches. Crops are good. Cattle are healthy. Grass and water are sufficient. Prices are unaltered.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The outturn is good. The condition of standing crops is generally good, Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices of food grains are falling slightly but still remain dangerously high. Wheat is selling in Peshawar at 4 7/11 seers per rupee and in Dera Ismail Khan at 4¼ seers per rupee.

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Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Kashmir.—The week was generally cloudy and cold with occasional rains and snow. Spring crops are fair in Muzafferabad. Influenza is complained of in Baramula. Prices are high.

Baluchistan.—(*report for week ending 14th January 1921*).—During the week beneficial rain fell in parts of Quetta-Pishin and other districts. The condition of spring crops is satisfactory. Economic conditions are unaltered Prices are stationary. 200 persons were employed on relief works in Chagai and 67 persons in Loralai. *Atta* is still being issued from the cheap *atta* shop in Chaman. General health is good. The condition of livestock is good. Fodder is sufficient except in Chaman and Pishin.

Rajputana.—The weather is cold and cloudy at times. Light showers are reported from the Bharatpur State. Spring crops are in good condition and are being watered. Slight damage to the cotton crop by frost is reported from Kekri in the Ajmer district and from the Partabgarh State. Cattle disease is reported in parts of Kotah and Dungarpur and in town Pirawa and its villages in the Tonk State. Fodder is sufficient. Water is insufficient in parts of Kotah. Prices are stationary except in Partabgarh where a fall is reported.

Central India.—The rainfall was *nil* in Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, the Southern States and partial in Malwa. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Malwa and the Southern States. Spring crops are being irrigated in Bhopal and in parts of the Southern States. Picking of cotton is in progress in Malwa and Dhar. The condition of standing crops is fair to good. The probable outturn is fair to good. The condition of agricultural stock is fair to good except for cattle disease in Kurwai and in some parts of Rewa and Burwani. Prices are high. The condition of opium is fair in Indore and fair to good in Malwa.

Gwalior.—The winter rains are insufficient in the northern districts. The condition of standing crops is good. Slight damage by hail and frost is reported in places. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Cattle disease still prevails. Prices of *juar* and *bajra* have slightly dropped and that of other foodgrains continue high. Weeding of opium and picking of cotton continue.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cool and occasionally cloudy. Jubbulpore received an inch of rain. Eight other districts received light showers, the rain being accompanied by light hail in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpore and Betul. Picking of cotton is still proceeding in several districts. Frost in Mandla, and cloudy weather and insects in Hoshangabad have slightly damaged wheat and pulses in places. Otherwise the state of spring crops is generally good and conditions are favourable. Sporadic cattle disease is reported from Mandla, Seoni, Betul, Yeotmal and the Vindhyan districts, but cattle are generally in good condition. No shortage of fodder or water is reported. Wheat in Chanda and *juar* in Chhindwara fell by 1 and 1¼ seers per rupee respectively. Other variations are slight but prices are steadily falling.

Feudatory States :—Spring crops are generally in good condition.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally thriving, though suffering from the want of moisture in parts of the Deccan. Harvesting of autumn crops still continues. Picking of cotton is progressing in Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Baroda. Fodder supply is generally sufficient. Water for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Cattle are good. Prices are fluctuating.

Hyderabad.—The week was rainless. Land is being ploughed and manured for the next sowings. Harvesting of *juar*, tobacco, chillies and castor is proceeding and of gram has begun. The outturn is estimated at eight annas. The condition of wheat, *juar*, gram, *harar* and of other spring crops is fair to good. The crops are being weeded. Late rice is fair and is being irrigated. Water and fodder are sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from Nalgonda and Nizamabad. Stocks of foodgrains are sufficient. Prices of foodgrains continue to be high. *Juar* is selling at 3¾ seers per rupee in the Mahbubnagar district.

The weekly report on famine is as follows :—During the week heavy showers fell in parts of the Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani, Nander and Usmanabad districts and light showers elsewhere. Prices of rice and *juar* continue to be stationary. The former is selling at 3¼ seers to 5½ and the latter at 4¼ to 9 seers per rupee. Number on relief in hundreds :—works *nil*, gratuitous 5, total 5.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week. Prices of foodgrains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. The outturn of the harvested *ragi*, paddy and sugarcane is fair. Prospects of the season are fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The weather is cold. Harvesting of paddy and picking of coffee continue. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is good. Prices of foodgrains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was light in Malabar and the Hills and *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair but paddy shows signs of withering in parts of North Arcot. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding in seventeen districts. The condition of cattle is good. Water is sufficient generally except in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, central districts and the south-west coast. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are steady. Prospects are fair but the labour conditions are unsatisfactory in parts of Malabar affected by the Mopla outbreak. Two test works are in progress in Kurnool with an attendance of 1,371 persons. Gratuitous relief was given to 947 persons.

The weekly report on famine in Bellary and Anantapur is as follows:—Anantapur—four relief works are in progress. Distress is decreasing. Coolie classes are mostly affected. There is no foreign influx. The condition of the people on relief works and the public health are generally fair. No emaciation is noticeable. Relief measures are adequate. No special relief to weavers and artizans is necessary. A grant has been received from the Indian People's Famine Trust for the distribution of cloths. Price of cholam:—7·2 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief:—works 2,375, gratuitous 1,263, total 3,638.

Bellary.—Three relief works are in progress. Distress is disappearing. Coolie classes are mostly affected. Peoples are resorting to works except those who find work in fields. There is no foreign influx. The condition of people on relief works and the public health are generally good. No emaciation is noticeable. Relief measures are adequate. No special relief to weavers and artizans is necessary. Cooked food is provided by private charity. Price of cholam:—8·2 seers per rupee. Number on relief:—works 1,849, gratuitous 857, total 2,706

Statement showing the number of persons on relief in British Provinces and in Indian States in which famine or scarcity exists.

Name of Province or State.	Figures reported up to the 19th January 1922.			Figures reported up to the 26th January 1922.			Increase or decrease, *plus* or *minus*.
	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Baluchistan . .	267	...	267	Report not received.			
(2) Hyderabad . .	...	400	400	...	500	500	+100
(3) Madras . . .	6,202	3,171	9,373	5,595	3,067	8,662	—711
Total .	6,469	3,571	10,040	5,595	3,567	9,162	

J. HULLAH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 27th January 1922.

Statistics for the week ending the 14th January 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		
Bombay City	5	4
East Khandesh District	21	12
Satara District	25	13
Nasik District	4	2
Dharwar District	48	25
Karachi City	2	2
Kathiawar Agency	47	47
TOTAL	152	105
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		
Bellary District	22	19
Coimbatore District	42	27
Madura District	58	25
Ramnad District	2	2
Salem District	49	38
TOTAL	173	111
BIHAR AND ORISSA.		
Patna District	35	29
Gaya District	4	4
Shahabad District	7	5
Saran District	45	45
Muzaffarpur District	42	29
Darbhanga District	150	127
Monghyr District	23	22
TOTAL	306	261
UNITED PROVINCES.		
Pilibhit District	9	7
Cawnpore City	*Nil*	7
Fatehpur District	18	16
Banda District	34	24
Benares District	*Nil*	13
Ghazipur District	48	33
Ballia District	66	43
Gorakhpur District	77	40
Basti District	34	36
Azamgarh District	82	77
Fyzabad District	6	5
Bahraich District	12	10
TOTAL	386	311

In the return for the week ending 7th January 1922 the following addition should be made :—

Punjab—Shahpur District—*add* 6 cases, 4 deaths.

Statistics for the week ending the 14th January 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of—*concld.*

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
PUNJAB.		
Jullundur District	2	2
Gujranwala District	3	2
Jhelum District	38	31
Rawalpindi District	10	14
Jammu State	16	12
TOTAL	69	61
BURMA.		
Rangoon Town	28	27
Insein District	1	1
Hanthawaddy District	2	1
Tharrawaddy District	29	29
Pegu District	2	2
Prome District	76	45
Bassein District	1	1
Bassein Town	2	2
Henzada District	23	19
Maubin District	3	3
Toungoo District	11	10
Thayetmyo District	29	29
Maymyo Town	1	1
Mandalay District	4	4
Mandalay Town	73	69
Bhamo District	1	1
Meiktila District	23	21
Yamethin District	7	3
Myingyan District	2	2
Northern Shan States	2	2
Southern Shan States	2	1
TOTAL	322	273
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Nagpur District	8	6
Bhandara District	5	5
Jubbulpore District	82	66
Mandla District	12	6
Narsinghpur District	6	8
Akola District	9	6
TOTAL	122	97
MYSORE STATE.		
Bangalore Civil and Military Station	12	11
Bangalore City	1	1
Bangalore District	6	3
Mysore City	3	2
Mysore District	19	13
Hassan District	12	7
Kadur District	2	2
Shimoga District	11	11
Tumkur District	13	14
TOTAL	79	64
GRAND TOTAL	1,609	1,283

In the return for the week ending 31st December 1921 the following addition should be made :—
Hyderabad State—Raichur District—*add* 44 cases, 28 deaths.

DELHI : } A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*

The 25th January 1922. } *Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.*

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from cholera, small-pox and plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during the week ending 10th December, 1921.

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.						
Bombay City	...	...	1	...	...	...
Karachi City	...	...	...	...	1	1
Thana District	...	...	6	...	...	...
Nagar District	...	...	4	...	...	...
Kolaba District	...	...	4	...	...	...
Ratnagiri District	...	...	9	...	...	...
Surat District	...	...	2	...	...	...
Kaira District	...	...	9	3	...	...
East Khandesh District	...	...	...	...	35	35
Panch Mahals District	...	...	24	...	...	...
Nasik District	...	...	...	...	4	3
Poona District	4	3	...	...	...	...
Kanara District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Belgaum District	...	...	...	...	35 (a)	13 (a)
Dharwar District	...	...	...	...	32	18
Total	4	3	60	3	107	70
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.						
Anantapur District	...	...	32	...	...	...
North Arcot District	...	...	2	1	232	149
Bellary District	...	...	4	...	38	31
Chittoor District	...	...	...	1	...	...
Coimbatore District	73	30	20	...	82	58
Chingleput District	1	1	12	3	...	...
Ganjam District	...	...	8	1	...	...
Guntur District	...	...	9	2	...	...
Kistna District	8	6	...	...	...	...
Kurnool District	...	...	13	3	...	...
Madura District	10	5	4	1	23	19
Malabar District	...	...	2	3	...	...
Nellore District	...	...	1	1	...	...
Ramnad District	6	6	3	...	7	5
Salem District	...	...	10	1	90	74
Tanjore District	...	...	2	...	...	...
Trichinopoly District	17	12	19	3	...	...
Madras Town	...	...	16	5	...	...
Total	115	60	157	25	472	336
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.						
Burdwan District	5	2	8	...	...	...
Hooghly District	...	...	4	1	...	...
Midnapore District	28	22	5	2	...	...
Howrah District	21	22	...	7	...	...
24-Parganas District	13	12	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8	7	4	4	...	...
Murshidabad District	6	4	5	...	...	...
Khulna District	9	5	6	1	...	...
Rajshahi District	212 (b)	111 (b)	2	1	...	...
Jalpaiguri District	...	...	...	4	...	...
Rangpur District	116	129	2	2	...	...
Dinajpur District	1	4	3	1	...	...
Faridpur District	89	67	...	...	...	...
Bogra District	62	37	...	...	...	...
Pabna District	12	11	...	...	...	...
Malda District	1	1	1	...	...	...
Dacca District	187	127	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh District	432	254	7	2	...	...
Bakarganj District	49	20	...	...	...	...
Tippera District	121	79	...	...	...	...
Noakhali District	...	74	...	...	...	...
Total	1,372	988	47	25	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA.						
Patna City	5	8	...	...	...	...
Patna District	5	5	5	9	10	7
Gaya District	...	...	...	1	4	4
Shahabad District	...	...	4	...	25	24
Saran District	...	...	18	4	15	10
Muzaffarpur Town	...	...	...	...	11	7
Muzaffarpur District	...	...	...	...	21	21
Darbhanga District	8	4	...	...	19	15
Monghyr District	...	...	...	...	9	6
BIHAR AND ORISSA—*contd.*						
Purnea District	...	...	13	4	...	...
Santal Parganas District	4	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack District	10	9	1	...	...	...
Balasore District	...	...	2	...	...	...
Sambalpur District	...	...	4	...	...	...
Ranchi District	...	...	9	1	...	...
Palamau District	...	...	4	2	...	...
Total	32	26	55	21	114	94
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Shahjahanpur District	4	4	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore City	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cawnpore District	...	...	...	...	19*	26*
Allahabad District	...	...	...	...	2	2
Ghazipur District	...	...	...	...	10	3
Ballia District	...	...	...	...	15	12
Basti District	70	46	...	...	9	7
Azamgarh District	50†	38†	...	...	68‡	54‡
Rae Bareli District	7	7	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad District	302	263	...	...	...	...
Bahraich District	...	...	...	...	2	1
Sultanpur District	92	101	...	...	...	...
Total	525	459	...	...	124	107
PUNJAB.						
Jullundur District	...	...	3	...	...	...
Lahore Town	...	...	1	1	...	...
Gujrat District	...	...	...	...	3§	2§
Gujranwala District	...	...	...	...	3§	1§
Sheikhupura District	...	...	...	...	11	12
Jhelum District	...	...	3	1	4	1
Rawalpindi District	...	...	...	...	115	81
Lyallpur District	...	...	4	1	...	...
Multan Town	...	...	13	13	...	...
Total	...	...	24	16	136	97
BURMA.						
Rangoon Town (Port)	7	6	...	...	11	12
Hanthawaddy District	3	8	...	...	...	...
Insein Town	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tharrawaddy District	...	...	2	...	6	6
Pegu District	12	4	...	...	1	...
Prome Town	...	...	...	...	12	12
Prome District	...	...	...	...	8	2
Bassein Town (Port)	...	...	...	...	2	2
Henzada Town	...	...	...	...	2	2
Henzada District	1	1	7	1	...	...
Thaton District	2	2	...	...	...	...
Toungoo Town	...	...	...	...	6	6
Amherst District	...	...	...	...	2	2
Tavoy Town (Port)	14	14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy District	4	4	...	...	...	...
Mergui Town (Port)	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mergui District	9	7	...	...	...	...
Bhamo Town	...	...	...	...	8	8
Bhamo District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mandalay Town	...	...	...	...	18	19
Sagaing Town	1	...	...	...	...	...
Magwe District	1	1	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo Town	...	...	...	...	9	9
Meiktila District	...	...	...	...	22	7
Yamethin District	...	...	...	...	8	1
Myingyan Town	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	55	48	10	1	102	85

(a) Of previous week.
(b) Includes 130 attacks and 64 deaths of previous week.
* Includes 11 attacks and 17 deaths of previous week.
† „ 30 „ 19 „ „ „ „
‡ „ 15 „ 15 „ „ „ „
§ Imported.

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from cholera, small-pox and plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during the week ending 10th December, 1921—*contd.*

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Katol Town	...	...	...	...	2	2
Nagpur District	...	...	...	...	6	3
Goudia Town	...	...	...	...	4	8
Jubbulpore City	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jubbulpore Cantonment	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jubbulpore District	...	...	...	...	118	99
Damoh Town	...	...	...	...	1(a)	1(a)
Damoh District	...	...	...	...	4(a)	1(a)
Mandla Town	...	...	...	...	15	13
Hoshangabad District	...	...	1	1	...	...
Narsinghpur Town	...	...	...	...	8	5
Chhota Chhindwara Town.	...	...	...	...	7	6
Gadarwara Town	...	...	...	...	6	5
Akola District	...	...	...	...	10	3
Total	...	...	1	1	183	143
ASSAM.						
Cachar District	Not available.	22	Not available.	...	...	...
Sylhet District		125		1	...	..
Goalpara District		28			...	...
Darrang District		4		...	...	...
Nowgong District		6		...	...	...
Garo Hills District		1		...	...	...
Total		18[illegible]		1	...	...

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES.						
Bombay.						
Kathiawar Agency	Not available.				4(b)	4(b)
Mysore State.						
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Not available.				8	8
Bangalore District					26	24
Mysore City					8	7
Mysore District					44	36
Hassan District					12	10
Kadur District					15	11
Shimoga District					8	3
Chitaldroog District					8	12
Tumkur District					10	9
Total					139	12[illegible]
Hyderabad State.						
Gulbargah District	20	9	...	...	...	...
Usmanabad District	18	8	...	...	...	...
Raichur District	...	...	...	...	7	6
Total	38	17	...	...	7	6
GRAND TOTAL		1,782	...	93	1,388	1,062

(a) One imported.

(b) Includes 1 attack and 2 deaths for week ending the 20th November, 1921.

No. $\frac{977-1068}{60}$, dated Simla, the 20th January, 1922.

Forwarded for information.

A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,*

Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from Cholera, Small-pox and Plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during the week ending 17th December, 1921.

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.						
Bombay City	...	...	...	...	2	2
Karachi Town	...	...	17	2	...	...
Thana District	...	...	16	...	...	...
Ratnagiri District	...	...	3	1	...	...
Kanara District	...	...	6	1	...	...
East Khandesh District	...	...	...	...	27	24
Nasik District	...	...	...	...	2	2
Surat District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kaira District	...	...	16	2	...	...
Poona District	4	2	1	1	...	...
Satara District	...	...	...	...	32*	28*
Sholapur District	...	...	3	...	...	...
Panch Mahals District	...	...	7	7	...	...
Belgaum District	...	...	...	...	9*	12*
Dharwar District	...	...	2	1	35	17
Total	4	2	72	15	107	85
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.						
Anantapur District	...	...	31	11	...	...
Bellary District	...	...	4	...	9	8
Chingleput District	1	...	25	1	...	...
Chittoor District	...	...	5	...	2(a)	2(a)
Coimbatore District	118	80	6	...	156(a)	114(d)
Cuddapah District	2	1	6	2	...	...
Godavari District	...	...	...	2	...	...
Guntur District	...	...	14	1	...	...
South Kanara District	...	...	18	1	...	...
Kistna District	30	14	9	...	...	...
Kurnool District	...	...	27	3	...	...
Madura District	33	19	3	2	101(b)	57(c)
Malabar District	5	3	4	...	...	...
Nellore District	5	3	5	1	...	...
Ramnad District	11	4	...	...	12	6
Salem District	...	...	3	4	84(d)	63
Tanjore District	2	2	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly District	...	...	17	6	...	...
Trichinopoly District	13	11	...	...	...	...
Madras City	...	...	26	8	1(d)	...
Total	220	137	203	42	365	250
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.						
Burdwan District	9	1	2	...	...	...
Birbhum District	...	...	5	...	...	...
Bankura District	1	1	...	...	...	...
Midnapur District	13	7	11	1	...	...
Howrah District	24	18	...	8	...	...
Hooghly District	4	4	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas District	36	18	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	7	6	9	6	...	...
Nadia District	3	2	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad District	9	9	6	...	...	...
Khulna District	69	42	1	1	...	...
Rajshahi District	75	50	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri District	...	...	4	...	...	...
Rangpur District	60	80	3	...	...	...
Bogra District	6	2	...	...	...	...
Dacca District	117	76	9	1	...	...
Mymensingh District	566	254	51	11	...	...
Faridpur District	79	38	1	1	...	...
Bakarganj District	29	19	...	...	...	...
Tippera District	131	91	...	...	...	...
Noakhali District	†	126	...	...	...	...
Total	1,238	844	102	29	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA.						
Gaya Town	†	1	...	...	...	...
Gaya District	...	...	3	2	9	8
Shahabad District	...	...	...	...	29	23
Saran District	...	...	10	2	15	12
Muzaffarpur Town	...	...	...	...	3	3
Muzaffarpur District	...	...	...	...	32	26
Darbhanga District	28	20	...	...	6	6
Monghyr District	...	...	...	...	3	4
Bhagalpur District	...	...	7	1	...	...
Purnea District	...	...	8	3	...	...
Santal Parganas District	...	2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack District	...	1	1	...	...	...
Balasore District	3	3	1	...	...	...
Puri District	...	...	3	3	...	...
Sambalpur District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	31	27	34	11	97	83
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Shahjahanpur District	3	3	...	...	...	...
Pilibhit District	...	...	...	...	21(e)	32(e)
Cawnpore City	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cawnpore District	...	...	...	...	5	13
Ghazipur District	...	...	...	...	17	12
Ballia District	...	...	...	...	16	8
Gorakhpur City	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur District	...	...	...	...	110(f)	53(f)
Basti District	41	38	...	...	6	7
Azamgarh District	7	5	...	...	82	39
Lucknow City	...	...	1	1	...	...
Fyzabad District	268	234	...	...	5	3
Sultanpur District	133	125	...	...	...	...
Total	447	401	1	1	212	168
PUNJAB.						
Rohtak District	...	...	3	...	...	...
Hoshiarpur Town	...	...	2	2	...	...
Jullundur District	...	...	6	...	...	...
Sialkot District	...	...	2	2	2(a)	2(a)
Lahore Town	...	...	2	1	...	...
Khemkern Town	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sheikhupura District	...	...	...	...	11	10
Jhelum District	...	...	...	...	4	3
Rawalpindi District	...	...	...	...	68	56
Multan Town	...	...	13	13	...	...
Mianwali District	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	29	18	85	72
BURMA.						
Akyab Town (Port)	...	...	2	...	...	...
Akyab District	...	...	1	1	...	...
Rangoon Town (Port)	2	3	1	...	10	8
Hanthawaddy District	6	6	...	...	...	...
Insein Town	...	...	...	...	2	1
Tharrawaddy District	...	...	12	2	5	5
Pegu District	2	2	...	...	...	...
Prome Town	...	...	...	...	15	15
Prome District	1	1	...	...	4	5
Bassein District	2	2	...	...	1	...
Henzada District	6	5	...	1	2	2
Maubin District	...	...	...	...	3	...
Toungoo Town	...	...	...	...	6	6
Thaton District	2	2	...	...	...	...
Tavoy Town (Port)	9	9	...	...	...	...
Tavoy District	11	11	...	...	...	...
Mergui Town (Port)	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mergui District	6	4	...	...	...	...
Mandalay Town	...	...	...	...	30	26
Mandalay District	...	...	7	3	...	...
Bhamo Town	...	...	...	...	5	5
Shwebo District	...	...	...	...	2	2
Thayetmyo Town	...	...	...	...	10	10
Thayetmyo District	1	1	...	...	...	...
Magwe District	4	4	...	...	...	...
Meiktila Town	...	...	...	...	4	1
Pyinmana Town	...	...	...	...	3	2
Total	53	51	23	7	102	88

*For two weeks.
†Not furnished.
(a) Two imported.
(b) Four imported.
(c) Three imported.
(d) One imported.
(e) Include 8 attacks and 10 deaths of previous week.
(f) Includes 64 attacks and 32 deaths of previous week.

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from Cholera, Small-pox and Plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during the week ending 17th December, 1921—*concld.*

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Katol Town	...	...	...	...	1	1
Nagpur District	...	...	...	...	6	1
Gondia Town	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jubbulpore Town	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jubbulpore Cantonment	...	...	...	...	4	3
Sihora Town	...	...	...	...	6	3
Jubbulpore District	...	...	...	...	61	47
Damoh District	...	...	...	...	3	2
Seoni Town	...	...	...	...	10	6
Mandla Town	...	...	...	...	5	4
Mandla District	...	...	...	...	5	5
Hoshangabad District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Narsinghpur Town	...	...	...	...	13	12
Chhota Chhindwara Town.	...	...	...	...	2	2
Gadarwara Town	...	...	...	...	12	8
Narsinghpur District	...	...	...	...	3	3
Khandwa Town	...	...	1	1	...	...
Amraoti District	...	...	6	1	...	...
Akola District	...	...	...	...	4	4
Total	...	...	8	2	137	103
ASSAM.						
Cachar District	Not available.	12	Not available.	...	...	...
Sylhet District		97		1	...	...
Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.		58		10	...	...
Goalpara District		3		...	...	...
Darrang District		...		4	...	...
Nowgong District		1		...	...	...
Total		171		15	...	...

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES.						
Bombay.						
Kathiawar Agency	Not available.				5	3
Burma.						
Northern Shan States	...	...	...	...	1	...
MYSORE STATE.						
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Not available.				15	13
Bangalore District					16	9
Mysore City					13	9
Mysore District					23	10
Hassan District					26	18
Kadur District					8	8
Shimoga District					8	6
Tumkur District					13	9
Total					122	82
HYDERABAD STATE.						
Raichur District	...	...	...	...	26	16
Usmanabad District	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	26	19
GRAND TOTAL		1,633		140	1,259	952

No. $\frac{1095-1187}{60}$, dated Simla, the 23rd January 1922.

Forwarded for information.

A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 24th September 1921.

Name of town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Delhi Province.											
Delhi City	225,471	285	65·73	16	...	...	100	71	28	254	58·58
Bengal Presidency.											
Calcutta	896,067	242	14·0	7	...	...	77*	114*	55	512	29·7
Howrah	179,389	86	24·9	4	...	...	20	19	21	107	31·0
Dacca	108,551	91	43·6	...	...	...	34	2	6	64	30·7
Maniktala	53,767	15	14·5	1	...	...	8	8	2	24	23·2
Bhatpara	50,414	8	8·3	...	...	...	8	1	3	14	14·4
Burdwan	35,921	7	10·1	...	...	...	3	...	5	8	11·6
Midnapore	32,740	10	15·9	1	...	...	4	3	3	14	22·2
Serampore	32,078	7	11·3	...	...	...	6	1	4	12	19·5
Cossipore-Chitpur	48,178	23	24·8	...	...	...	5	5	2	18	19·4
South Suburban	31,533	13	21·4	2	...	...	8	1	1	14	23·1
Garden Reach	45,295	10	11·5	1	...	...	6	5	3	20	23·0
Titagarh	45,171	16	18·4	...	...	...	14	...	...	18	20·7
TOTAL	1,559,104	528	17·6	16	...	...	193	159	105	825	27·5
Bihar and Orissa.											
Patna City	136,153	93	35·6	4	...	...	29	4	9	63	24·1
Bihar	35,151	15	22·2	...	...	...	12	...	2	16	23·7
Dinapore Nizamat	31,025	21	35·2	...	...	...	6	1	1	12	20·1
Gaya	70,423	47	34·7	7	...	...	23	6	36	100	74·0
Arrah	38,549	25	33·8	...	...	...	24	1	2	30	40·5
Muzaffarpur	43,668	37	44·1	...	...	...	9	1	1	28	33·4
Monghyr	46,913	31	34·4	2	...	...	12	4	5	28	31·1
Bhagalpur	74,349	58	40·6	...	...	...	26	...	1	30	21·0
TOTAL	476,231	327	35·7	13	...	...	141	17	57	307	33·5
Punjab.											
Bhiwani	31,100	47	78	3	...	...	15	1	6	49	82
Jullundhar	55,354	51	48	1	...	...	29	6	11	59	55
Ludhiana	43,152	26	31	2	...	...	39	1	1	44	53
Lahore	210,271	212	53	5	...	...	93	17	15	154	38
Amritsar	151,339	169	58	8	...	...	63	26	1	121	42
Sialkot	48,595	74	79	7	...	...	28	11	6	62	67
Rawalpindi	46,642	25	28	3	...	...	29	4	4	50	56
Multan	85,747	95	58	...	2	...	24	8	10	62	38
TOTAL	672,200	699	54·1	29	2	...	320	74	54	601	46·5

*Including deaths from Influenza.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 24th September 1921—*contd.*

Name of town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentry and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
North-West Frontier Province.											
Peshawar . .	74,037	40	28	2	...	...	30	9	1	47	33
Central Provinces.											
Nagpur . . .	134,008	148	57·43	...	...	...	45	20	27	155	60·15
Jubbulpore . .	79,009	50	32·91	...	...	472	27	20	24	559	367·91
Saugor . . .	34,876	35	52·18	...	...	2	9	9	1	33	49·20
Burhanpore . .	30,435	35	59·80	...	...	...	14	3	1	20	34·17
Raipur . . .	35,335	24	35·32	...	...	...	22	3	9	46	67·69
Amraoti . .	34,270	41	62·21	...	...	...	10	...	6	36	51·63
TOTAL .	347,933	3[illegible]3	49·8	...	...	474	127	55	68	849	126·9
Madras Presidency.											
Berhampore . .	31,456	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	15	24·8
Vizagapatam . .	43,418	23	27·5	...	...	...	7	2	5	23	27·5
Vizianagram . .	37,550	29	40·2	...	...	...	7	4	8	26	36·0
Cocanada . .	54,110	44	42·3	1	...	...	38	...	15	75	72·1
Rajahmundry .	48,417	34	36·5	...	...	...	7	...	6	32	34·4
Ellore . . .	42,531	32	39·1	...	1	...	3	...	3	20	24·5
Masulipatam . .	42,123	33	40·7	...	...	...	6	...	...	30	37·0
Bezwada . .	32,867	32	50·6	...	...	...	4	6	2	46	72·8
Guntur . . .	43,612	47	56·0	...	...	...	13	...	9	48	57·2
Nellore . . .	33,246	25	39·1	...	...	...	2	...	3	18	28·2
Madras . . .	518,660	376	37·7	...	5	...	41	104	84	403	40·4
Conjeeveram . .	53,864	45	43·4	...	...	...	...	6	3	34	32·8
Cuddalore . .	56,574	44	40·4	...	...	...	5	4	2	21	19·3
Trichinopoly . .	123,512	43	18·1	...	...	...	3	9	8	46	19·4
Tanjore . . .	60,341	44	37·9	...	...	...	6	2	7	33	28·4
Kumbakonam .	64,647	35	28·2	...	2	...	7	3	5	39	31·4
Negapatam . .	60,168	34	27·7	...	...	...	6	...	4	29	25·1
Madura . . .	134,130	80	31·0	3	...	...	9	2	7	81	31·4
Tinnevelly . .	44,805	52	60·4	...	...	...	2	2	1	27	31·3
Palamcottah . .	44,909	26	30·1	...	...	...	2	2	6	19	22·0
Tuticorin . .	40,185	31	40·1	...	1	...	1	6	1	22	28·5
Bellary . . .	34,956	21	31·2	...	...	...	3	2	1	20	29·8
Adoni . . .	31,645	22	36·2	...	...	...	2	...	4	15	24·6
Vellore . . .	49,746	54	56·4	...	...	...	1	1	1	12	12·5
Salem . . .	59,153	45	39·6	...	1	...	2	...	6	28	24·6
Coimbatore . .	47,007	27	29·9	...	...	...	1	2	6	37	40·9
Mangalore . .	48,412	27	29·0	...	...	1	2	4	1	22	23·6
Calicut . . .	78,417	82	54·4	...	...	...	7	1	9	63	43·8
Palghat . . .	44,319	30	35·2	...	...	...	10	...	3	24	28·2
TOTAL .	2,004,775	1,415	36·7	4	10	1	204	102	212	1,311	34·0

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 24th September 1921—*concld.*

Name of town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Bombay Presidency.											
Bombay City . .	979,445	422	22·40	...	3	5	120	362	130	906	48·1
Poona . . .	117,256	66	29·26	...	...	...	14	42	8	108	47·89
Sholapur . .	89,424	73	41·28	1	...	...	32	7	5	82	47·69
Surat . . .	114,868	75	33·95	...	...	...	2	42	4	72	32·59
Broach . . .	43,403	37	44·33	...	...	...	1	7	1	24	28·75
Ahmedabad . .	225,539	200	46·11	...	...	...	36	70	17	190	43·80
Karachi . . .	148,394	162	56·77	16	..	...	48	18	18	170	59·57
Hyderabad . .	69,140	80	60·17	1	...	...	30	15	4	66	49·64
Dhulia . . .	30,341	23	39·41	...	...	...	1	5	1	12	20·25
TOTAL .	1,817,810	1,138	32·6	18	3	5	284	568	188	1,630	46·6
Burma.											
Rangoon . .	293,316	Not available		1	...	27	7	40	17	210	37·36
Mandalay . .	138,666	Do.		...	2	...	17	16	3	86	32·25
Moulmein . .	58,754	Do.		...	..	...	3	6	4	41	36·29
Akyab . . .	37,893	Do.		...	...	...	5	6	...	19	26·07
Bassein . . .	37,081	Do.		...	...	4	3	4	2	30	42·07
TOTAL .	565,710	Do.		1	2	31	35	72	26	386	35·5

REMARKS.

During the week ending the 24th September 1921, a total of 6,210 deaths were recorded in 79 principal towns in the various provinces of India, with a population of over 30,000 and with an aggregate population of 77,43,271. This corresponds to an annual death rate of 41·7 per mille.

Seventy-four of the towns, for which figures are available, registered 4,765 births, giving an annual birth rate of 34·5 per thousand of population. In the same towns 5,824 deaths were recorded.

The following towns returned a death rate of over 50 per mille :—

Jubbulpore (367·91), Bhiwani (82), Gaya (74·0), Bezwada (72·8), Cocanada (72·1), Raipur (67·69), Sialkot (67), Nagpur (60·15), Karachi (59·57), Delhi (58·58), Guntur (57·2), Rawalpindi (56), Jullundur (55), Amraoti (54·63) and Ludhiana (53).

In Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Nagpur and Karachi, the chief mortality was from fevers; in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Poona, Surat and Ahmedabad from respiratory diseases and in Jubbulpore from plague.

Cholera was responsible for 99 deaths, smallpox for 17 and plague for 511. Of the total mortality from cholera 29 deaths were reported from seven towns in the Punjab and 16 from Karachi and from the total number of deaths from plague 472 were recorded in Jubbulpore and 27 in Rangoon.

No. $\frac{1211\text{-}1300}{134}$.

Forwarded for information.

SIMLA (INDIA) :
The 24th January 1922.

A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Serial Number	Railways	Open Mileage 1922	Total earnings for week ending 14th January 1922	Earnings per mile worked for week 1922	Total earnings from 1st April to 14th January 1922	Serial Number
			Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		State Railways.					
5′ 6″ gauge	1	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	2,697	14,05,000	521	5,04,73,000	1
	2	Bezwada Extension	21	7,600	362	4,49,000	2
	3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,005	11,47,000	1,141	4,44,22,000	3
	4	Eastern Bengal (including 3′ 3⅜″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	1,632	8,01,000	491	3,32,88,000	4
	5	East Indian	2,614	25,58,000	979	11,27,16,000	5
	6	Great Indian Peninsula	2,621	28,34,000	1,081	9,73,84,000	6
	7	Agra-Delhi Chord	126	88,000	698	36,25,000	7
	8	Baran-Kotah	40	2,500	62	1,39,000	8
	9	Bhopal-Itarsi (including Indian State Section)	57	50,500	886	19,59,000	9
	10	Cawnpore-Banda	76	6,000	79	2,85,000	10
	11	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3′ 3⅜″ gauge lines)	2,566	10,73,000	418	4,65,98,000	11
	12	North-Western (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	4,295	25,84,000	602	10,14,71,000	12
	13	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3′ 3⅜″ link)	1,591	5,36,000	337	2,55,79,000	13
3′ 3⅜″ gauge	14	Aden	28	5,700	204	1,98,000	14
	15	Assam-Bengal	893	1,99,000	223	63,66,000	15
	16	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,836	9,15,000	498	3,43,16,000	16
	17	Burma	1,342	6,33,000	472	2,35,61,000	17
	18	Burma Extensions	188	46,000	245	19,99,000	18
	19	Southern Shan States	86	11,000	128	5,98,000	19
	20	Dhone-Kurnool	32	3,300	103	1,39,000	20
	21	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	124	30,400	245	13,36,000	21
	22	Lucknow-Bareilly	316	64,300	203	26,67,000	22
	23	Mysore	262	65,100	248	28,18,000	23
	24	South Indian (including 5′ 6″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	1,587	7,99,000	503	3,46,20,000	24
	25	Travancore Branch	146	46,000	315	17,49,000	25
	26	Tirhoot	806	2,25,000	279	95,64,000	26
2′ 6″ gauge	27	Broach-Jambusar	30	2,400	80	1,24,000	27
		TOTAL	27,017	1,61,37,800	597	63,84,43,000	
2′ 0″ gauge	28	Jorhat (Provincial)	33	1,700	52	99,300	28
		All other Railways.					
5′ 6″ gauge	29	Amritsar-Patti	56	13,100	234	6,28,000	29
	30	Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section) (*a*)	...	...	...	...	30
	31	Bhopal-Ujjain	114	22,000	193	11,37,000	31
	32	Bina-Goona-Baran	149	7,500	50	3,98,000	32
	33	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	239	70,800	296	41,31,000	33
	34	Hardwar-Dehra	32	12,100	378	6,18,000	34
	35	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	16	2,500	156	1,29,000	35
	36	Jullundur-Mukerian	45	5,200	116	2,41,000	36
	37	Khanpur-Chachran	22	800	36	30,900	37
	38	Kolar Gold Fields	10	3,500	350	[illegible]	38
	39	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	39
	40	Mandra-Bhaun	47	3,700	79	1,96,000	40
	41	Nagda-Ujjain	33	6,900	209	3,32,000	41
	42	Nizam's Guaranteed State	334	1,77,000	530	67,51,000	42
	43	Petlad-Cambay	33	8,000	242	3,60,000	43
	44	Phagwara-Rahon	47	7,400	157	3,14,000	44
	45	Rajpura-Bhatinda	108	36,900	342	12,33,000	45
	46	Salem District Board	4	2,000	500	73,600	46
	47	Sara-Sirajganj	53	12,600	238	6,59,000	47
	48	Sialkot-Narwal	38	6,200	163	2,74,000	48
	49	Southern Punjab (Main Line)	429	1,31,000	305	55,06,000	49
	50	Jullundur-Doab	133	12,000	90	5,23,000	50
	51	Ludhiana Extension	155	33,500	216	12,94,000	51
	52	Tapti Valley	156	46,300	297	16,32,000	52
	53	Tenali-Repalli	21	2,300	110	1,16,000	53
3′ 3⅜″ gauge	54	Ahmedabad-Dholka	34	3,400	100	1,70,000	54
	55	Ahmedabad-Parantij	89	11,300	127	5,32,000	55
	56	Bengal and North-Western	1,251	2,52,000	201	1,28,84,000	56
	57	Bengal-Dooars	158	31,900	202	11,85,000	57
	58	Bezwada-Masulipatam	52	11,800	227	5,02,000	58
	59	Bhavnagar State	217	35,500	164	17,26,000	59
	60	Chaparmukh-Silghat	51	2,000	39	1,04,000	60
	61	Cooch Behar State	33	5,300	161	2,27,000	61
	62	Dhrangadra	40	3,600	90	1,40,000	62
	63	Dibru-Sadiya	86	33,300	387	13,04,000	63
	64	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kaloi Kadi)	224	28,000	125	12 26,000	64
	65	Gondal	231	37,200	161	18,15,000	65
	66	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	441	1,66,000	376	49,85,000	66
	67	Jaipur State	122	9,800	80	4,50,000	67
	68	Jamnagar	54	7,500	139	3,86,000	68
	69	Jodhpur-Bikaner	1,106	1,52,000	137	62,75,000	69
	70	Junagad State	140	18,700	134	8,03,000	70
	71	Kolhapur State	29	7,700	266	3,66,000	71
	72	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	100	5,900	59	2,20,000	72
	73	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2′ 6″ gauge)	93	20,700	223	9,69,000	73
	74	Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	101	21,000	208	5,78,000	74
	75	Mysore-Arsikere	264	48,400	183	19,96,000	75
	76	Podanur-Pollachi	25	4,400	176	2,20,000	76
	77	Rohilkund and Kumaon	270	44,200	164	22,90,000	77
	78	Sangli State	5	1,000	200	47,300	78
	79	Secunderabad-Gadwal	104	9,400	90	3,53,000	79
	80	Shoranur-Cochin	65	23,100	355	7,67,000	80
	81	Tanjore District Board	135	25,200	187	10,28,000	81
	82	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	67	7,100	106	2,97,000	82
2′ 6″ gauge	83	Barsi	118	41,400	351	10,56,000	83
	84	Bilimora-Kalamba	35	2,200	63	97,200	84
	85	Bodeli-Chhota Udaipur	23	2,100	91	67,500	85
	86	Champaner-Shivrajpur	33	1,500	45	91,200	86
	86*a*	Choranda-Koral (*b*)	12	100	8	1,000	86*a*
	87	Dhond-Baramati	27	2,400	89	1,25,000	87
	88	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	139	28,700	206	10,18,000	88
	89	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	187	19,300	103	7,63,000	89
	90	Godhra-Lunavada	25	1,800	72	77,300	90
	91	Jacobabad-Kashmor	76	4,100	54	1,09,000	91
	92	Khulna-Bagerhat	20	1,500	75	69,800	92
	93	Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chik Ballapur)	102	5,800	57	3,06,000	93
	94	Kosamba-Zankhvav	26	1,300	50	44,500	94
	95	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	30	4,400	147	1,90,000	95
	96	Pachora-Jamner	35	4,300	123	1,13,000	96
	97	Petlad-Vaso	19	2,500	132	99,600	97
	98	Rajpipla State	39	2,700	69	1,21,000	98
2′ 0″ gauge	99	Darjeeling-Himalayan	51	15,100	296	12,28,000	99
	100	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	100	11,000	110	3,45,000	100
	101	Pipar-Bilara	25	700	28	34,000	101
		TOTAL	9,063	18,19,200	201	7,73,88,900	
		GRAND TOTAL	36,113	1,79,58,700	497	71,59,31,200	

(*a*) The earnings for the period (26,600) and to date (10,29,000) have been included with the British Section.

(*b*) Opened from 18th November 1921.

K. VENKATARAMA IYER,
Offg. Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

Delhi, the 26th January 1922.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th January, 1922.

No. 25.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 19th day of September, 1872, and 4th day of June, 1874, the provisions of Section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to the territories under the administration of the Governor of Assam in Council;

And whereas the said provisions were repealed and re-enacted and amended, are now incorporated in Section 71 of the Government of India Act;

And whereas the said Governor of Assam in Council has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1922;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* and it will be published in the *Assam Gazette*.

REGULATION No. I OF 1922.

A Regulation further to amend the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891; it is hereby enacted as follows:— VII of 1891.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the Assam Forest (Amendment) Regulation, 1922.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

Amendment of section 37, Regulation VII of 1891.

2. In sub-section (*1*) of section 37 of the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted, and to the same sub-section the following proviso shall be added, namely:— VII of 1891.

"Provided that a notification directing the levy of a duty, in the case of forest produce brought from any place beyond the frontier of British India, which is not under the control of the Local Government, shall not be issued without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council."

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 23rd January 1922.

No. F.-98-II.—Mr. J. P. Hardiman, C.B.E., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 23rd October 1921.

JAILS.

The 26th January 1922.

No. F.-114-II.—The privilege leave for one month and 15 days granted to Major F. G. O. Sanderson, I.A., Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, in the Home Department notification no. 245, dated the 2nd July 1921, is hereby cancelled and his services are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th May 1921 instead of from the 1st July 1921 as stated in that notification.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th January 1922.

No. F.-70.—In the Home Department notification no. 1272-F.-70, dated the 6th July 1921, regarding the leave rules of High Court Judges, *for* the words "26th June 1921" *read* "1st January 1920".

No. F.-675.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to that part of the Province of Delhi which is described in Schedule A to the said Act the following enactments, namely :—

(1) The Punjab Limitation (Custom) Act, 1920 (Punjab Act I of 1920).

(2) The Punjab Custom (Power to Contest) Act, 1920 (Punjab Act II of 1920).

PUBLIC.

The 23rd January 1922.

No. F.-377.—Mr. G. R. Kaye, F.R.A.S., Curator, Bureau of Education, is appointed temporarily to be Secretary to the Staff Selection Board in addition to his own duties, *vice* Mr. J. W. Hearn, I.C.S., resigned.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th January 1922.

No. 185-181-Genl.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Baron Ruedt von Collenberg-Boedigheim as Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 23rd January 1922.

No. 224-23-Est.—Mr. K. S. Fitze, Indian Civil Service, of the Political Department, is posted as Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the 5th January 1922.

No. 225-Est.—Brevet Major T. J. Carey Evans, M.C., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon, with effect from the 22nd April 1921.

No. 226-Est.—The services of Brevet Major T. J. Carey Evans, M.C., Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department, with effect from the 22nd April 1921.

No. 232-90-Est.—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. Knox, C.S.I., C.I.E., officiating Resident at Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class, with effect from the 1st November 1921.

The 25th January 1922.

No. 216-192-Int.—In pursuance of Regulation (3) of the "Regulations for the appointment of Representative Members" forming Part IV of the First Regulations appended to the Constitution of the Chamber of Princes, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 262-R., dated the 8th February 1921, and amended by Notifications No. 321-R., dated the 16th March 1921, and No. 353-R., dated the 13th April 1921, His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to direct that the States in Bihar and Orissa specified in Part III of the Appendix to Regulation IV shall be divided into two groups for the purposes of the aforesaid Regulation (3) as follows :—

Group I.—Patna, Kalahandi, Sonpur, Bamra and Rairakhol.

Group II.—Gangpur, Bonai, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Baud, Khandpara, Daspalla, Nayagarh, Talcher, Nilgiri, Hindol, Athmallik, Ranpur, Narsinghpur, Athgarh, Pal-Lahara, Baramba, Tigiria, Seraikela and Kharsawan.

No. 217-192-Int.—In pursuance of Regulation (5) of the "Regulations for the appointment of Representative Members" forming Part IV of the First Regulations appended to the Constitution of the Chamber of Princes, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 262-R., dated the 8th February 1921, and No. 353-R., dated the 13th April 1921, His Excellency the Viceroy has approved of the following rules for the election of Representative Members by the Rulers of States specified in Part III of the Appendix to Regulation IV being Ruling Chiefs of Bihar and Orissa, namely :—

1. The States in Bihar and Orissa, as specified in Part III of the Appendix to Regulation IV, are divided for purposes of representation into two groups as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 216-192-Int., dated the 25th January 1922.

2. Each of the Ruling Chiefs specified in the said groups shall, provided that he is ruling over his own State, be (*a*) eligible for election as a Representative Member for his group and (*b*) entitled to vote at an election of a Representative Member for his group. Such Ruling Chiefs are hereinafter referred to as 'electors.'

3. The electors in Group No. I shall elect one representative, and each elector shall have one vote. The electors in Group No. II shall elect two representatives jointly, and each elector shall have two votes. Both votes may be given to one candidate.

4. When it becomes necessary to hold an election, the Governor of Bihar and Orissa shall appoint and shall notify, in such manner as he thinks fit, such date and, if necessary, such time and place as he may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

(*a*) The receipt of declarations by candidates for election,

(*b*) The despatch of voting papers to electors,

(*c*) The receipt of voting papers from the electors, and

(*d*) The scrutiny and counting of votes.

5. (*i*) When a date has been appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4(*a*), any elector may send by messenger or by registered letter to the Political Agent a declaration duly signed by him that he offers himself as a candidate for election.

(*ii*) Declaration which are not received by the Political Agent by the date and time (if any) appointed shall be rejected.

6. (*i*) On the date and at the time appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4(*a*), any candidate may attend in person at the Office of the Political Agent, who shall allow him to examine the declarations of all the candidates received by him.

(*ii*) The Political Agent shall examine the declaration papers and shall decide all objections which may be made to any declaration paper on the ground that it is not valid under these rules, and may reject, either of his own motion or on such objection, any declaration paper on such ground; the decision of the Political Agent shall in every case be endorsed by him on the declaration paper in respect of which such decision is given, and shall be final save as hereinafter provided.

7. At any time prior to the date appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4(*b*) for the despatch of voting papers to the electors a candidate may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication delivered to the Political Agent, and such withdrawal shall be final.

Voting for Group No. 1.

8. (*i*) If no candidate offers himself for election, the seat shall remain vacant for a period of one year on the expiry of which the Governor shall again take action in accordance with rule 4 above.

(*ii*) If one candidate only stands for election, the Political Agent shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(*iii*) If more candidates than one stand for election, the Political Agent shall forthwith send to each elector by registered post one voting paper in the prescribed form :

Provided that such voting paper shall also be supplied to any elector on his applying to the Political Agent for the same at any time on or before the day, and before the time (if any) appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4(*c*), and that no election shall be invalidated by reason of the non-receipt by an elector of his voting paper.

(*iv*) The elector, if desirous of recording his vote, shall record his vote on the voting paper and shall sign the declaration on the back of it, and shall either present the completed voting paper in person to the Political Agent or send it to him by messenger in a sealed envelope, or forward it to him by registered post, provided that no vote shall be counted unless it reaches the Political Agent on or before the date appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4(*c*), and before the time, if any, appointed for the said purpose.

Voting for Group No. 2.

9. (*i*) If no candidate stands for election, the two seats shall remain vacant for a period of one year on the expiry of which the Governor shall again take action in accordance with rule 4 above.

(*ii*) If one candidate only stands for election, the Political Agent shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected, and the remaining seat shall remain vacant until a new election takes place on the expiry of the term of three years.

(*iii*) If two candidates only stand for election, the Political Agent shall forthwith declare such candidates to be elected.

(*iv*) If more candidates than two stand for election, the Political Agent shall forthwith send by registered post one voting paper to each elector in the prescribed form :

Provided that such a voting paper shall also be supplied to any elector on his applying to the Political Agent for the same at any time on or before the day and before the time (if any) appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4(*c*), and that no election shall be invalidated by reason of the non-receipt by an elector of his voting paper.

(*v*) The elector, if desirous of recording his vote or votes, shall record his vote or votes on the voting paper and shall sign the declaration on the back of it, and shall either present the completed voting paper in person to the Political Agent or send it to him by messenger in a sealed envelope, or forward it to him by registered post, provided that no vote shall be counted unless it reaches the Political Agent on or before the date appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4(*c*) and before the time, if any, appointed for the said purpose.

Counting of votes and declaration of result.

10. (*i*) On the date appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4(*d*) which may be the same as that appointed for the purpose specified in rule 4(*c*), the Political Agent shall attend at his office and shall examine all the voting papers received by him to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(*ii*) Where an elector records his votes on two or more voting papers, all such voting papers shall be deemed to be invalid.

(*iii*) The Political Agent shall endorse "rejected" with the grounds for such rejection on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, and save as hereinafter provided such rejection shall be final.

(*iv*) The Political Agent shall then fold the lower portion of every paper, whether valid or invalid, along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal.

11. (*i*) The Political Agent shall then proceed to scrutinise and count the votes.

(*ii*) Every candidate may be present in person to watch the process of counting.

(*iii*) The Political Agent shall, at the request of any candidate, show the voting papers, sealed as provided by rule 10(*iv*), to the candidates.

(*iv*) If an objection is made to any voting paper, on the ground that it is invalid under these rules, or to the rejection by the Political Agent of any voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Political Agent, whose decision shall be final save as provided in rule 15.

(*v*) In such cases the Political Agent shall record on the voting paper the nature of the objection and his decision thereon.

12. (*i*) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Political Agent shall forthwith declare the candidate to whom the largest number of votes has been given to be elected.

(*ii*) As between candidates who tie for a vacancy or vacancies, those who have been longest in charge of their States shall be declared elected.

13. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Political Agent shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election and shall retain the same for a period of six months and thereafter cause them to be destroyed unless otherwise directed by an order of competent authority.

14. As soon as may be after the declaration of the result by the Political Agent the names of the Ruling Chiefs elected as Representative Members shall be published in the *Bihar and Orissa Gazette* and in the *Gazette of India*.

15. Any candidate or elector may within 15 days from the date on which the result of the election has, under rule 14, been published in the *Bihar and Orissa Gazette*, present an objection to the Political Agent for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy on any matter connected with the election and such orders as His Excellency the Viceroy may be pleased to pass on such objection shall be final.

VOTING PAPER

For States in Group No. 1.

One Ruling Chief is to be elected to the Chamber of Princes by the Ruling Chiefs of the Feudatory States in Group No. 1. The following Chiefs are candidates for election :—

Serial No.	Name of candidate.	Vote.

Political Agent.

1. Each elector has one vote by placing the mark X opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.

2. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark X is placed opposite the name of more than one candidate, or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate such mark is intended to apply.

3. Before this vote is marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper.

4. Voting papers shall reach the Political Agent by messenger or registered post not later than * ....

I hereby declare that I am ____ ________________ Ruling Chief of________________State.

(*Fold on this line.*)

VOTING PAPER

For States in Group No. 2.

Two Ruling Chiefs are to be elected to the Chamber of Princes by the Ruling Chiefs of the Feudatory States in Group No. 2. The following Chiefs are candidates for election :—

Serial No.	Name of candidate.	Vote.

1. Each elector has two votes, and may give one vote to each of two candidates or both votes to one candidate. The mark X should be placed against the names of the candidates for whom he desires to vote. If he desires to give both votes to one candidate he should place two X's against his name.

2. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark X is placed opposite the names of more than two candidates or if it is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate or candidates such mark is intended to apply.

* NOTE.—Here enter the date and hour fixed under rule 4(c).

3. Before these votes are marked the elector shall sign the declaration on the back of the paper.

4. Voting papers shall reach the Political Agent by messenger or registered post not later than *____________________.

I hereby declare that I am ____ Ruling Chief of the _______________ State.

(Fold on this line)

* Here enter the date and hour fixed under rule 4 (c).

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

BANKS—IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Delhi, the 25th January 1922.

No. 73-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 (1) (*v*) of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920 (XLVII of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Sir Bernard Hunter as a Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India for a period of three years with effect from the 27th January 1922, Mr. N. M. Murray ceasing to officiate from the same date.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 26th January 1922.

No. 164-F. E.—Mr. Zahid Hussain, Assistant Auditor, North Western Railway, was granted privilege leave for 24 days with effect from the 30th November 1921.

Mr. Faqir Chand, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Chief Auditor, North Western Railway, was appointed to officiate as Assistant Audit Officer during the absence of Mr. Zahid Hussain on privilege leave.

No. 165-F. E.—Mr. S. N. Palit, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Chief Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Audit Officer with effect from the 10th November 1921.

Rao Sahib R. K. C. Pillai, officiating Assistant Audit Officer, has been promoted to Assistant Audit Officer, provisional rank, with effect from the 10th November 1921, and has been confirmed as Assistant Audit Officer with effect from the 15th November 1921.

Rai Sahib K. D. Bhargava, officiating Assistant Audit Officer, has been promoted to Assistant Audit Officer, provisional rank, with effect from the 15th November 1921.

No. 166-F. E.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. C. Hughes, I.A., Assay Master, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for 25 days with effect from the 14th January 1922. His services are placed at the disposal of the Army Department from the 8th February 1922.

Major W. J. Kennedy Minards, Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, is appointed officiating Assay Master, Bombay, from the 14th January 1922, and until further orders.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 25th January 1922.

No. 104.—Mr. C. E. Simmons, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed as an Instructor at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th January 1922.

From the same date Mr. H. C. B. Jollye, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed Assistant Forest Economist at the Forest Research Institute, and Mr. H. Trotter, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is posted as Supernumerary in the Sylvicultural Branch of the Forest Research Institute pending the grant of leave to Mr. S. H. Howard.

The 26th January 1922.

No. 107.—Mr. E. Benskin, Deputy Conservator of Forests, officiated as a Conservator of Forests in the United Provinces from the 21st August 1921 to the 31st August 1921.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 20th January 1922.

No. 1.—Mr. G. T. Huntingford, Superintending Engineer, Bihar and Orissa, is transferred to Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th December 1921.

POST OFFICE.

The 28th January 1922.

No. 219-P.W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made, with effect from the 1st February 1922, in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely :—

1. After rule 136A of the said rules, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"*Indo-Mauritius telegraphic money orders.*

136B. Telegraphic money orders may be issued from any post office in India and from the head post office at Aden for any post office in Mauritius. The limits of value and other conditions laid down in the foregoing rule relating to Indo-Iraq telegraphic money orders shall apply to telegraphic money orders for or from Mauritius :

Provided that the fees for such telegraphic money orders shall be made up of (*i*) the money order commission at the rates applicable to ordinary money orders for Mauritius, and (*ii*) a telegraph charge calculated on the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance at the rate in force for the time being for an ordinary or deferred telegram, as the case may be."

2. In rule 138 of the said rules, for the words "Ceylon, the Seychelles, the United Kingdom and Iraq" the words "Ceylon, the Seychelles, the United Kingdom, Iraq and Mauritius" shall be substituted.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 28th January 1922.

No. 192-P. W.—Mr. A E. Walker, Assistant Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 1st August 1922.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 213-P. W.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 25th January 1922.

RESOLUTION.

Read—Letter from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, No. 5-S. B. P., dated the 19th November 1921 / 2nd January 1922, embodying the Annual Report on the Posts and Telegraphs of India for the year 1920-21, with a review of the progress of the Department for the quinquennial period 1916-17 to 1920-21.

ORDERED, that a copy of the letter be forwarded to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and that the Report be published and placed on sale to the public.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Delhi, the 28th January 1922.

No. 497.—Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., is appointed Director of Commercial Intelligence, Bombay, with effect from the 10th January 1922.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 24th January 1922.

No. 52.—The Reverend Duncan Tait Hutchison McLellan, M.A., has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of Scotland.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

1 D

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 27th January 1922.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 123.—Major (now Colonel) C. C. Palmer, Royal Artillery, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director General of Ordnance. From 5th August 1914 to 30th April 1917, inclusive.

No. 124.—Captain (now Major) L. E. Barnes, O.B.E., Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. From 7th July 1916 to 31st July 1917.

No. 125.—Captain Sir C. W. Miles, Bart., late The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Assistant Military Secretary. From 1st October 1916 to 24th February 1918, inclusive.

No. 126.—Captain (now Major) W. S. Trail, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Assistant Military Secretary. From 8th March 1917 to 24th February 1918, inclusive.

No. 127.—Captain (now Major) J. C. Macrae, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director of Railway Transport. From 5th August 1914 to 28th March 1915.

No. 128.—Captain (now Major) J. C. Macrae, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General. From 1st April to 31st August 1915, inclusive.

No. 129.—Captain (now Major) C. R. F. Seymour, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. From 17th April to 31st August 1915, inclusive.

No. 130.—Captain (now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) C. H. Clutterbuck, 1st Battalion, 125th Napier's Rifles, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. From 4th August 1915 to 7th January 1916, inclusive.

No. 131.—The undermentioned officers are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while employed as Assistant Recruiting Officers, with effect from the 6th September 1921 :—

Lieutenant A. Whiteside, 2nd Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

Lieutenant H. E. Hicks, 1st Battalion, 8th Rajputs.

Lieutenant J. S. Farrell, 1st Battalion, 8th Rajputs.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 132.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Addington Dawsonne Strong, D.S.O., 2nd Battalion, 41st Dogras. Dated 16th January 1921.

Frederick Christian Hirst, Supernumerary List. Dated 20th February 1921.

Cunliffe Herbert Marsh, D.S.O., O.B.E., Commandant, 116th Mahrattas. Dated 2nd December 1921.

Captains to be Majors.

Charles James Seward LeCornu, 1st Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 29th August 1921.

Max Emile de Baillon Goldman-Monk, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Aveline Thompson Waters Taylor, attached 1st Battalion, 112th Infantry.

William Edmund Hunt Condon, 18th Infantry.

} Dated 20th December 1921.

Gerald Edward-Collins, M.C., 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, attached Remount Depôt. Dated 16th January 1922.

Henry Darrell Minchinton, M.C., 1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

John Nethersole, M.C., 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Christopher William Farquharson, O.B.E., 119th Infantry.

John Donald Ogilvy, 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

} Dated 19th January 1922.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Luke William Newbold White, attached 1st Battalion, 112th Infantry. Dated 5th June 1921.

John Eden Baldwin Seager, attached 1st Battalion, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment). Dated 1st August 1921.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Alan Whiteside, attached 2nd Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs. Dated 26th March 1920.

Archibald Buchan Hepburn Dyer, attached 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 29th January 1921.

No. 133.—In Army Department Notification No. 968, dated the 10th May 1918, under the sub-heading "Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants" against the name of Luke William Newbold White, *for* "5th May 1918" *read* "5th June 1918".

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 134.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald George Turner, C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S., *vice* Colone Allan James Macnab, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S., Bengal, retired, with effect from the 15th August 1921. Colonel Turner's tenure of appointment will reckon from the 19th October 1921.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vivian Boase Bennett, M.B., F.R.C.S., *vice* Major-General John Blackburn Smith, C.B., M.B., K.H.P., absorbed in the authorised establishment of Major-Generals with effect from the 18th October 1921 (*vide* Army Department Notification No. 135, dated the 27th January 1922). Colonel Bennett's tenure of appointment will reckon from the 20th October 1921.

Captain to be Major.

Mozaffer Din Ahmed Kureishi. Dated 24th October 1921.

No. 135.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 2374, dated the 3rd December 1920, Major-General John Blackburn Smith, C.B., M.B., K.H.P., is absorbed in the authorised establishment of Major-Generals, with effect from the 18th October 1921, *vice* Major-General Percy Carr-White, C.B.E., K.H.P., retired.

No. 136.—In Army Department Notification No. 1217, dated the 10th June 1921, regarding the promotion of Colonel Frank Wall, C.M.G., *for* "*vice* Colonel William Molesworth, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.B., V.H.S., Madras, retired, with effect from the 22nd January 1921," *read* "*vice* Colonel Thomas Stodart, M.B., retired, with effect from the 13th January 1921."

No. 137.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 1218, dated the 10th June 1921, Colonel Charles Harford Bowle-Evans, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.B., is absorbed in the authorised establishment of Colonels, with effect from the 1st July 1921, *vice* Colonel Charles Milne, O.B.E., M.B., Bengal, retired.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 138.—Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Francis Lionel Richardson to be Deputy Commissary with the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Captain Charles John Murray, retired; with effect from the 4th January 1922.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 139.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Bernard Richard Denness. Dated 20th June 1921.

Temporary Lieutenants to be temporary Captains.

Arthur Crowther. Dated 8th July 1921.

Edward William Thomas Fussell. Dated 25th July 1921.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 140.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

28th Punjabis.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) B. M. Carroll, 87th Punjabis, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a battalion. Dated 26th September 1921.

Captain R. G. Gardner, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 13th November 1921, *vice* Captain (acting Major) W. R. Boswell, vacated with effect from the 14th November 1921.

48th Pioneers.

Captain (acting Major) M. H. Hawkes, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment), attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 5th November 1921.

1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) L. C. L. Bayley, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, attached, retains his acting rank while in command of a battalion. Dated 20th May 1921.

1st Battalion, 91st Punjabis.

Captain R. F. Foster, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. From 12th November to 8th December 1921, inclusive.

Lieutenant N. E. Creasy, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 12th November 1921.

Lieutenant A. S. Sullivan, M.C., attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 12th November 1921.

Lieutenant F. C. M. Forward, attached, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. From 12th to 19th November 1921, inclusive.

Lieutenant N. E. Creasy, attached, retains his acting rank of Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of an Adjutant. From 20th November to 8th December 1921, inclusive.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Captain Aga Cassim Shah, 3rd Skinner's Horse, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 30th September 1921.

Lieutenant R. M. Davies, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. From 28th April to 19th May 1921, inclusive.

2nd Battalion, 113th Infantry.

Captain (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) E. Masters, 108th Infantry, attached, relinquishes his acting rank consequent on the withdrawal of the battalion from Waziristan Force. Dated 7th December 1921.

Captain (acting Major) S. L. Thompson, 1st Battalion, 113th Infantry, attached, relinquishes his acting rank consequent on the withdrawal of the battalion from Waziristan Force. Dated 7th December 1921.

1st Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Captain (acting Major) E. C. O'Brien, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 15th November 1921.

2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Captain (acting Major) M. F. D. Cobbold relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 15th December 1921.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Major R. C. Duncan, O.B.E., 1st Battalion, 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while in command of a battalion. Dated 17th November 1921, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Dundas, D.S.O., evacuated sick on 2nd November 1921.

Supply and Transport Corps.

53rd Silladar Camel Corps.

Lieutenant G. Lawson, Indian Army, to be acting Captain while commanding an Animal Transport unit. Dated 1st October 1921, *vice* Captain W. T. Norris, vacated with effect from the 16th September 1921.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 141.—The following acting promotion is notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captain R. E. Flowerdew to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding an Indian General Hospital. Dated 9th March 1921.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 142.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their temporary commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

Captain Erechamvittal Kesava Menon. Dated 8th January 1922.

Captain Annada Charan Sen.
Captain Suraj Narayan Kapur. } Dated 9th January 1922.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

5th Calcutta Battalion.

No. 143.—Second Lieutenant William Edward Roberts is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 30th September 1922.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 144.—Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Fenton Jacob, C.S.I., Indian Army (Supernumerary List), is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 22nd December 1921.

No. 145.—Major Fortescue Geoffrey Porter, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment), is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th January 1922.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 146.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Anderson, M.B., has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th January 1922.

No. 147.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Captain Andrew Hunter Brown, M.B., has been transferred by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the temporary non-effective list, with effect from the 22nd November 1921.

No. 148.—In Army Department Notification No. 1363, dated the 1st July 1921, regarding the retirement of Colonel Charles Milne, O.B.E., M.B., *for* "30th June" *read* "1st July".

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 149.—Deputy Commissary and Captain George Francis Fressanges is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 26th November 1921.

No. 150.—Deputy Commissary and Captain Charles John Murray is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th January 1922.

REWARDS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 151.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned departmental warrant officer in recognition of his services in the field during the war:—

Conductor Charles Patrick Costello to be Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th October 1921.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 152.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned departmental warrant officer in recognition of his services in India in connection with the war:—

Conductor Gerald FitzGerald to be Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 26th November 1921.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

No. 153.—In Army Department Notification No. 2442, dated the 30th December 1921, *for* "Afghan War, 1921," *read* "Afghan War, 1919."

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 154.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified:—

2nd Battalion, The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Regiment.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Conrad Allan Cooke, V.D. Dated 1st October 1920.

To be Majors.

William Edgar Shipp, V.D.
William Stuart Fraser, O.B.E.
Frederick James Hume Sievwright, V.D.
} Dated 1st October 1920.

To be Captains.

Edmund Charles Hill Condon
Cuthbert Gilfillan Cotesworth.
Richard Sillifant Garrett.
Henry Armistead, M.B.E.
} Dated 1st October 1920.

To be Lieutenants.

Hayward Percy Ball
Andrew Duncan Rollo, M.C.
Henry Langley Jones.
Beverley Carthew Covell.
Vivian Norman Ffolliott Powell.
Roderick Donaldson.
Thomas Cooper.
Awdry John May.
Charles Moyle Rennick.
James Hay Stirling.
Percy Scamander Clarke, M.C.
Rupert Trevyln Collins.
Frank Samuel Hughes Moseley.
Llewellyn North Lloyd.
Hubert Jephson Nash.
Cyril Loysins Lesmond.
Richard MacLean.
Eric Gardner.
Charles Twynham.
Geoffrey Edward Martin, M.C.
} Dated 1st October 1920.

John Neville Abraham James. Dated 15th October 1920.
Arthur Havard Montriou Campion Dated 4th November 1920.
Norman Iredale. Dated 2nd February 1921.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Walter Leonard Parry.
Paul Dury Mitton.
Adrian Henrich Jacker.
Ernest Hudson.
} Dated 1st October 1920.

The Bombay Battalion.

To be Captains.

Hector Loring McNeill.
Harold Eric Ormerod.
} Dated 1st September 1921.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Jal Cursetjee Oonwalla. Dated 1st September 1921.
Sorab Hormusji Bhedwar. Dated 25th October 1921.

The Calcutta Presidency Battalion.

To be Captain.

William Hall Miles. Dated 2nd November 1921.

To be Lieutenant.

William Edward Roberts. Dated 1st October 1920.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 155.—The services of Captain H. F. Jeffreys, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

2nd Battalion, 26th Punjabis.

No. 156.—Girdhari Lal, appointed Jemadar on probation in Army Department Notification No. 576, dated the 15th March 1919, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 14th March 1919.

No. 157.—The following promotions are made :-

6th Royal Jat Light Infantry.

Subadar Mula, I.D.S M., to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st January 1922; to complete the establishment.

18th Infantry.

Havildar Asa Ram to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st April 1921; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 21st Punjabis.

Jemadar Sahabuddin to be Subadar, with effect from the 2nd January 1922; to complete the establishment.

92nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Alam Din to be Subadar, with effect from the 21st September 1921; Havildar Harnam Singh, I.D.S.M., to be Jemadar, with effect from the 26th November 1921; and Havildar Dilsukh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st December 1921; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 125th Napier's Rifles.

Jemadar Ballu Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st November 1921; Havildar Ghulam Muhammad to be Jemadar, with effect from the 12th November 1921; to complete the establishment.

130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Havildar Amir Shah to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st October 1921; to complete the establishment.

3rd Battalion, 23rd Sikh Infantry.

No. 158.—In Army Department Notification No. 2186, dated the 18th November 1921, *for* "Jemadar Narain Singh" *read* "Jemadar Surain Singh".

1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

No. 159.—The promotion of Jemadar Ghulam Muhammad to the rank of Subadar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2041, dated the 21st October 1912, is antedated, without pay and allowances, to the 27th August 1920.

No. 160.—Army Department Notification No. 246, dated the 31st January 1919, in so far as it relates to the 34th Royal Sikh Pioneers, is hereby cancelled. The promotion of Havildar Jiwan Singh (1st Battalion, 32nd Sikh Pioneers) to the rank of Jemadar is as published in Army Department Notification No. 1733, dated the 27th August 1920.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 161.—Deputy Commissary and Captain (supernumerary) David Drysdale to be absorbed in the rank and grade of Deputy Commissary and Captain, Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant (supernumerary) Angus James Cameron to be absorbed in the rank and grade of Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant, Sub-Conductor George Wilson to be Conductor, and Staff Serjeant Percy Greengrass Smith to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Captain George Francis Fressanges, retired; with effect from the 26th November 1921.

No. 162.—Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant (supernumerary) John William Danskin to be absorbed in the rank of Conductor, and Staff Serjeant Timothy Healy to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor Alfred Henry Weeks, retired; with effect from the 29th December 1921.

No. 163.—Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant (supernumerary) Charles James Prior to be absorbed in the rank and grade of Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant, Conductor (supernumerary) Mordel Heriot Coombs to be absorbed in the rank of Conductor, and Sub-Conductor (supernumerary) James Henry Joseph Reilly to be absorbed in the rank of Sub-Conductor, *vice* Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Francis Lionel Richardson promoted, with effect from the 4th January 1922.

No. 164.—Sub-Conductor (supernumerary) William Patrick Duffy to be absorbed in the rank of Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Conductor) Harry Walter Erswell, retired, with effect from the 6th December 1921.

CANTONMENTS.

Regulations.

No. 165.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Cantonment Code, 1912, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), is published as required by sub-section (*1*) of section 25 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st March 1922.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendment.

For section 216 of the said Code, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Summary power of removal and exclusion from cantonment.

"216. (*1*) If any person in the cantonment causes or attempts to cause or does any act calculated to cause disloyalty or disaffection amongst any portion of His Majesty's forces or induces or attempts to induce or does any act calculated to induce any person belonging to His Majesty's forces to commit any breach of discipline, the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment may, with or without assigning reasons for his action, make an order in writing requiring such person to remove himself from the cantonment within such time as may be specified in the notice and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the permission in writing of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment:

Provided that, if such person ordinarily resides within the cantonment, such prohibition shall be expressed to have effect for a specified period, not exceeding one month, from the date on which he removes himself in accordance with the order.

(*2*) Every order made under sub-section (*1*) shall be sent to the Cantonment Magistrate who shall cause a copy of the order to be served on the person concerned.

(*3*) Upon the making of any order under sub-section (*1*) the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith send a copy of the order with a full statement of his reasons for making the same to the Local Government.

(*4*) The Local Government may, of its own motion or on a representation made to it by the person against whom the order has been made, if it is of opinion that the order should be varied or rescinded, report the case to the Governor General in Council, who may make such inquiry and pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 166.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 1500, dated the 22nd July 1921, Major W. C. E. T. Fox-Male, M.C., Indian Army, has been granted a further extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, on medical certificate, till the 26th May 1922.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 167.—The undermentioned Sub-Assistant Surgeons are permitted to resign the service, with effect from the dates specified:—

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1666, 3rd class, Muhammad Sadik Ali Quraishi. Dated 24th November 1921.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 464, 3rd class, Jamsetji Pestonji Patel. Dated 25th November 1921.

No 482, 3rd class, Gopal Hari Behere. Dated 17th December 1921.

No. 484, 3rd class, Shankar Ramchandra Abhyankar. Dated 28th November 1921.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

The Rangoon Battalion.

No. 168.—Lieutenant E. K. Glazebrook is permitted to resign his commission, with effect from the 1st November 1921.

RETIREMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

No. 169.—The undermentioned departmental warrant officers are transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified:—

Conductor Thomas Alfred Hinton. Dated 20th January 1922.

Conductor Walter Whitehead. Dated 26th January 1922.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 170.—The undermentioned departmental warrant officers have been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified:—

Conductor (supernumerary) Harry Walter Erswell. Dated 6th December 1921.

Conductor Alfred Henry Weeks. Dated 29th December 1921.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 171.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 199 Havildar (Drum-Major) Janu Sadu, 109th Infantry, with effect from the 16th April 1921.

No. 172.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on Dafadar Sardar Khan, 11th-12th Cavalry, with effect from the 16th August 1921.

No. 173.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 1 Havildar (Armourer) Sharaf Din, 37th Dogras, with effect from the 1st December 1921.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

No. 174.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned departmental warrant officer in recognition of his services in India in connection with the war:—

Sub-Conductor Edward Thomas Connolly to be Conductor, with effect from the 15th December 1921.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 175.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned departmental warrant officers and non-commissioned officer in recognition of their services in the field during the war:—

Sub-Conductor Joseph William Griffin to be Conductor, with effect from the 4th January 1922.

Sub-Conductor James Henry Joseph Reilly to be Conductor, with effect from the 5th January 1922.

Staff Serjeant Harry Brooks to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 26th November 1921.

No. 176.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned departmental warrant officers in recognition of their services in India in connection with the war:—

Sub-Conductor Stephen Irvin Davy to be Conductor, with effect from the 26th November 1921.

Sub-Conductor Frank James Weaver to be Conductor, with effect from the 6th December 1921.

No. 177.—*For* "Army Department Notification No. 1207, dated Simla, the 4th June 1921" *read* "Army Department Notification No. 1207-A, dated Simla, the 4th June 1921."

TRANSFERS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 178.—Lieutenant W. Saunders is transferred from the 1st Battalion, The East Indian Railway Regiment, to The Chota Nagpur Regiment, with effect from the 19th October 1921.

No. 179.—Second Lieutenant W. R. S. Jervis is transferred from The Naini Tal Rifles to The Allahabad Rifles, with effect from the 10th October 1921.

ORGANISATION.

No. 180.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 (XLVIII of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute the following unit:—

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

For Madras.

1st (Malabar) Territorial Battalion, 75th Carnatic Infantry.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 181.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

Third Supplement, dated the 22nd December, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 20th December, 1921, pages 10467 and 10472.

War Office,
22nd December, 1921.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.O., 2nd Grade.—The date of the appt. of Maj. G. M. McCleverty, D.S.O., M.C., 2nd Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army, is 16th Mar. 1921, and not as in the Gazette of 15th July 1921.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Labour Corps.

Temp. Lt.-Col. (Bt. Lt.-Col.) D. D. Baynes, O.B.E. (late Capt., Ind. Staff Corps), and retains the rank of Lt.-Col.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 23rd December, 1921, pages 10499 and 10500.

* * * * *

India Office,
23rd December, 1921.

* * * * *

NOTE.—I.A.—In Lon. Gaz. notifn. dated 18th Mar. 1921, regarding the admission to the Ind. Army of Kumar Shri Madhuv Sinh, for "to be Second Lieutenant" read "to be Lieutenant," and for "15th Mar. 1919" as date of rank read "24th Oct. 1919." The notifns. dated 21st Oct. and 25th Nov. 1921 regarding the admission of this officer are cancelled.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the relinquishment of their temp. commns. by the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified and the grant or the retention of rank as shown below :—

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captains :—

H. Harvey, M.C. 9th Oct. 1921.

R. M. Dinwiddie. 18th Dec. 1921.

Lieut. M. E. W. Flint. 10th Aug. 1921.

The KING has approved the resignation of the following officers, with effect from the dates stated, and the grant of rank as shown below :—

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

* * * * *

Lieutenant, and is granted the rank of Captain.

L. C. Whetham. 31st Oct. 1921.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the temp. non-effective list, with effect from the date specified :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Capt. B. E. Hickson. 17th Dec. 1921.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 23rd December, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 23rd December, 1921, pages 10566, 10567, 10568, 10570, 10571, 10572 and 10573.

War Office,
23rd December, 1921.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Col. S. F. Muspratt, C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army, is apptd. A.D.C. to The KING, Ind. Estabt., vice Maj.-Gen. H. O. Parr, C.M.G., Ind. Army (promoted). 1st June 1921.

* * * * *

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

RESERVE UNITS.

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

The undermentioned relinquish their commns. :—

* * * * *

3rd R. W. Fus.—Lt. F. Barter, V.C., M.C., on appt. to the Ind Army. 6th May 1918.

* * * * *

SUPPLEMENTARY TO REGULAR UNITS OR CORPS.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

The undermentioned relinquish their commns. :—

* * * * *

Lan. Fus.—Lt. J. Greaves, on appt. to the Ind. Army. 23rd Jan. 1919.

* * * * *

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

Garrison Battalions.

R. Scots.

1st Garr. Bn.—

Temp. Lt. F. P. Gourlay relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R.O. 29 Dec. 1918.

Somerset. L.I.

1st Garr. Bn.—

Temp. 2nd Lt. H. Cox relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R.O. 19 Dec. 1918.

* * * * *

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

The undermentioned Officers relinquish their commns., 30th Sept. 1921, under A.O. 166/1921, as amended by A.O. 332/1921, and retain their rank, except where otherwise stated :—

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Royal Defence Corps.

19th Bn.—Lt.-Col. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E., O.B.E. (Lt.-Col., ret., Ind. Army) (Gent.-at-Arms) (Extra Eq. to H. M. the KING).

* * * * *

G. FELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 27th January 1922.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 6.—Captain G. H. S. LaTouche, O.B.E., Royal Indian Marine, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 22nd January 1922.

G. FELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 26th January 1922.

No. 1110-F.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the South Indian Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule annexed hereto, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

Local Authority.	Tax.
1	2
Virudupatti Municipality	Land tax.

No. 1886-E.—21.—The services of Mr A. K. Muirhead, District Controller of Stores, Eastern Bengal Railway, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Controller (Surplus Stores) with effect from the 3rd January 1922.

No. 2075-E.—21.—The services of Mr. C. A. Rayneau, Assistant Coal Superintendent, State Railways, are lent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company with effect from the 12th January 1922.

H. L. COLE,
Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1922.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th October 1921.

On and after 29th October and until further notice, Parts I, IV and V of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of 12th October 1920:—

In modification of the orders contained in the Home Department Circular Memorandum No. 4882, dated the 16th August 1901, the undersigned is directed to request that in future all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* may be sent to the Press not later than 4 P.M. on Thursdays. Exceptions may, however, be allowed in the case of really urgent matter which cannot be held over for the next *Gazette*, but the order in such cases should be signed by an officer not below the rank of an Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary.

G. F. WINN,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

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Part VI of the *Gazette of India* which formerly contained the Proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council is no longer published. The Debates of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly are now issued separately in handy book form. The price of copies of the Debates of the first Session held at Delhi during February and March 1921 varies according to the size of the publication; that of future issues has been fixed at eight annas for each day's Debate.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1922.

CORRIGENDUM.

The following entry which appeared in the notification published by this office in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th June 1918, under the heading "Cessation of Exclusive Privileges" is hereby cancelled :—

1914—1496 (Green).

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 8.

23 January.

7824. C. V. G. Scott. *Bituminous slab lining waterproof, for lining channels, tanks, reservoirs, excavated in earth, sand or porous strata.*

24 January.

7825. M. Bonami. *Spring pen.*
7826. R. A. Dafle. *Improved peg for tent-pegging.*

25 January.

7827. Uberoi Ltd. *Tennis post base.*
7828. N. Lea, and Radio Communication Co., Ld. *Improvements in and relating to delay action devices employing thermionic valves.*
7829. D. B. Macdonald. *Improvements in or relating to toe puffs, stiffeners, insoles, and like parts for boots and shoes.*
7830. National Malleable Castings Co. *Improvements in car couplers.*
7831. F. W. Stukenborg. *Improvements in the art of picking seed cotton.*
7832. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld. *Improvements in electric switches.*
7833. C. W. Burnside. *Means for securing covers of axle boxes and other receptacles.*
7834. A. Craven. *Improvements in or relating to fastening means for railway wagon doors and the like.*
7835. J. A. Peters. *Improvements in motor-cycle frames.*
7836. J. A. Peters. *Improvements in motor-cycles, automobiles and the like.*
7837. J. A. Peters. *Improvements in motor-cycles.*
7838. J. A. Peters. *Improvements in or relating to variable-speed gear.*
7839. E. D. Jefferson. *Vomiting kiers.* ***May 19, 1921.*** (***Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.***)
7840. Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ld. and F. Gibbins. *Improvements in steel wagons.*
7841. W. P. Dreaper. *Improvements in the manufacture of artificial filaments and the like.*

26 January.

7842. N. P. Pavri. *The alarm carpet.*
7843. W. E. Clifton and Cliftophone Ld. *Improvements in or relating to diaphragms for sound-recording and sound-reproducing instruments.* ***June 27, 1921.*** (***Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.***)
7844. W. E. Clifton and Cliftophone Ld. *Improvements in or relating to diaphragms for sound-recording and sound-reproducing instruments.* ***June 27, 1921.*** (***Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.***)
7845. E. S. Gardiner. *Improvements in drip coffee pots.*
7846. Hydroloid Ld. *Improvements in or relating to the sizing and impregnating of paper, cardboard, woven fabrics and like materials with animal size, gelantine and the like substances.*
7847. Hydroloid Ld. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of paper, cardboard, paper fabrics and like materials.*
7848. Hydroloid Ld. *Improvements in or relating to the sizing and impregnating of paper, cardboard, woven fabrics and the like.*
7849. F. Hostettler. *Manufacturing process for liquid fuel.*

27 January.

7850. C. J. H. Bolton. *A door arrester for railway wagons and like vehicles.*

7851. F. H. Tern-Duff. *Locking apparatus for signals and points on single track railways.* ***February 15, 1921.*** (***Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.***)

28 January.

7852. British Ropeway Engineering Co., Ld. *Improvements in rope-grips for use on aerial ropeways and rope-driven runways.*

APPLICATION OF WHICH DATE HAS BEEN CHANGED.

No. 6788. Ante-dated 4 February 1921, under rule 12(4).

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India,* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

6127. Gesellschaft Fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m.b.H. *Improved means for signalling to railway trains in motion.*

6464. Ward Brothers (Blackburn), Ld., and W. Dobson. *Improvements in warp thread and like selecting and separating mechanism.*

6703. L. Hargreaves and A. C. Dunningham. *Improvements in the manufacture of sodium thiosulphate.* (***Dated as of 1 December 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.***)

6788. A. B. Lal. *Improved cooker.*

6807. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to electric ship propulsion.*

6837. Norsk-Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselkab. *Process and apparatus for the production of concentrated nitrous gases and nitric acid.*

6964. D. Hayes. *Means for measuring or marking off the sizes of half soles of boots and shoes.*

7039. Usher-Walker Ld. and C. E. Soane. *Improvements in and relating to the production of plastic compositions.* (***Dated as of 14 June 1920 under reciprocal arrangement.***)

7118. W. H. Davis. *Vibration transmission connections for talking machines.*

7226. E. Blumner. *Improvements in and relating to the distillation of tars and oils.*

7285. Trent Process Corporation. *Process of collecting and purifying comminuted materials suspended in liquid and for the product obtained therefrom.*

7287. Trent Process Corporation. *Process of recovering oil from oil containing substances.*

7288. Trent Process Corporation. *Process of manufacture of combustible gases.*

7290. Trent Process Corporation. *Proposed distilling treatment of oil with carbonaceous material.*

7501. (Mrs.) K. Jahan. *Improvements in hand spring wheels.*

7561. A. J. Henderson and Luminor Signs (British) Ld. *Improvements relating to reflectors for forming displayed designs or advertisements or like signs.*

7566. Burn & Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to door controllers for railway wagons and the like.*

7572. P. M. Mehta. *Improved guards for cricket bats.*

7583. L. Adelantado. *Improvements relating to the manufacture of superphosphates and manure.*

7585. F. Humphris and K. A. Roberts. *Improvements in mechanical presses.*

7606. (Mrs.) C. M. Sanche. *Improvements in electro-therapeutic apparatus.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

6064. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to methods for making electric incandescent lamps and similar articles having envelopes of vitreous materials into which wires are sealed.*

6123. Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie, m. b. H. *Improvements in or relating to cathode ray tubes*

6128. W. Kossel. *Improvements in electric discharge tubes.*
6373. A. Reisser and Aktiebolget Hadar Schmidt. *Calculating machine.*
6418. F. Hartner. *Process for manufacturing a mortar forming material from anhydrite.*
6426. L' Air Liquide, Societe Anonyme Pour L' Etude Et L' Exploitation Des Procedes Georges Claude. *Process for the manufacture of compressed hydrogen.*
6427. L' Air Liquide, Societe Anonyme Pour L'Etude Et L'Exploitation Des Procedes Georges Claude. *Improvements in or relating to the liberation of hydrogen from mixtures containing it.*
6456. M. Chew. *Improvements in the method and apparatus for producing fibre board.*
6467. Selden Co. *Purification of naphthalene.*
6681. T. H. Rodda and B. N. Rodda. *Improved auxiliary spring for vehicles particularly motor vehicles.*
6822. R. Dormer. *Improvements in or relating to railway signalling.*
6856. Saitax Manufacturing Co., Ld. *Improvements in indicating devices for use on vehicles, or for other purposes.*
6880. P. W. Nevill and H. Soanes. *A process for the extraction of copper from its ores.*
6928. C. A. Cleghorn. *Improvements in or relating to pneumatic tyres and the like and to puncture-sealing compounds therefor.*
6929. Raghubir Prasad. *Improved mortise lock full rebated, for door.*
6931. C. W. Ellis. *An improved boot heel support.*
6936. J. Fulton. *Improvements in fall pipes, pipe couplings and the like and holdfast therefor.*
6968. J. L. S. Eves. *Improvements in baking ovens with rotating trays.*
6976. G. Sankaran and G. Swaminathan. *Auto filling and tilting device for water lift buckets.*
6981. F. Lobnitz. *A combined sub-aqueous rock-cutter and dredge.*
6982. J. Stone & Co., Ld., and A. H. Darker. *Improvements in and relating to dynamo electric generators and systems connected therewith.*
7070. L. R. Lee. *Improvements in or relating to electric cables.*
7122. M. K. Shah and G. H. Karmakar. *Improvements in cotton gins.*
7191. A. Spencer. *Improvements in and relating to steam superheaters of the multiple smoke or fire tube type.*
7211. J. A. Flanagan. *Improvements in or relating to sewing machines.*
7221. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld. *Improvements in protective apparatus for electric systems.*
7243. W. C. Hart. *Marking canned goods.*
7267. K. Stewart. *Self-lubricating spindle and wherve for spinning spindles.*
7298. J. L. Thelland. *Improvements in cooling cabinets.*
7314. Natural Air Dryers, Inc. *Improvements in and relating to drying apparatus.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1788. Aldendorff.
6003. Societe Francaise Radio Electrique.
6009. Latour.
6182. Gresham and Kiernan.
6394. Quick Engineering Co., Proprietary Ld.
6422. E. F. Huth, G. m. b. H.
6565. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld.
6786. Smith, Trim (Mrs.), Trim and Morton.
6922. Easson.
7019. Mitra.
7098. Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ld. and Goodfellow.
7210. Flanagan.
7212. Flanagan.
7308. Peress and Tarrant.
7369. Wynne.

PATENTS SEALED.

6170. Steward.
6296. Crowden.
6511. Oliver Chilled Plow Works.
7154. Khanna.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

338 of 1908. Maschinenfabrick Munchen, G. m. b. H. (To 20 April 1923.)
58 of 1909. Barlow and anr. (To 13 March 1923.)

389 of 1909. Oil Refining Improvements Co., Ld. (To 11 March 1923.)
279 of 1910. Nance. (To 11 February 1923.)
533 of 1910. Dennison. (To 17 May 1923.)
536 of 1910. English. (To 17 May 1923.)
94 of 1911. Levick (Jr.) (To 30 March 1923.)
95 of 1911. Levick (Jr.) (To 30 March 1923.)
96 of 1911. Levick (Jr.) (To 30 March 1923.)
50 of 1912. Pilkington and ors. (To 29 January 1923.)
117 of 1912. Consolidated Brake and Engineering Co., Ld., and anr. (To 7 March 1923.)
175 of 1912. Leeds Forge Co., Ld., and anr. (To 5 April 1923.)
719 of 1913. Stephen. (To 28 January 1923.)
755 of 1913. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ld. (To 17 February 1923.)
776 of 1913. Kinney. (To 24 February 1923.)
904 of 1913. Schmidts' Superheating Co. (1910) Ld. (To 21 April 1923.)
1430 of 1914. Breitung. (To 26 January 1923.)
1431 of 1914. Sharafdin. (To 26 January 1923.)
1453 of 1914. Erwin and anr. (To 10 February 1923.)
1476 of 1914. Galloway and anr. (To 17 February 1923.)
1496 of 1914. Green. (To 25 February 1922.)
1511 of 1914. Thorpe and anr. (To 6 March 1923.)
2112 of 1915. Bray. (To 26 April 1923.)
2480 of 1916. Merry. (To 17 February 1923.)
2492 of 1916. Fuel Ld. (To 19 February 1923.)
3000 of 1917. Erwin and anr. (To 3 April 1923.)
3448 of 1917. Mylchreest. (To 19 December 1922.)
6939 of 1921. Maxted and anr. (To 29 September 1922.)
6940 of 1921. Maxted and anr. (To 22 May 1923.)
6941 of 1921. Maxted and anr. (To 4 September 1922.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1911.

311. (Evans.)

1915.

2343. (Society of Chemical Industry in Basle.)

1916.

2767. (Singh.)

EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT IN DESIGN.

Class No. 1. No. 62. Paul Ruben, of 56 Leadenhall Street, London, England, April 15, 1912. (Copyright in design extended for a third period of five years.)

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

***Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915,**

the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1920 and the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Amendment Act, 1920, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. *Printed Specifications* of applications for patents, which have been accepted (8 annas per copy), may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BARODA	Department of Commerce and Industries.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
PATNA	Secretariat Library, Government of Bihar and Orissa.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANCHI	Office of the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

V. LOUGH,
Controller of Patents and Designs

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. W. C. SANDES, Major,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th January 1922.

No. 24.—The Honourable the President of the Legislative Assembly has been pleased to appoint Risaldar Suraj Singh Bahadur, I.O.M., to be the Marshal of the Legislative Assembly, with effect from 1st September 1921.

H. MONCRIEFF-SMITH,
Secretary of the Legislative Assembly.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Text-books, etc., for sale.

Except for a few which are bazaar editions, Text-books, prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination papers, are stocked by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, and are obtainable from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, and other principal book-sellers. A list of text-books, etc., above referred to is obtainable from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Persian and Arabic Instructors.

Two fully qualified instructors are maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian and Arabic. The services of these instructors may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

The Arabic Instructor gives instruction in *Turkish* as well.

Qualified Urdu Teachers.

ABBOTTABAD—Q. Rahmat Ullah Khan, B.A., C/o Messrs. Karim Bux & Bros., Merchants, Abbottabad.
AGRA.—Ram Kishan, Regimental Munshi, Regimental Bazar, Agra Cantt.
ALLAHABAD—
Ali Abbas, 81, Dhindhoram Tola, Yahiapur.
Syed Sultan Husain, Teacher, Government High School, Mohalla Shahganj.
*Mohd. Ibrahim, Persian Teacher, Government High School, 20, Kydganj, Allahabad.
Shaikh Mohammad Ismail, South Malaka, Allahabad.
Syed Mazhar-ul-Husain, 253-A, Mohtashim Ganj, Allahabad.
†S. Athar Hosain Jafari, 257, Chak, Allahabad.
AMBALA—
Amar Nath Verma, Hagolal's Building, Ambala Cantonment.
Anand Sarup, Sadar Bazar, near Kali Bari.
Chhota Lal, B. I., Ambala.
*Ghasita Ram, B. I., Ambala.
Gulam Qadir, Karimullah's Compound, near H. M. High School, Ambala Cantonment.
Jawala Parshad, Regimental Munshi, Lalkurti Bazar.
*M. Rahmat Khan, Mir Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
Zafarullah Khan, Haidari, Oriental Lodge,
AMRITSAR—Mihruddin, C/o Messrs. Karamdin Bros., Hall Bazar, Amritsar.
ASANSOL.— Shukh Deo Lal, 44, Bastin Bazar, Asansol.
BANGALORE—
Ghulam Ahmed, 1, Pattigrew Street, St. John Hill.
Mukhter Ahmed, C/o A. D. S. & Y., Bangalore.
Muhummad Saleh, Munshi, 112, Narain Pillai Street, Bangalore Cantt.
A. S. Wali Muhummad, Old Poor House Road, Bangalore.
BANNU.—Mul Chand Khurana, Munshi Alim, Pensioner, Bannu. (?)
BAREILLY—
Basheer Ahmad, Bazaria Inayatganj (Old City).
Hafiz Abdul Aziz, 313, Sadar Bazar, Bareilly Cantonment.
Hafizuddin Khan, B.A., Aqab Kotwali, Bareilly. (?)
Mohd. Auriff, B. I. Bazar, Bareilly.
BARRACKPORE.—Nisar Ahmad Khan, 89, Baker Mahal.
BELGAUM.—
Saiyid Mustafa, Camp Belgaum.
K. M. Syed, care of Munshi Syed Mustafa, Belgaum. (?)
524 Nk. Ghaus Ali Shah, School Master, 2-76th Punjabis, Indian Army School of Education.
BELLARY —Mir Mahmud Husain, 76, Tank Bund, Bellary.
BENARES.—Fazand Ali Khan, Regimental Munshi, C/o Khuda Bakhsh, No. 8/43, Mohalla, Benares, Nadesur, near Tank.
BOMBAY—
Mr. Mohd. Shafi Ahmad Mazhari, M.A., M.S.P. (Lond.), M.R.A.S., 668, Parel Road, Byculla, opp. Grant Medical College, Bombay.
*Mr. H. M. Anwar, Karelwadi, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay, Post No. 2.
Mr. Musa Younus Hakim, Mustafa Lodge, Antop Hill, Matunga, Bombay.
BUDAUN—
†Abdul Salam, Birhampur, Budaun.
Sami Uddin Qadri, C/o M. Hamiduddin, Danishmandi, Maulvi Tola, Budaun, U. ?
CALCUTTA—
A. M. F. Wahhab, Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, 14, Zakaria Street.
Abdul Badi, 5, Ramsanker Roy Lane.
Abdul Habib Khan, 12, Jamadar Khan Lane, Balligunge.
*M. Abdul Hamid, 47, Baker Hostel, P. O. Dharamtalla.
*Abdul Qadim Jafari, 2F, Damzen's Second Lane, Chinapara.
Akmal Ali Akmal, 35, Bright Street, Ballygunge.
Azherus Sadain, Teacher, Calcutta Madrasah, 138/1, Karaya Road.
Asisun Nabi Khan, 27, Karaya Bazar Road, Balligunge. (?)
*Badruddin Ahmed, B.A., 3, Elliot Lane.
Mohd. Abul Hasanat, 39, Police Hospital Road, P. O. Entally. (?)
Mohd. Asam, 18/2, Dilkusha Street, P. O. Balligunge.
Mohd. Gholam Kibriya Ibrat, 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge.
Mohd. Israil Khan, 5, Moijuddy Jamadar Lane, Balligunge P. O.
Mohd. Quasim Khan, 7, Agha Mehdi Street.
Mohd. Qurban Ali Asri, 28, Park Lane.
Mohd. Serajul Haque Quraishi, 2-E, Damzen's 2nd Lane, Chinapara.
Nyzamuddin, 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara.
Raza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S., Dilkusha Villa, Dilkusha Street, Balligunge.
S. E. Haque, 69, Baker Hostel.
S. M. Yunus, B.A., 6/1, Elliot Lane, Calcutta.
Shahabuddin Ahmad Siddiqi, B.A., 12, Wali Ullah Lane.
Syed Zafar Abbas, 12, Wali Ullah Lane.
Yusuf Mirza, 11, Baker Hostel, Dharrumtolla.
Zahid Ali Khan, 31/1, Baniapuker Lane.

CAWNPORE—
Faiyaz Uddin Mouj Quraishi, 40, Cantonment.
S. M. Amiauddin, Regimental Munshi, 11th Machine Gun Battalion. (?)
Sri Ram, C/o Dr. R. C. Dass Suksena, Anwarganj, Cawnpore.
CHAMAN (BALUCHISTAN)—
Abdul Karim Nashter, C/o 1/10th Gurkha Rifles.
Mohd. Rahim Shah, Munshi Fazil, Mir Munshi, near Market.
DARDONI—
M. Abdul Waheed, Regimental Munshi, 2/69th Punjabis.
S. Aulad Husain, Regimental Munshi, 2/3rd Gurkha Rifles.
DARJEELING—*Syed Mohd. Abdulla Afzali, St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
DERA GHAZI KHAN—† Waris Ali Khan 'Waris,' English Master, Government High School, Dera Ghazi Khan.
DEHRA DUN—
*Aziz Mohammad Khan Afridi "Jarih" (Lucknow), Khurbura.
Sahibzada Dost Mohammed Khan Durrani, Mir Munshi, House No. 108, Dhaman Wala, Dehra Dun City.
Shaikh Abdul Rabb, Officers' Munshi, Depôt 1st Battalion, K. E. O. Gurkhas, Lonia Mohalla.
DELHI—
Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi), Garrison Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.
H. A. Fakhriey (Aliq), New Cantonments.
M. A. Khan Haidari, M.R.A.S., Akbar Manzil, Delhi.
Mohd. Ibrahim, Miytabai Press. (?)
FEROZEPORE—Suraj Narain, B.A., C/o The Empire Cycle and Motor Co., Ferozepore Cantt.
FYZABAD—*S. M. Sharafat Ali, Urdu Instructor, Regimental Bazar, Fyzabad.
HYDERABAD (DECCAN)—
Abdul Majid Sharif Quraishi, Assistant Segadar, H. E. H. The Nizam's Finance Office.
Jamaluddin, Office of the Inspector-General of Customs, Hyderabad.
JHANSI—
Abdullah Khan, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, behind Kotwali.
*Mohd. Sadiq Ali, Brigade Munshi, 26th Brigade, R. F. A.
Nirmal Prasad Jain, Sadar Bazar.
JHARIPANI (MUSSOORIE HILLS)—*Aulad Ali Gilani, B.A., M.F., Oak Grove.
JHELUM.—Syed Aftab Ali, Hindustani Instructor, Jhelum Cantonment, Punjab. (?)
JUBBULPORE—
Abdul Rahim, Regimental Munshi, 12th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps. (?)
Mahomed Zahid Khan, C/o Hakim Mahomed Hayat Khan, General Merchant, Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore Cantt.
Mohd. M. Haque, Officers' Munshi, C/o Nisar Ali Shah's Garden, Nerbadda Road, Jubbulpore Cantt.
JULLUNDUR—
Dharam Lal, C/o Oriental Book Depôt, Jullundur Cantt.
Fazal Mohammad, Clerical and Commercial Master, Islamia High School, Jullundur City.
Hadiyar Khan, Mir Munshi, Jullundur Cantonment.
Karam Chand, C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Sadar Bazar, Jullundur Cantonment.
Mohd. Yaqub Khan, near Jumma Masjid, Sadar Bazar.
KAMPTEE.—Hamza Ali Khan, Regimental Mir Munshi (Interpreter), 2nd Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.
KARACHI.—Anandram Thadamal, Regimental Munshi, 1st Border Regt., Garrikhata, Karachi.
KASAULI.—Anand Sarup, Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).
KOHAT.—*Lal Mohd. Quraishi, Officers, Mir Munshi, Mohalla Mean Badshah, Kohat, N.-W. F. P.
KOLHAPUR.—
Pt. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni, 112, Shahupuri, Kolhapur.
† J. B. Bhaldar, Somwar-Peth, C/o Natey Potey, Kolhapur City.
LAHORE—
*Abdul Huq, English Teacher, Islamia High School, Bhati Gate, Lahore.
Abdur Rahaman Ahmadi, Head Clerk, No. 1 Base Depôt, Medical Stores, Lahore Cantonment.
Ganesh Datt Shastri, late Professor, Government College and Professor Emeritus, Forman Christian College, Lahore.
Mahbub Alam Quraishi, Kucha Phullanwala, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
Mohd. Ishaq, Regimental Munshi, Bengali Mohalla, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
Mohd. Khalilur Rahman Sabri, Chunian District, Lahore.
Md. Muslim, B. A., Munshi Fazil, C/o M. Khalilur Rahman Sahib, Nisar Cottage, Rabbani Road.
Muhammad Din, 2999, Pir Gilanian Street, Lahore.
Sham Lal Bhargava, Officers' Munshi, near Kali Bari, Lahore Cantonment.
Sita Ram Metha, Regimental Munshi, Napier Barracks, Lahore Cantonment.
Syed Khurshid Hussain Ahmad, Head Persian Teacher, Mission High School, Lahore. (?)
LANSDOWNE—
Syed Muhammad Yunus, Lansdowne, U. P.
Zafar Salim Kausar, Mir Munshi, Lansdowne.
LUCKNOW—
Abdul Alim, Hussainganj, Lucknow.
Krishna Saran Mathur, Senior Bench Reader, Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, or 162, Maulviganj, Lucknow.
Mohd. Ashfaq Husain, Regimental Munshi, 16th (The Queen's) Lancers, Lucknow.
Mohammad Musharraf Ali, Hewett Road, near Post Office, Lucknow.
*Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil), near Royal Hotel.
S. Muzaffar Husain "Zaidi," C/o Maulana "Safi," Molvi Ganj, Lucknow.
S. R. Kapur, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion (P. A.), Somerset L. I., Dilkusha, Lucknow.
S. A. Hamid Shah, 1102 Raja Manzil, Dilkusha, Lucknow.
M. Ram Sarup, Sarai Malikhan, Chhotta Balkishan, Lucknow.
S. Tasadduq Hosain, S/o S. Wajid Ali, 62, Cantonment Road, Lucknow.
LUDHIANA—
Abdul Muid, S/o S. M. Ahmad Shah, Retired Municipal Secretary, near Golden Mosque, Ludhiana.
†Amar Nath Yogi, Professor of Oriental Languages, Ludhiana.
Kishori Lall Jethi, Khanna Khurd, District Ludhiana.
MADRAS—Muhiddin Hussain, 15/16, Vathiar Chinnaiah Pillai Street, Royapettah, Madras.
MEERUT—
Ahmad Bux, Regimental Munshi, 21st (Empress of India) Lancers.
Ghulam Haidar Khan, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, Meerut.
MEIKTILLA CANTONMENT (BURMA)—Husain Mirza, C/o The Post Master.
MULTAN—
Abdul Majid Shakir, near Railway Station, Multan Cantonment.
Allah Bakhsh, Outside Delhi Gate, Katimar Well, Multan City.
*Din Mohd. Khan 'Talib,' Regtl. Munshi, 2nd Bn., The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Multan Cantonment.
Permanand, C/o Babu Chhinku Ram, Train Clerk, Multan Cantonment.
S. M. Ramzan, C/o the Postmaster, Multan Cantonment.
Sher Ali Khan Rind, House No. 634, Sudder Bazar, Multan.
Sultan Mohammad, Regimental Munshi, Multan Cantonment. (?)

NAINI TAL.—Faqir Ulla, St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA—
Ghulam Idris, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City.
M. A. Huq, Shaikh, C/o S. Abdur Rahman, Reader, Cantonment Magistrate's Office, Nowshera.
S. Mohd. Sarwar Chisti, Regimental Munshi, 456, New Mohalla, Sadar Bazar.
Sadal Mabud, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City.
Zainul Abdin Abid, Officers' Munshi, Nowshera City

PANIPAT—
†Brahma Nand Goel (Aggarwal), C/o L. Dalip Singh Teluram, Cloth Merchants, Panipat (Punjab).
Jiya Lall, C/o Munshi Sadi Ram, Panipat.
Khwaja Amir Ahmad Ansary, M.A., M.R.A. S., Mohalla Pirzadgan.

PATNA—
*Mohd. Hassan Jafari, C/o Shamsul-Ulama Maulavi Mohd. Yusuf Jafari, Khan Bahadur, Juma Masjid Lane, Gulzarbagh.
S. Fasihuddin Bakhshi, Bakhshi Mohalla, Patna City.
Rasid-uddin Ahmed Khan, Pathantoli, Gulzarbagh P. O., Patna.

PESHAWAR—
Chandan Khan, Officers' Munshi, Pabbi, Peshawar District.
H. S. Wajid Ali Shah, Mohalla Sayedan, Karimpura. Peshawar City. (?)
Kazi Ghulam Nabi, Suddar Bazar, Opposite Post Office.
Muhd. Zafar Ali, M.A., Professor, Edward's College.
S. Ali Hussain Shah, Garhi Hazrah Karim Shah Saheb Bukhari, Karimpura.
S. Zafar Shah Bukhari, Head Clerk, Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, Peshawar.

PHILLAUR.—Thakurdas Pahwa, Oriental Language Instructor, Police Training School.

POONA.—
S. Karim Baksh. Regimental Munshi, 2nd Bn., The Lincoln Regiment, Gharpuri, Poona.

PURNEA.—Mohd. Shuaib, Head Maulavi, Zilla School,

QUETTA—
Syed Inam Ali, Mission Road, Quetta.
Mirza Mohd. Sarwar Khan, Persian Professor, Government High School, Quetta.
K. R. Mehta, Regtl. Munshi, 4th Bn., King's Royal Rifle Corps, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI—
Abdul Karim Khan, Regimental Munshi, 2/ Gloucestershire Regt., West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
Dewa Singh Bawa, Mir Munshi, G. Divisional Signals.
Ghulam Rasul, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
Mohd. Abdul Khaliq, C/o Munshi Ali Ahmad, Butcher's Street, Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
Mohd. Aquil Shahidi, Regtl. Munshi, 1st Bn., The Connaught Rangers.
Mohd. Khalil, C/o Regtl. Munshi, 1st Bn., The Connaught Rangers.
S. C. Bagchi, Chief Accountant, Lyon's Cinema Co., Ld., Rawalpindi.

RISALPUR.—Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan, Regimental Munshi, Royal Flying Corps, Risalpur Cantonment.

ROHTAK—
†Abrar Ali, Junior English Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak.
Mohammad Akeeluddin, Fort, Rohtak (?)
Obaidullah Para, English Teacher, D. B. School, Mohem, District Rohtak.

ROORKEE CITY.—Fazl-i-Haq, Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SARGODHA—
Bagh Singh Vidwan, Teacher, Khalsa High School.

SAUGOR.—Rameshwar Dayal, Officers' Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Saugor, C. P.

SECUNDERABAD.—S. Aftab Ali, Regtl. Munshi, 1st Green Howards, Secunderabad. (?)

SIALKOT—
Abdul Hamid Khan, Officers' Munshi, Mori Gate, New Street.
Ghulam Rasul Syed, Raja Street, Sialkot.

SIMLA.—Abdul Latif, Urdu Instructor, C/o M. Mohamed Buksh Sahib, Pleader, Jame Masjid, Lower Bazar.

SUBATHU.—Mool Chand Saihgal, Station Munshi, Subathu.

TRIMULGHERRY.—Muktar Ahmad, 28th R. F. A. Brigade Mir Munshi, C/o Messrs. Lalta Pershad & Sons, R. A. Broker and Contractors, Trimulgherry, Deccan.

Qualified Bengali Teacher.

BARISAL.—Mukunda Lal Das Gupta Vidyaratna, Jail Road, Barisal.

Qualified Canarese Teacher.

BANGALORE CITY.—Pandit K. Hanumantha Rao, Pandit, Krishna Singh Lane.

Qualified Marhathi Teachers.

EAST KHANDESH.—Mr. Laxman Narayan Phandis, B.A., Jalgaon.

POONA CITY—
Mr. Govind Krishna Modak, Sanskrit Teacher, New School, Poona City.
Mr. D. K. Pathak, 1000, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.
Mr. V. L. Deshpande. 479, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

KORIGAON.—*Pandit P. S. Bawle, qualified Marathi Tutor, Post Korigaon, District Satara.

Qualified Punjabi Teachers.

LAHORE—
Lala Lachhmi Sahai, B.A., B.T., Chirimérán Street, Lahore.
Onkar Nath Bhardwaja, Office of the Controller of Military Accounts.

PESHAWAR—
Muhd. Zafar Ali, M.A., Professor, Edward's College.

Qualified Tamil Teachers.

MADRAS—
K. Raghavachariar, Lecturer in Tamil and Superintendent of Vernacular Studies, Wesley College, Madras.

KUMBAKONAM—
A. M. Satakopa Ramanujacharyya. Vidvan (Madras University), Lecturer in Tamil, Government College.

N.B.—Whenever any teacher changes his address, he is requested to communicate his new address to the Board of Examiners.

Teachers whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*) are considered especially competent to give advanced instruction in the language.

Teachers whose names are preceded by a cross (†) are out of India.

The address of a teacher, whose address is followed by a note of interrogation (?), may not be correct.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th December 1921.

C. L. PEART, Major,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

II B

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. }

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3¼ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *RESIDUAL ALKALOID* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 25th April 1921 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 48 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery.	„ 49 „
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	„ 50 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE AND CINCHONA SULPHATE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 21 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (Only small quantities available when in stock.)	„ 22 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 10 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	„ 11 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	„ 14 „
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form and Residual Alkaloid (when in stock).	„ 9 „

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 11 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock)	„ 14 „

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. boxes.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box (when in stock).
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box (when in stock).

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
Government reserve the right to alter the prices without notice.
Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ½ lb. 4 As.; ¾ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab. 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab. 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab. 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

N.B.—**Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.**

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Treasury, Calcutta.

Treasury Bills sold and paid off during the week ending 28th January 1922 and the amount outstanding at the end of the week.

[In thousands of rupees.]

	Sold in				Total paid off.	Total outstanding on the 30th Jan. 1922.
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.		
3 months' Bills	...	...	...	...	92,55	(a) 1,07,34,00
6 months' Bills	5,90	10,80	...	16,70		
9 months' Bills	30,90	7,15	...	38,05		
12 months' Bills	10,40	1,35	...	11,75		
TOTAL	47,20	19,30	...	66,50	92,55	1,07,34,00

(a) Includes 62,26,00 issued to Paper Currency Reserve.

The 31st January 1922.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, the 23rd January 1922.

A Branch of the Bank will be opened on 1st Proximo at Ahmednagar under the charge of Mr. A. Brodie.

Bombay, the 27th January 1922.

The Members of the Local Board have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment at the Local Head Office :—

Mr. T. J. Mackenzie has been appointed to act as Registrar of Securities *vice* Mr. J. Dunlop.

Mr. J. P. Jeffrey has been appointed to act as Deputy Accountant *vice* Mr. W. J. Orchard.

By order,

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, the 24th January 1922.

The following appointments in the Bank's Staff are hereby notified :—

Mr. A. L. M. Moodie to act as Chief Accountant at the Local Head Office.

Mr. W. G. Murphy to be Deputy Accountant at the Local Head Office.

Mr. J. M. Robb to be Superintendent, Public Debt Office.

By order,

W. LAMB,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer, Madras Local Board.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTIFICATION.

Malsiras, 21st January 1922.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act IV of 1878, Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on or about the 6th of October 1920, one gold bracelet (कांडे) weighing 11½ tolas and valued at about Rs. 275 was found in survey No. 190 in the village of Phondshiras of the Malsiras Taluka, District Sholapur and all persons claiming the said property or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Malsiras on the 22nd of June 1922 at Malsiras when the Mamlatdar of Malsiras will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

G. B. PHADKE,
Mamlatdar.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 20th January 1922.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscribed Capital	11,24,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	11,06,80,000	0	0
Capital paid up	5,62,25,000	0	0	Other authorized securities under the Act	1,28,17,000	0	0
Reserve	4,01,79,000	0	0	Loans	15,99,23,000	0	0
Public Deposits	9,08,28,000	0	0	Cash Credits	24,97,70,000	0	0
Other Deposits	62,04,43,000	0	0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	10,60,48,000	0	0
Loans against securities *per contra*	27,37,000	0	0	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	5,27,000	0	0
Contingent liabilities	......			Bullion	29,000	0	0
Sundries	35,20,000	0	0	Dead Stock	2,36,70,000	0	0
				Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities *per contra*	...		
				Sundries	32,92,000	0	0
				Balances with other Banks	13,48,000	0	0
					66,81,04,000	0	0
				Cash	14,58,28,000	0	0
RUPEES	81,39,32,000	0	0	RUPEES	81,39,32,000	0	0

The above balance sheet includes—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits in London	56,000	0	0
Advances in London	253,700	0	0
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	82,312	0	0

R. AITKEN,
N. M. MURRAY (*Offg.*),
Managing Governors.

Percentage 20·32

Bank Rate 7 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th January 1922.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscribed Capital	11,24,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	10,82,34,000	0	0
Capital paid up	5,62,25,000	0	0	Other authorized securities under the Act	1,28,17,000	0	0
Reserve	4,01,79,000	0	0	Loans	13,47,09,000	0	0
Public Deposits	9,05,06,000	0	0	Cash Credits	25,50,84,000	0	0
Other Deposits	62,36,70,000	0	0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	10,79,66,000	0	0
Loans against securities *per contra*	27,54,000	0	0	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	5,61,000	0	0
Contingent liabilities	...			Bullion	28,000	0	0
Sundries	34,22,000	0	0	Dead Stock	2,37,62,000	0	0
				Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities *per contra*	...		
				Sundries	31,13,000	0	0
				Balances with other Banks	13,66,000	0	0
					64,76,40,000	0	0
				Cash	16,91,16,000	0	0
RUPEES	81,67,56,000	0	0	RUPEES	81,67,56,000	0	0

The above balance sheet includes—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits in London	56,100	0	0
Advances in London	252,900	0	0
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	84,732	0	0

R. AITKEN,
N. M. MURRAY (*Offg.*),
Managing Governors.

Percentage 23·47.
Bank Rate 7 per cent

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated the 25th January 1922.

No. 7.—Mr. T. Beswick, Officiating Works Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted under Articles 663 and 664 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 168-C.S.R., dated 24th February 1919, combined leave for 18 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 6 months and ordinary furlough for the remaining period with effect from the 20th February 1922 or any subsequent date of relief.

The 28th January 1922.

No. 8.—Captain H. R. Sandford, R. E., Assistant Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted under paragraph 864, of the State Railway Contruction Code Examination leave for two months and one day from 29th September to 29th November 1921, both days inclusive.

The 31st January 1922.

No. 9.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 16, dated the 15th April 1921, Mr. H. G. Scotter, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months, *viz.*, furlough on average salary for 9 days and on half average salary for the remaining period with effect from the 3rd March 1922.

H. A. CAMERON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 28th January 1922.

No. 4.—Mr. H. A. Brown, District Locomotive Superintendent, in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway, is granted, under Rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, leave for 12 months, *viz.*, leave on average pay for 10 months and on half average pay for the remaining period, with effect from 9th February 1922 or subsequent date of relief.

F. A. HADOW,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 28th January 1922.

No. 9717-*An*.—Mr. A. N. Mukerji, Officiating Deputy Examiner in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Waziristan Force, has been granted privilege leave on medical grounds for 2 months, with effect from the 20th December 1921.

No. 9718-*An*.—Mr. B. N. Sen Gupta, B.Sc., accountant in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Waziristan Force, has been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner in that office with effect from the 20th December 1921.

No. 9719-*An*.—The following promotions of Deputy Examiners in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore District, have been made with effect from the 9th January 1922 :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. Ganga Ram	Officiating Deputy Examiner	Deputy Examiner (temporary).
„ Nihal Chand I	Ditto	Ditto.
„ Nihal Chand II	Accountant	Ditto.
„ Manohar Lal, B.A., B.T.	Accountant sub. *pro tem.*	Officiating Deputy Examiner.
„ Ahmed Ali	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 9720-*An*.—Rao Sahib D. G. Jeste, Deputy Examiner (temporary and supernumerary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command and Sind, Rajputana District, has been granted, on medical grounds, privilege leave for 16 days in extension of the leave granted to him in this Department Notification No. 7648-An., dated the 29th November 1921.

A. W. DALDY, Colonel,
Offg. Military Accountant-General.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 28th January 1922.

No. 113.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to appoint Mr. R. J. C. McNally, Reserve Inspector, United Provinces Police, as a temporary Deputy Superintendent, Central India Agency Police at Mhow, with effect from 1st January 1922.

By order,
K. S. FITZE,
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 26th January 1922.

No. 656-*Education*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 242 (1) (*f*) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend the provisions of section 121 of the said Act to the Notified Area of Shahdara in the Delhi Province.

The 27th January 1922.

No. 737-*Education*.—Major A. D. Stewart, I.M.S., Health Officer, Imperial City, Delhi, was granted leave for 9 months and 4 days with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March to the 4th December 1921.

Privilege leave for 6 months (ordinary 4 months and special 2 months) under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations (revised) and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined with furlough for 3 months and 4 days on full average salary under Articles 232(1), 301 (*b*) and 316-A (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations (revised) and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 79-C.S.R., dated the 23rd January 1920.

C. A. BARRON,

Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ADDENDUM.

Camp Ajmer, the 26th January 1922.

No. 521-*C*.—589-*X*.—The following should be added to Schedule II published in this office Notification No. 93—589, dated the 13th January 1916, at page 121 of the *Gazette of India*, Part II, dated the 22nd January 1916 :—

123. A specific for cholera, diarrhœa, and dysentery prepared by Bell Drug and Chemical Co., London, and labelled as such.

Abu, the 30th January 1922.

No. 554-*C*.—870-*A.V*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act XIV of 1874 as amended by the Devolution Act XXXVIII of 1920, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to direct that the United Provinces Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act III of 1919 shall extend and its provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the District of Ajmer-Merwara with effect from the date of this notification.

NOTICE.

Camp Ajmer, the 30th January 1922.

No. 555-*C*.—1385.—The following draft of an amendment of clause (*i*) of rule 18 of the rules issued under this office notification No. 1106-1385, dated the 9th August 1918, which it is proposed to issue under the Co-operative Socities Act II of 1912, is published as required by sub-section (*4*) of section 43 of the said Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on or after the 10th March 1922.

Any objection or suggestion received with respect to the draft on or before that date will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner :—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to substitute the following for clause (*i*) of rule 18 of the rules framed under the said section and published under his notification No. 1106-1385, dated the 9th August 1918 :—

(*i*) A decision or award shall be enforced in either of these ways :—

(*a*) on a requisition to the Collector of the district made by the Registrar, all sums recoverable under the decision or award shall be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue ;

(*b*) on application to any Civil Court having jurisdiction in the area in which the society operates, that Court shall enforce the decision or award as if it were a decree of such Court.

By order,

G. D. OGILVIE, Major,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
171—1920	Husseinbhai Karim Khoja	Mahomedan	Golpitha Falkland Road	Lately a petty grocer and now unemployed	6th	April	1920
172—1920	Jadowji Sungji Thuker	Hindu	Garwadi	Lately a petty dealer in coal and now a clerk in the employ of G. Ramsing & Co., Bombay.	"	"	"
174—1920	Dhanji Pirbhai Khoja	Mahomedan	Mazagone	Lately a petty grocer and now a servant in the employ of Hasambhai Mitara.	7th	"	"
176—1920	Pirbhai Nanji Khoja	"	Kandi Molla	Lately a hawker in grocery and now unemployed	8th	"	"
177—1920	Nasar alias Narsaya Yellaya Padmasali.	Hindu	Parel	A workman in the Damodar Mills, Ltd.	"	"	"
181—1920	Gafoor Manik Pansare	Mahomedan	New Nugpada	Lately a petty contractor for fixing stones, etc., in the name of Gafoor Gafoor & Co., and now unemployed.	10th	"	"
182—1920	Auraj Devichand Sha	Hindu	Dadar	Lately a petty grocer and hawker in sweet and cocoanut-oil and copper and brass pots and now a hawker in sweet and cocoanut-oil.	"	"	"
184—1920	Shamji Foolchand Sha	"	Null Bazar	Lately a grocer and commission Agent in partnership with Jugjiwan Jessani, Jagjiwan Talaksey and Lakhmichand Nathubhai and now unemployed.	12th	"	"
186—1920	Charles Alan Kameron	European	Birkle, Place Byculla	A Government pensioner at present employed, Secretary of the European Association, Bombay Branch.	14th	"	"
187—1920	Syed Hassan Abdul Rahim	Mahomedan	New Nugpada	A clerk in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Crudas.	"	"	"
188—1920	Jeyram Valabji Thaker	Hindoo	Vadgadi	Lately a speculator in cotton and linseed and now unemployed.	"	"	"
190—1920	Vithoo Pandoo Khadke, Tulsiram Pandoo Khadke and Narayen Pandoo Khadke.	"	Kamatipura 1st Lane	Barbers	15th	"	"
191—1920	Shanker Babaji Kotamker	"	Jacob Circle	A fitter in the employ of the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.	16th	"	"
192—1920	Mahadu Bhagia Matwanker	"	Fatter Bunder	A blacksmith in the Bombay Municipal Workshop.	"	"	"

194—1920	Peter Pinto	Portuguese	Wari Bunder	A Fitter in the Bombay Port Trust	16th	April	1920
195—1920	Kooverji Dewji Dalal	Hindu	Kandawadi	Lately an extra Gujrati writer and now unemployed.	"	"	"
196—1920	Lakhmichaud Nathubhai Sha	"	Null Bazar	Lately a Grocer and Commission Agent in partnership with Shamji Foolchand and Jagjiwan Talaksy under the name and style of Jagjiwan Jesani and now unemployed.	19th	"	"
199—1920	Abdul Sattar Abdul Kadar Shaik	Mahomedan	Dhobi Talao	An Acting Sub-Inspector in the Bombay Municipality.	20th	"	"
200—1920	Lalji Lakhmidas Thaker	Hindu	Sandhurst Road	Lately a speculator in shares of different Joint Stock Companies and also in Cotton and now unemployed.	"	"	"
201—1920	Mohanlal Gooculdas Tuwan	"	Golpitha	Lately a proprietor of the Gujrat Natan Natak Samaj and now unemployed.	"	"	"
203—1920	Jairam Babaji Nari	"	Lalbag, Parel	A Weaver in the Sir Dinshaw Petit Mills Co., Ltd.	21st	"	"
204—1920	Gulam Mahomed Hafiz Mahomed Punjabi.	Mahomedan	Alli Umer Street	An extra Fitter.	"	"	"
205—1920	Jadowji Jutha Sha, Nathalal Jadowji Sha and Jamnadas Jadowji Sha.	Hindu	Old Modikhana, Fort	The 1st Insolvent lately a Goldsmith and now unemployed and the 2nd and 3rd Insolvents extra Mehtas.	"	"	"
206—1920	Bacholey Debidin Pardeshi	"	Bhuleshwar	Lately hawker in betel leaves and now unemployed.	22nd	"	"
207—1920	Jehangirji Nadirsha Hodiwalla	Parsi	28, Wellington Street	Lately a guard in the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co., and now unemployed.	23rd	"	"
209—1920	Aojamsey Maganlal Sha	Hindu	Null Bazar	Lately a cloth merchant in partnership with Tricumdas Premji, Nilchand Umedchand Umbalal Chotalal and Gordhan Tooljaram under the name and style of Messrs. F. A. Ujamsey & Co., and also his own account in the name of Keshavlal Ujamsey and now unemployed.	26th	"	"
212—1920	Bhika Walji Surti	"	Lower Parel	A painter in the B., B. & C. I. Ry. Co. at Parel	"	"	"
215—1920	Shaik Dawood Shaik Esmail	Mahomedan	Islampura	A machineman in the Bombay United Mills, Ltd.	28th	"	"
216—1920	Kawasji Nowroji Bhagal	Parsi	Marooti Lane	Lately a motor driver in Government Ambulance Department and now unemployed.	"	"	"
218—1920	Gurnaya Malaya Padmasali and Rajanna Malaya Padmasali.	Hindu	Furgueson Road	Extra machineman	29th	"	"

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
Bombay, this 10th day of January 1922.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 3 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 16th January 1922.

In the matter of Ramzan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ramzan, Tailor, at No. 12, 34th Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of January 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ramzan.

CASE No. 4 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 17th January 1922.

In the matter of the firm of Esoof Ebrahim Mokda, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by the firm of Esoof Ebrahim Mokda, carrying on business in co-partnership as a merchant No. 257, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of January 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said firm of Esoof Ebrahim Mokda

CASE No. 5 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 19th January 1922.

In the matter of P. R. K. Syed Gunny, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by P. R. K. Syed Gunny, Yradev of R. 27, Lower Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 19th day of January 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said P. R. K. Syed Gunny.

CASE No. 134 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 13th January 1922.

In the matter of Maung Po Kai, Paddy broker of No. 20-C., 8th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Po Kai an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 12th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 105 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 13th January 1922.

In the matter of Gokala Narasaya of No. 33, Thompson Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Gokala Narasaya an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 12th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 106 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 19th January 1922.

In the matter of Behari Lall Ghoria, residing at No. 14, 63rd Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Behari Lall Ghoria an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 18th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 143 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 13th January 1922.

In the matter of Ramzan, Tailor, of No. 12, 34th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ramzan an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 12th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 159 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 19th January 1922.

In the matter of Chincoot Kohan, residing at No. 21, 33rd Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Chincoot Kohan an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 18th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 132 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 19th January 1922.

In the matter of Balmukand, Assistant of Asaram Zwarmul, residing at No. 7, in 30th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Balmukand an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 6 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 21st January 1922.

In the matter of Shaik Ali Jan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shaik Ali Jan, Clerk, residing at No. 41, Lansdown Street, Rangoon, on the 21st day of January 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Shaik Ali Jan.

CASE No. 71 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 25th January 1922.

In the matter of Wee Bom Kark and Chua Choung Hoe, merchants carrying on business in co-partnership under the firm and style of Tam Thoung, residing at No. 12, 20th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Wee Bom Kark and Chua Choung Hoe insolvents pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 23rd day of January 1922.

CASE No. 124 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 24th January 1922.

In the matter of M. Anandee, residing at Yegyaw-Quarter, Pazundaung, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said M. Anandee an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 was annulled by an order made on the 24th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 190 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 20th January 1922.

In the matter of Abubacker Mullie, Tailor, residing at No. 21, in 39th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Abubacker Mullie an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of January 1922.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Offg. Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 164 OF 1921.

Dated the 25th January 1922.

Re Mohamedali Haji Lalji, lately carrying on business as proprietor of the firm of Hamain & Co. at No. 64, Colootolla Street, and 40, Canning Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately residing at No. 64, Colootolla Street, in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the creditor—Mohamed Hussain Khan Master.

On the 21st day of September 1921, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 13 OF 1922.

Dated the 26th January 1922.

Re Dwarkadas Dhansukdas and Chaitandas, lately residing at No. 9, Nebutolla Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business as dealers in piece-goods under the name, style and firm of Dwarkadas Dhansukdas at No. 14, Puggyaputty, in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the creditor—Shewprosad Garodia.

On the 23rd day of January 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 14 OF 1922.

Dated the 26th January 1922.

Re Amrita Lall Dey, residing at No. 101, Alipore Road, in the suburbs of the town of Calcutta and employed as Compiler of Investors India Year Book under Messrs. Place Siddons and Gough, Share Brokers of No. 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

Ex parte the debtor—Jitendra Nath Bose—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 23rd day of January 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 20 OF 1922.

Dated the 31st January 1922.

Re Chadi Lall Agarwalla, residing at No. 1, Hari Sarker Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business in piece-goods at No. 149, Cotton Street, in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor—Bonnerjee and Bonnerjee, Debtor's Solicitors.

On the 28th day of January 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF SHEIKH DIN MOHAMMAD, M. A., JUDGE OF THE INSOLVENTS' ESTATES COURT AT DELHI.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 19 OF 1921.

Nirbhai Ram and Tej Pal, sons of Gordhan Das, caste Jain Aggarwal of Delhi, Katra Ashrafi, Insolvents

Against

Niadar Mal Rangi Lal and 27 others of Delhi, Creditors.

To

Those concerned.

Whereas the abovenamed insolvents applied on 12th March 1921, in this Court to be adjudged insolvents but now it has been applied on 12th December 1921 that they may be allowed to withdraw their said application. It is hereby proclaimed for the information of those who are concerned that the said application will be heard and determined on 23rd February 1922, any one who has any objection should appear on the above specified date to show cause why the said application should not be accepted.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 24th day of January 1922.

DIN MOHAMMAD,
Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF SHEIKH DIN MOHAMMAD, M. A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT AT DELHI.

CASE No. 2 OF 1920.

In the matter of Insolvency of Fam Jia Ram Ram Chand of Katra Choban, Delhi, Insolvent

Against

Hira Lal of Delhi and 45 others.

Whereas the person named above was adjudicated an Insolvent on 6th August 1920 and whereas he was granted one year's time in which to apply for an order of discharge and as no application has been made for such order it is hereby directed that the said order of adjudication be and is hereby annulled under Section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 19th day of January 1922.

DIN MOHAMMAD,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmer, the 30th January 1922.

No. 570C—82-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, as amended by Act II of 1891, which have been delegated to him by the Governor General in Council under section 86 of the said Act the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to grant a license to Rev. A. E. Hubbard, a senior missionary in Agra of the Baptist Missionary Society, London, to solemnise marriages between Europeans within the limits of the Dholpur State.

Provided that the powers conferred by this Notification shall be exercised only in the case of Christian subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor.

By order,

G. D. OGILVIE, Major,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1922.

No. 963.—Major R. H. Thomas, D.S.O., R.E., Deputy Superintendent is granted an extension of furlough for 4 days, up to 30th November 1921, inclusive under Article 299 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 964.—Captain E. A. Glennie, D.S.O., R.E., Assistant Superintendent, is granted an extension of furlough for 2 days, up to 2nd December 1921 inclusive under Article 299 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Calcutta, 30th January 1922.

No. 965.—Major H. J. Couchman, D.S.O., M.C., R.E., Deputy Superintendent, is granted leave on average pay for 9 months and 23 days and on half average pay for 9 months and 7 days under the Fundamental Leave Rules with effect from the 23rd February 1922 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 23rd January 1922.

No. 170.—The services of Captain F. R. Smith, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, for civil employment in the Persian Gulf with effect from the 21st September 1921.

W. R. EDWARDS, Maj.-Genl., I.M.S.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Delhi, the 28th January 1922.

No. 171.—The services of 2nd class Assistant Surgeon J. G. Johnstone, O.B.E., I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India with effect from the 18th January 1922.

R. A. NEEDHAM, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Allahabad, the January 1922.

No. X. V.-460.—The agreement printed below, which has been entered into by the Hindu Educational Society, Moradabad, in accordance with the provisions of part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), is hereby published for general information under section 42 of the said Act :—

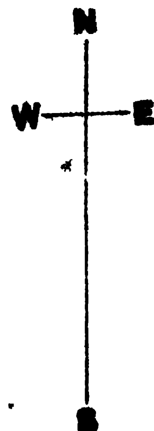
This agreement entered into this 3rd day of January 1922 between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the one part and the Hindu Educational Society, Moradabad, registered under the Societies Act, Act XXI of 1860 hereinafter called the Society of the other part Whereas the said Society has made an application to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to acquire under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, Act 1 of 1894 land and premises in Moradabad for the purposes of building a school building, playground, outhouses, garden and other works connected with the Coronation Hindu High School, Moradabad, amounting to 5·72 acres or thereabouts as detailed and described in the schedule annexed hereto and for the sake of greater clearness delineated or shown on the plan hereto annexed And Whereas the aforesaid Local Government is satisfied that the said Society is a company within the meaning of section 3 (*e*) of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 And Whereas the aforesaid Local Government after making and holding such enquiry as is required and prescribed by law is satisfied that the acquisition of the aforesaid land required by the said Society is needed for the construction of some work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public And Whereas under section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the said Society is required to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council regarding matters laid down in the aforesaid section 41 of the said Act. It is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

1. That the said Society will pay to the Local Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh or to such person or persons whom the Local Government may appoint in this behalf one half of all such sums of money as shall be awarded under the provisions of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 as compensation to any person or persons who may be found on enquiry held under the provisions of the said Act to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the said Society.

2. That the said Society will defray and pay to the Local Government from its funds half the charges of and incidental to and the cost of the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894.

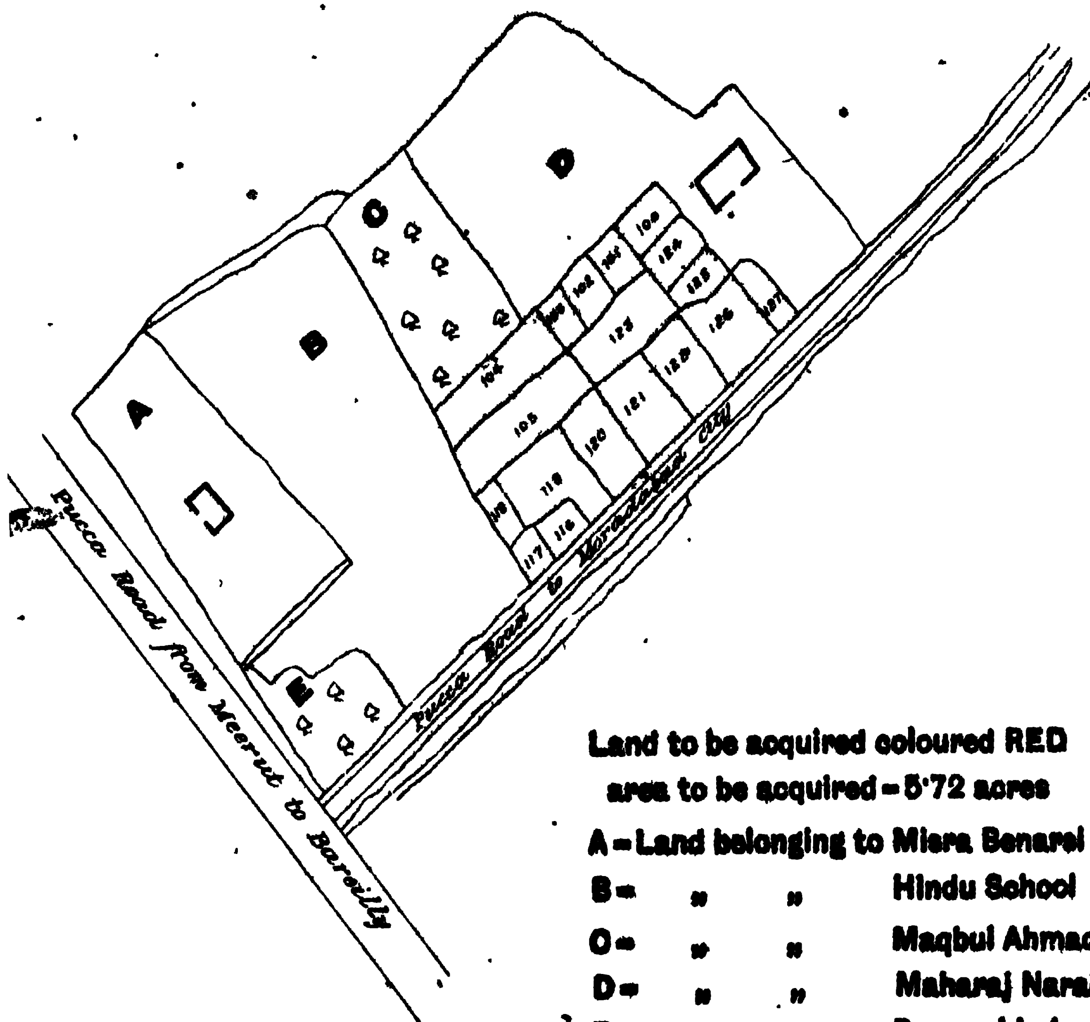
3. That upon the said Society having made the payment mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2 of this agreement the Local Government will forthwith in consideration of the payment of half the compensation money and cost of acquisition aforesaid convey and grant to the said Society all that aforesaid piece of land containing by admeasurement 5·72 acres situate in Moradabad and described and shown in the Schedule and plan annexed hereto free from all incumbrances and occupancy rights and together with all rights easements and appurtenances thereto in fact or by reputation belonging or now or heretofore enjoyed therewith to hold the premises unto and to the use of the said Society.

4. That the said Society will perpetually hold and enjoy the aforesaid land and premises and use the said land and premises for the purposes hereby agreed upon.



MAP
OF
LAND TO BE ACQUIRED FOR HINDU SCHOOL

Scale 16" = a mile



JAGDISH PRASAD,
3-1-'22.
Secretary to Government,
United Provinces.
Dated the December, [illegible].

J. F. SALE,
Collector.
10-11

Illegible
Sub-Divisional Officer.
12-11-'19.

B. D. CHAUBE,
Kanungo.
12-11-'19.

5. That the said Society will use the aforesaid land and premises for the purposes of a school building, playground, outhouses, garden and other works connected with the Coronation Hindu High School, Moradabad.

6. That the said Society will within 4 years of being put in possession of the land aforesaid erect and lay out the said school building, playground, outhouses, garden and other works connected with the Coronation Hindu High School, Moradabad, and will maintain the same at its own expense.

7. That the public is entitled to be admitted to the aforesaid Coronation Hindu High School under the rules now in force or which may be laid down by the aforesaid Society.

SCHEDULE.

All those plots known as Nos. 100 to 105 and 116 to 127 measuring 5·72 acres situate in the village Manpur, Narainpur Pargana and Tahsil Moradabad and more particularly delineated on the map hereto attached.

In Witness whereof the parties hereto have hereto set their hands the 3rd day of January 1922.

Witness
(Sd.) Soti Krishan Swarup,
Vakil.

Witness
(Sd.) Lakshmi Narain, Pleader,
Moradabad.

(Sd.) Jagdish Saran, Secretary,
Hindu Educational Society,
Moradabad.

(Sd.) Jagdish Prasad, Secretary
to Government, United
Provinces.

1. Witness
(Sd.) E. Callow, Clerk,
Government Secretariat,
3rd January 1922.

2. Witness
(Sd.) G. H. Kesture, Clerk,
Government Secretariat,
3rd January 1922.

By order of the Governor acting with his Ministers,
JAGDISH PRASAD,
Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion The Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), dated at Madras, this 26th day of January 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—7178206, Private, Molloy, W.
Age—26 years.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark; eyes, grey.
Trade—Baker.
Date of Enlistment—6th September 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Maryborough.
Parish and County in which born—Stradbally, Queens-County, Ireland.
Date of Desertion or Absence—22nd January 1922.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Madras.
Marks—Scar on neck, back, and left side. Squint.
Not on furlough.
Under seven years' service.

P. McENROY, Capt., *for* Major,
Comdg. 1st Battalion, The Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians).

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 30th day of January 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—4027955, Private, Eric Lawrence Gwilliam.
Age—21 years 4 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Trade—Farma Labourer.
Colour of Complexion, fresh; hair, very dark brown eyes, hazel.
Date and Place of Enlistment—4th May 1921. Shrewsbury, England.
Parish and County in which born—Church Stretton, Shropshire, England.
Date and Place of Desertion or Absence—Colaba Barracks, Bombay, India, 23rd January 1922.
Marks *Nil.*
(Address of Father).—
Edward Gwilliam,
19, Hall Street, Church Lane, Mostyn,
Manchester.
Not on furlough.
Under 1 year's service.

H. M. SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding, 1st King's Shropshire, L. I.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Delhi, the 27th January 1922.

No. *A.-P.—55-S.*—Khan Sahib Salamul Haqq, Superintendent of post offices, Lower Rajputana Division, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the 3rd January 1922.

Rai Sahib Dhanpat Rai, temporary Probationary Superintendent of post offices, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, Lower Rajputana Division, during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1922.

No. *D. P.*-171.—The following Officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
E. E. D'Lemos	Engineering Supervisor (Phones).	Deputy Assistant Engineer, (Phones), 2nd class Officiating.	10th December 1921 to 9th February 1922.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1922.

Director-in-Chief's General Order No. 100, dated 1st December 1921.

Consequent on the entry on combined leave of Mr. T. F. Tebbutt, Engineer and Electrician, Class II, and the return of Mr. F. J. Hughes, Superintendent, Class V, the following promotions and reversions are sanctioned :—

Name.	From	To	Sanctioned by	With effect from
Mr. M. P. O'Reilly	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI.	Engineer and Electrician, Class II, Officiating.	Under Secretary of State.	26th September 1921.
" M. P. O'Reilly	Engineer and Electrician, Class II, Officiating.	Engineer and Electrician, Class II, Temporary.	Ditto	24th October 1921 to 8th December 1921.
" E. B. Newton	Superintendent, Class V, Temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI.	Director-in-Chief	12th November 1921.

Director-in-Chief's General Order No. 92, dated 27th October 1921.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. W. F. Lovell, Superintendent, Class V, on the 11th August 1921, the entry on furlough of Mr. H. D. Thoy, M.B.E., Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, on the 15th August 1921, the entry on furlough of Mr. E. M. Norris, Superintendent, Class IV, on the 17th September 1921 and the return of Mr. J. Lemon, Assistant

Superintendent, Class VI, from leave on the 2nd October 1921, the following promotions are sanctioned:—

Name.	From	To	By whom sanctioned.	With effect from
Mr. E. B. Newton .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI.	Superintendent, Class V, Temporary.	Director-in-Chief .	11th August 1921.
„ A. Robertson .	General Service Clerk	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Temporary.	Ditto .	15th August 1921.
„ J. Lemon .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI.	Superintendent, Class V, Temporary.	Ditto .	2nd October 1921.

Director-in-Chief's General Order No. 66, dated 25th July 1921.

In continuation of this Office General Order No. 59, dated 20th June 1921, the following reversions are sanctioned with effect from the 16th June 1921, consequent on the return from foreign service of Mr. G. E. New, Director, Class, I :—

Name.	From	To	Sanctioned by	With effect from
Mr. E. B. Newton .	Superintendent, Class V, Temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, Clas s VI.	Director-in-Chief .	16th June 1921.
„ A. Robertson .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Temporary.	General Service Clerk.	Ditto .	Ditto.

Director-in-Chief's General Order No. 59, dated 20th June 1921.

Consequent on the return of Mr. G. E. New, Superintendent, Class IV, from foreign service, the following permanent promotions are sanctioned with effect from the 16th June 1921:—

Name.	From	To	By whom sanctioned.	With effect from
Mr. G. E. New .	Superintendent, Class IV.	Director, Class I .	Secretary of State .	16th June 1921.
E. E. Aickin .	Superintendent, Class IV and temporary Director, Class I.	Assistant Director, Class III.	Ditto .	Ditto.

Director-in-Chief's General Order No. 48, dated 12th May 1921.

Consequent on the entry on furlough of Mr. W. G. Blewett, General Service Clerk and Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, the following temporary promotion is sanctioned :—

Name.	From	To	Sanctioned by	With effect from
Mr. A. L. Roberton .	General Service Clerk	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, temporary.	Director-in-Chief .	13th May 1921.

Director-in-Chief's General Orders No. 111, dated 24th November 1920 and No. 37, dated 7th April 1921.

Consequent on the entry on furlough of Mr. S. N. Wilson, Assistant Director, on 20th November 1920 and the return from furlough of Mr. E. E. Aickin, Superintendent, Class IV, the following reversions are sanctioned :—

Name.	From	To	Sanctioned by	With effect from
Mr. J. A. Hamilton, I.S.O.	Superintendent, Class V.	Superintendent, Class IV, Temporary.	Director-in-Chief.	20th November 1920.
" J. A. Hamilton, I.S.O.	Superintendent, Class IV, Temporary.	Superintendent, Class V.	Ditto	20th March 1921.
" J. Lemon	Superintendent, Class V, Temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI.	Ditto	Ditto.
" C. J. H. Smith	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Temporary.	General Service Clerk.	Ditto	Ditto.

Director-in-Chief's General Order No. 46, dated 3rd May 1921.

Consequent on Mr. E. E. Aickin assuming temporary charge of the Office of Director, Persian Section, the following temporary promotion and reversion are sanctioned :—

Name.	From	To	Sanctioned by	With effect from
Mr. E. E. Aickin	Superintendent. Class IV.	Director, Class I, Temporary.	Under Secretary of State.	23rd April 1921.
" L. A. Beasley	Director, Class I. Temporary.	Assistant Director, Class III, Temporary.	Ditto	Ditto.

Director-in-Chief's General Order No. 40, dated 25th April 1921.

Consequent on the return from leave of Mr. P. W. Lang, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, the following reversion is sanctioned :—

Name.	From	To	Sanctioned by	With effect from
Mr. A. L. Robertson	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Temporary.	General Service Clerk	Director-in-Chief	11th April 1921.

Director-in-Chief's General Orders No. 9, dated 7th January 1921 and No. 97, dated 16th November 1921.

Consequent on the death of Mr. W. King-Wood, C.I.E., C.B.E., Director, Class I, the following permanent and temporary promotions are sanctioned :—

Name.	From	To	Sanctioned by	With effect from
Mr. S. N. Wilson (on leave).	Assistant Director, Class III.	Director, Class I	Secretary of State	25th January 1921.
Mr. E. M. Norris	Superintendent, Class IV, Temporary.	Superintendent, Class IV.	Director-in-Chief	Ditto.
" G. H. Meriton	Superintendent, Class V, Temporary.	Superintendent, Class V.	Ditto	Ditto.
" G. A. Jacob	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI.	Ditto	Ditto.

Director, Persian Gulf Section's General Orders Nos. 497 and 499 of May 1920 confirmed by Director-in-Chief.

Consequent on the grant of combined leave to Mr. W. H. Miller, 1st Officer, I. G. T. S. "Patrick Stewart," the following officiating promotions are sanctioned :—

Name.	From	To	Sanctioned by	With effect from
Mr. W. W. Morrison .	......	1st Officer, Officiating, "Patrick Stewart."	Director-in-Chief .	14th May 1920.
" S. V. Griffitts .	......	Ditto	Ditto	25th May 1920.
" J. Marr . .	2nd Officer, "Patrick Stewart."	Ditto	Ditto	28th May 1920.

Director, Persian Section's General Order No. 40 of March 1920 confirmed by the Director-in-Chief.

Mr. James Hamilton, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, granted 6 months' privilege leave combined with furlough on average salary for 2 months and 25 days from the 11th March 1920.

Director, Persian Gulf Section's General Order No. 484, dated 31st May 1921, confirmed by Director-in-Chief.

Mr. F. J. Hughes, Superintendent, Class V, granted privilege leave for 10 days combined with furlough for 5 months and 11 days with effect from the 14th May 1921. He was also granted advance privilege leave for 6 days from 7th to 12th November 1920.

Director, Persian Section's order, confirmed by Director-in-Chief.

Mr. G. H. Meriton who retired from the service from the 27th May 1921 was granted 4 days' privilege leave from the 23rd to 26th May 1921.

Director, Persian Section's General Order No. 100 for March 1921 confirmed by Director-in-Chief.

Mr. E. M. Norris, Superintendent, Class IV, granted 6 months' privilege leave in combination with furlough on average salary for 3 months and 15 days from 17th March 1921 and leave on average pay for 16 days from 1st January 1922 and on half average pay for 3 months from the 17th January 1922.

Director-in-Chief's General Order No. 63, dated 14th July 1921.

Confirming Director, Persian Gulf's General Order No. 660, dated 20th June 1921, granting Mr. J. H. Tomlinson, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, privilege leave for 6 months combined with 4 months' furlough on average salary and 9 months' furlough on half average salary from the 4th May 1921.

Director, Persian Gulf Section's order, confirmed by Director-in-Chief.

Mr. H. A. D. Thomson granted 6 months' privilege leave from the 22nd December 1919.

Director, Persian Gulf Section's General Order No. 851, dated the 12th October 1921, confirmed by Director-in-Chief.

Mr. H. D. Thoy, M.B.E., Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, granted privilege leave for 3 months and 10 days combined with 4 months' furlough on average salary with effect from the 6th May 1921.

Director-in-Chief's revised General Order No. 54, dated 6th June 1921.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. S. N. Wilson, Assistant Director, Class III, on 20th May 1921, on the entry on furlough of Messrs. F. J. Hughes, Superintendent, Class V, and J. Memon, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, on 24th May 1921, and on the retirement

of Mr. G. H. Meriton, Superintendent, Class V, on the 27th May 1921, the following permanent and temporary promotions are sanctioned :—

Name.	From	To	Sanctioned by	With effect from
Mr. L. A. Beasley . .	Temporary Assistant Director, Class III, Superintendent, Class V.	Superintendent, Class V.	Director . .	20th May 1921.
" J. A. Hamilton . .	Superintendent, Class V.	Superintendent, Class IV.	Ditto .	Ditto.
" F. J. Hughes . .	Superintendent, Class V, Temporary.	Superintendent, Class V.	Ditto .	Ditto.
" C. B. Arkell . .	General Service Clerk on foreign service.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, on foreign service.	Ditto .	Ditto.
" R. Ellis . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI.	Ditto .	Ditto.
" W. S. Thornton .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI.	Superintendent, Class C, Temporary.	Ditto .	24th May 1921.
" C. E. Treadwel .	General Service Clerk	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Temporary.	Ditto .	Ditto.
" C. J. H. Smith .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
" W. S. Thornton .	Superintendent, Class V, Temporary.	Superintendent, Class V.	Ditto .	27th May 1921.
" E. B. Newton .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI.	Superintendent, Class V, Temporary.	Ditto .	Ditto.
" W. G. Blewett on leave.	General Service Clerk	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI.	Ditto .	Ditto.
" A. Robertson	Ditto .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Temporary.	Ditto .	Ditto.

S. TAJ MOHAMMAD,

Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs (Telegraph Branch).

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. E.008448 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920, for Rs. 200, originally issued in the name of Daw Hmoon, the proprietor, Okkanwa, Thongwa, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of advertiser—MG BA TUM, Agent of Daw Hmoon,
Residence—Okkanwa, Thongwa (Hanthawaddy District).

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 014793 of the 5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47, for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Mahabir Prasad Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

H. K. RAHA,
Deputy Director General, Post Office, Calcutta.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 005349 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1928 A.D. for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Gurlingappa, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—GURLINGAPPA,

Residence—Shah Bazar, Gulberga, G. I. P. Railway.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 024877 and 024878 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds of 1920 for Rs. 10,000 and 3,000 respectively, originally standing in the name of Damodar Dass and last endorsed to Collector of Muttra, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—COLLECTOR OF MUTTRA,

as Manager of the Seth's Estate, Muttra.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. E.018971 (full note) of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1918-21 for Rs. 200, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Madras, and endorsed to M. V. K. S. Rajambal ammal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—RAJAMBAL AMMAL,

Residence—Panruti.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. F.001610 (full note) of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1918-21 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Madras, and endorsed to Mr. A. Chokkalinga Chetty, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

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Residence—Panruti.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 208775, 208778 and 202186 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 10,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, the first two originally standing in the name of the District and Sessions Judge, East Berar Division, and the last one in the name of the Comptroller General and all last endorsed to Syed Safdaralli, son of Syed Vaziralli, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of the Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—B. K. PANGARKER, Pleader,

on behalf of my client Syed Safdaralli, son of Syed Vaziralli of Asadpur, Amraoti District.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes
No. 306233 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 500
No. 279942 do. do. do. do.
No. 279943 do. do. do. do.
last endorsed to Trishita Nath Sinha, the proprietor, and No. D.015344 5½ per cent. of 1928 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Trishita Nath Sinha, by whom these notes were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate notes in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

TRISHITA NATH SINHA,
27, Nawapura, Benares City.

BURNT.

The Government Promissory Note No. 260112 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 5,000, originally standing in the name of Bholanath Surajram, administrator to the estate of Surajram Haribhai, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been burnt, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—CHANDULAL BHOLANATH,
HARIPRASAD DAHYABHAI, Succession Certificate holders to the estate of Bholanath Surajram.
Residence—Raipur Haveli Pole, Ahmedabad.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 137775 and 184564 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the names of Jagendra Nath Bose, Administrator of Koosoom Coomary Dossy, and Prosad Das Boral & Bros., respectively, and last endorsed to Khagendra Nath Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—KHAGENDRA NATH BANERJEE,
Residence—90, Hari Ghose Street, Simla P. O., Calcutta.

LOSS OF 5½ PER CENT. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 1921 PRONOTE.

The Government Promissory Note No. D.057606 in full of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1921 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras and last endorsed by the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., to Mr. K. Venkatasamappa, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, in transit, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and at the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury in Bangalore and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

BANK OF MYSORE, LTD.,
Bangalore.

The 12th December 1921.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. $\frac{221014}{500}$, $\frac{221018}{500}$, $\frac{221856}{1,000}$, $\frac{221855}{1,000}$ of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 3,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Hari Dass Dutta, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—HARI DASS DUTTA,
Residence—9, Dattapara Lane, Calcutta

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Salutaris, Limited, held at the Registered Office of the Company, 29, Strand Road, Calcutta, at 3 P.M. on the 18th January 1922.

Present.

MR. P. F. LINTON,

MR. F. M. LESLIE, by his proxy
MR. P. F. LINTON.

MR. W. R. RAE, by his proxy
MR. P. F. LINTON.

MR. F. MILLER.

Mr. P. F. Linton was invited to take the chair and having read the Notice convening the Meeting, the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution was put to the Meeting and carried unanimously :—

Proposed by Mr. F. Miller
Seconded by Mr. P. F. Linton

That the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind it up and that it be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. R. C. Tiddy of No. F. 1. Clive Buildings, Calcutta, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose without security.

P. F. LINTON,
Chairman.

REGISTERED No. C. 698



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1922.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th October 1921.

On and after 29th October and until further notice, Parts I, IV and V of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of 12th October 1920:—

In modification of the orders contained in the Home Department Circular Memorandum No. 4899, dated the 16th August 1901, the undersigned is directed to request that in future all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* may be sent to the Press not later than 4 P.M. on Thursdays. Exceptions may, however, be allowed in the case of really urgent matter which cannot be held over for the next *Gazette*, but the order in such cases should be signed by an officer not below the rank of an Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary

G. F. WINN,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India

Rates of Subscription, including postage charges.

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Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	40	0	0	per annum.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at 2 pice per page.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Part VI of the *Gazette of India* which formerly contained the Proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council is no longer published. The Debates of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly are now issued separately in handy book form. The price of copies of the Debates of the first Session held at Delhi during February and March 1921 varies according to the size of the publication; that of future issues has been fixed at eight annas for each day's Debate.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India.*

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1922.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

30 January.

7853. E. J. Haseler. *Improvements in lids of mustard pots, mugs, jugs, teapots, and other vessels.* ***November 13, 1914.*** ***(Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7854. A. A. Holle. *Improvements in screw propellers and the like.*

7855. L. P. Winby. *Improvements in or relating to devices for securing the rails of permanent ways or similar tracks.*

7856. G. Pyburn. *Improvements in and connected with haulage wire-ropes.* ***November 28, 1918.*** ***(Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7857. G. Pyburn. *Improvements in and connected with compound wire-ropes.* ***November 5, 1919.*** ***(Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7858. W. Wilkie. *Improvements in and connected with concrete blocks or stones for building purposes.*

7859. W. Wilkie. *Apparatus for moulding concrete blocks and slabs for building houses and walls and other structures.*

7860. E. H. Richards and H. B. Hutchinson. *Improvements in or relating to the recovery of soluble nitrogen compounds from solutions thereof.* ***June 14, 1919.*** ***(Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7861. D. M. Ramsay. *Improvements in or relating to power plant for aircraft.* ***February 21, 1921.*** ***(Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7862. E. S. Luard and C. K. D. Sidgwick. *Improvements in or relating to the locking of railway wagon doors.*

31 January.

7863. U. Makanji. *Improvements in bangles.*

7864. A. Kitson and E. Utley. *Improvements in or relating to rotary pumps, engines or meters.*

7865. National Safety Appliance Co. *Improvements in train control mechanism for use on railways and the like.* ***March 21, 1921.*** ***(Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7866. F. A. Mackinnon and J. Hampson. *Improvements in couplings for railway and like vehicles.* ***[Date applied for 4th July 1921, under Rule 12 (4).]***

7867. V. Fioruzzi. *Improvements in automatic silk reeling process and device therefor.*

7868. S. G. Brogren and K. Karlsson. *Improvements in burners for petroleum stoves.*

7869. Major T. G. Tulloch and Lieut.-Col. D. J. Smith. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of gas.* ***March 4, 1921.*** ***(Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7870. W. P. Dreaper. *An improved process and apparatus for the manufacture of artificial silk or the like.*

7871. W. P. Dreaper. *Improvements in the manufacture of artificial silk and the like.*

7872. G. L. A. Jordan. *Improvements in or relating to axle boxes for railway vehicles and the like.*

7873. A. V. Terry. *Improvements in or relating to saddles or seats for cycles, motor cycles and the like.* ***February 16, 1921.*** ***(Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7874. Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ld. *Improvements in automatic electrical substations.*

7875. Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to blading for steam turbines.*

7876. Texas Co. *Improvements in method and apparatus for making light oils such as gasoline.*

7877. N. T. McKee. *Improvements in and relating to the working of metals.*

1 February.

7878. W. Broadbridge, E. Edser, W. W. Stenning and Minerals Separation Ld. *Improvements in or relating to the production of coal briquettes.* ***August 26, 1919.*** ***(Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7879. Mills Equipment Co., Ld., and A. A. Lethern. *Improvements in or relating to knapsacks and the like.* ***March 7, 1921.*** ***(Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

4 February.

7880. H. Conradi. *Improvements in and relating to structural joints.*
7881. H. Bradley. *Improved means for disinfecting sanitary pans and the like.*
7882. V. L. Boddu. *Automatic shuttle moving loom with the dobby.*
7883. K. Virabhadrappa & Sons. *Savitri soap.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

6622. J. B. D'Cruz. *Improved direction signal for vehicles.*
6645. J. Husband, R. King and James F. Low & Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to spreaders, drawing and roving frames and like machines.* (***Dated as of March 23, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.***)
6961. A. L. Pailthorpe, and Accounting and Tabulating Corporation of Great Britain, Ld. *Improvements in statistical machines.* (***Dated as of June 3, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.***)
7046. F. G. Chamberlin. *Improvements in or relating to leggings or the like.* (***Dated as of June 2, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.***)
7119. F. Kaye. *Improvements relating to paper making.*
7127. P. B. Jagger. *Improvements in and relating to moulding and/or compacting plastic or powdered, granular or the like substances.*
7128. P. B. Jagger. *Improvements in and relating to moulding concrete and other materials.*
7129. P. B. Jagger. *Improvements in and relating to grinding and mixing and agitating machines and the like.*
7158. F. A. Mackinnon and J. Hampson. *Improvements in couplings for railway and like vehicles.* (***Dated as of July 7, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.***)
7305. "Velophot" Erzeugung Und Vertrieb Photographischer Neuheiten, Gesellschaft m. b. H. *Improvements in photographic apparatus.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7 accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

6010. Latour.
6012. Societe Francaise Radio Electrique.
6354. Bedford and Burmah Oil Co., Ld.
6355. Bedford and Burmah Oil Co., Ld.
6462. Saccaggio.
6528. Hutchins, Hargreaves and Dunningham.
6538. Healey Syndicate, Ld.
6555. Tournier.
6800. Nielsen and Garrow.
6952. Braganza.
7260. Valente and Curzon.
7320. Prosser.
7327. Still.
7336. Kitson.

PATENTS SEALED.

5986. Mehta.
5987. Mehta.
6037. Foamite Firefoam Co.
6070. Crabtree and Manchester Metal Stamping and Engineering Co., Ld.
6320. British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ld.
6939. Maxted and Ridsdale.
6940. Maxted and Ridsdale.
6941. Maxted and Ridsdale.
7013. Lawrence and Lawrence.
7030. Bandopadhya.
7167. International General Electric Co., Inc.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

694 of 1909. Watson. (To 16 February 1923.)
37 of 1911. Rees. (To 28 February 1923.)
48 of 1911. Watson and anr. (To 8 March 1923.)
100 of 1912. Wheatley and ors. (To 28 February 1923.)
141 of 1912. Robinson. (To 18 March 1923.)
142 of 1912. Robinson. (To 18 March 1923.)

1613 of 1914. Watson. (To 22 April 1923.)
2020 of 1915. Gardner. (To 11 February 1923.)
2032 of 1915. Kershaw and ors. (To 22 February 1923.)
2061 of 1915. Heap. (To 15 March 1923.)
2088 of 1915. Mills Equipment Co., Ld. and anr. (To 7 April 1923.)
2149 of 1915. Marshall. (To 22 May 1923.)
2232 of 1915. Scanes. (To 28 July 1923.)
2443 of 1916. Longworth. (To 19 January 1923.)
2466 of 1916. Rowlandson. (To 5 February 1923.)
2506 of 1916. London and Westminister Industrial Syndicate, Ld. (To 6 March 1923.)
2517 of 1916. Williams and anr. (To 9 March 1923.)
2578 of 1916. Killick Nixon & Co. (To 28 April 1923.)
2951 of 1917. Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ld. (To 21 February 1923.)
2968 of 1917. Robinson and ors. (To 28 February 1923.)
3003 of 1917. Lassen and anr. (To 4 April 1923.)
3004 of 1917. Lassen and anr. (To 4 April 1923.)
3044 of 1917. Dorr Co. (To 30 April 1923.)
3550 of 1918. Gilmore. (To 20 February 1923.)
3563 of 1918. Bullot. (To 27 February 1923.)
3575 of 1918. Greenwood. (To 7 March 1923.)
3576 of 1918. Greenwood. (To 7 March 1923.)
3577 of 1918. Greenwood. (To 7 March 1923.)
3578 of 1918. Greenwood. (To 7 March 1923.)
3584 of 1918. Mawson. (To 18 March 1924.)
3646 of 1918. Coatalen and ors. (To 24 April 1923.)
3647 of 1918. Coatalen and ors. (To 24 April 1923.)
6406 of 1920. Holophane, Ld. (To 25 July 1922.)
6407 of 1920. Holophane, Ld. (To 3 November 1922.)
6408 of 1920. Holophane, Ld. (To 20 October 1922.)
6409 of 1920. Holopbane, Ld. (To 26 July 1922.)
6898 of 1921. British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ld. (To 27 March 1923.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1910.

285. (Gulbaz Khan Lalbaz Khan.)

1911.

508. (Richards.)

1912.

575. (Trautmann and anr.)

1916.

2783. (Duff.) 2784. (Woods.)

1917.

3369. (Molony and anr.)
3370. (Nand Ram.)
3375. (Bernardi.)
3376. (Conkiln.)
3377. (Hicks.)
3380. (Cervenka.)
3381. (Chevallay.)
3383. (Borel and anr.)
3384. (Flint and anr.)
3386. (Katayama.)
3387. (Rothschild.)
3388. (Hood.)

DESIGNS ENTERED IN THE REGISTER.

(From 30th January to 4th February 1922.)

Class 4. No. 10973. Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ld., of 110, Bunhill Row, London, and 90, Sharnhall Street, Walthamstow, London, E. 17, England. January 3, 1922.

Class 1. No. 10971. Kusi Lal Kabasi, of 3, Naba Kumar Raha Lane, Shampukur, Calcutta. December 22, 1921.

Class 13. Nos. 10962 to 10966 and 10968 to 10970. Kunji Lall Sadh c/o Kunji Lall Sadh & Sons, Mohilla Sadhwara, Farrukhabad, U. P. December 20. 1921.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1920 and the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Amendment Act, 1920, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. *Printed Specifications* of applications for patents, which have been accepted (8 annas per copy), may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BARODA	Department of Commerce and Industries.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
PATNA	Secretariat Library, Government of Bihar and Orissa.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANCHI	Office of the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

V. LOUGH,

Controller of Patents and Designs

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Treasury, Calcutta.

Treasury Bills sold and paid off during the week ending 4th February 1922 and the amount outstanding at the end of the week.

[In thousands of rupees.]

	Sold in				Total paid off.	Total outstanding on the 6th Feb. 1922.
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.		
3 months' Bills	...	...	...	...	(a) 1,86,50	(b) 1,07,72,95
6 months' Bills	26,55	36,30	80	63,65		
9 months' Bills	10,10	1,51,20	...	1,61,30		
12 months' Bills	25	25	...	50		
TOTAL	36,90	1,87,75	80	2,25,45	1,86,50	1,07,72,95

(a) Includes 1,00,00 issued to Paper Currency Reserve.
(b) Includes 61,26,00 ditto ditto.

The 7th February 1922.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Controller of the Currency.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT

Calcutta, the 4th February 1922.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 31st January 1922.

Circles of Issue.	Total amount of notes in circulation.	Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In India. — Silver Coin.	In India. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In India. — Silver Bullion under coinage.	In England. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In England. — Silver Bullion.	In His Majesty's Dominions. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In transit between India, England, and His Majesty's Dominions. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In transit — Silver Bullion.	Securities (Purchase Price) — Held in India.	Securities (Purchase Price) — Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	50,15,95,969	9,76,45,956	5,00,04,056	4,09,22,856	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 69,39,40,946	(b) 5,84,95,829	94,10,09,648	(a) Nominal value—R10,30,81,500 of rupee paper and R62,26,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills.
Cawnpore	7,25,00,222	14,51,16,251	1,04,03,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,55,19,906	(b) Nominal value—R5,89,50,000 British Treasury Bills.
Lahore	16,99,80,486	8,64,81,850	1,33,56,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,9 8,38,655	(c) The increase in column 4 is due to the final adjustment of the cost of the bullion already held in the Paper Currency Reserve.
Bombay	54,89,55,742	20,10,16,916	13,91,48,580	46,44,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,48,09,851	
Karachi	7,10,89,214	3,62,73,165	14,69,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,77,42,300	
Madras	14,33,08,756	8,32,77,966	2,48,60,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,81,38,931	
Rangoon	23,65,29,045	5,29,56,788	39,43,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,69,00,148	
TOTAL	1,74,39,59,434	70,27,68,892	24,31,86,556	(c) 4,55,67,211	...	...	...	...	...	69,39,40,946	5,84,95,829	1,74,39,59,434	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue	...	Deduct—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another										...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R	1,74,39,59,434										TOTAL RESERVE R	1,74,39,59,434	
Increase +; decrease — as compared with previous week's statement	+1,52,14,320	+1,17,09,178	—1,095	+35,07,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	—1,570		

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending the 31st January 1922.
The gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st January 1922 amounted to *nil*.
The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 56·65.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Imperial Bank of India on the 31st January 1922.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	4 PER CENT. Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	INDIAN WAR LOAN. 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN. 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	5 per cent Loan 1945-55.	Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds 1930.	Five year 6 per cent. Bonds 1926.	Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds 1931.	TOTAL.
Balance of 15th January 1922	19,17,100	58,65,000	2,97,11,300	1,21,19,400	38,18,500	29,26,650	28,100	40,17,200	4,69,550	100	9,48,000	16,025	12,000	45,100	1,76,650	3,78,200	21,76,100	1,01,86,800	22,76,900	7,70,88,675
Add—																				
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 18th January 1922 . .	...	...	50,000	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between and 19 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19,17,100	58,65,000	2,97,61,300	1,21,19,400	38,18,500	30,76,650	28,100	40,17,200	4,69,550	100	9,48,000	16,025	12,000	45,100	1,76,650	3,78,200	21,76,100	1,01,86,800	22,76,900	7,72,88,675
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers . . .	...	...	60,000	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	14,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	2,25,025
Balance on 31st January 1922	19,17,100	58,65,000	2,97,01,300	1,21,19,400	38,18,500	29,26,650	28,100	40,17,200	4,69,550	100	9,48,000	1,500	12,000	45,100	1,76,650	3,78,200	21,76,100	1,01,86,800	22,76,400	7,70,63,650

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Novr. 1921 Enfaced from India 12,716 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,302 lakhs.
„ 1st Decr. 1921 „ 15th Decr. „ ditto 2 „ ditto 1 lakh.
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto 1 „ ditto 2 lakhs.
„ 1st Jan. 1922 „ 15th Jan. 1922 ditto 1 „ ditto 1 lakh.
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto 2 „ ditto 2 lakhs.
12,722 „ 13,308 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA:
Calcutta, the 6th February 1922.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3¼ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *RESIDUAL ALKALOID* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 25th April 1921 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery . . .	Rs. 48 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery.	„ 49 „
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	„ 50 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE AND CINCHONA SULPHATE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 21 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. . . . . (Only small quantities available when in stock.)	„ 22 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs 10 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	„ 11 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	„ 14 „
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form and Residual Alkaloid (when in stock).	„ 9 „

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	„ 14 „

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. boxes.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb. ½-lb and 1-lb boxes (when in stock).
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb. ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb box (when in stock)
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb box (when in stock).

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
Government reserve the right to alter the prices without notice.
Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V P Post Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ lb. 4 As.; ½ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab. 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab. 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab 3 lbs. Weg 9 lbs Postage .	3	0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. W. C. SANDES, Major,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 3rd February 1922.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscribed Capital	11,24,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	10,35,97,000	0	0
Capital paid up	5,62,25,000	0	0	Other authorized securities under the Act	1,28,17,000	0	0
Reserve	4,01,79,000	0	0	Loans	13,51,55,000	0	0
Public Deposits	9,48,44,000	0	0	Cash Credits	26,02,92,000	0	0
Other Deposits	61,93,09,000	0	0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	11,15,74,000	0	0
Loans against securities *per contra*	31,36,000	0	0	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	5,29,000	0	0
Contingent liabilities	......			Bullion	27,000	0	0
Sundries	39,81,000	0	0	Dead Stock	2,37,64,000	0	0
				Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities *per contra*	... ..		
				Sundries	34,58,000	0	0
				Balances with other Banks	13,88,000	0	0
					65,26,01,000	0	0
				Cash	16,50,73,000	0	0
RUPEES	81,76,74,000	0	0	RUPEES	81,76,74,000	0	0

The above balance sheet includes—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits in London	55,200	0	0
Advances in London	264,500	0	0
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	86,709	0	0

R. AITKEN,
N. M. MURRAY (*Offg.*),
Managing Governors.

Percentage 22·88
Bank Rate 7 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICES.

Madras, the 31st January 1922.

The following appointment in the Bank's Staff is hereby notified:—

Mr. J. R. Wells to be acting Agent at Mount Road Branch.

By order,

W. LAMB,

Offg. Secretary and Treasurer, Madras Local Board.

Bombay, the 2nd February 1922.

Mr. E. B. Emery, Assistant Accountant, is authorised to sign receipts and endorse cheques and drafts on behalf of the Bank.

By order,

A. W. MARSHALL,

Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1922.

A Branch of the Imperial Bank of India will be opened at Muzaffarpur on the 8th February 1922 under the charge of Mr. A. C. Robinson.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1922.

The Members of the Local Board have made the following change in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. F. G. Davis to be Agent at Lucknow Branch, as from 1st February 1922, *vice* Mr. A. Eager placed on special duty.

By order,

S. A. H. SITWELL,

Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 30th January 1922.

No. 172.—The services of No. 448, 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon ranking as Jemadar Fulchand Dalsukhram Mehta, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Indian Research Fund Association with effect from the 11th January 1922.

The 31st January 1922.

No. 173.—The services of No. 1231, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sant Singh, I.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 5th October 1921.

No. 174.— The services of 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon H. B. Blaker, I.M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment on the North Western Railway, with effect from the 9th January 1922.

W. R. EDWARDS, Maj.-Genl., I.M.S.,

Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 31st January 1922.

No. 3.—Mr. N. W. Synnott, District Traffic Superintendent, has been granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 10th April 1922.

F. J. HARVEY,
Agent, O. & R. Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 1st February 1922.

No. 5.—Mr. H. M. R. Morse, Officiating District Loco Superintendent in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under Article No. 81 of the Fundamental Rules, leave for 12 months, *viz.*, leave on average pay for 8 months and 14 days and on half average pay for the remaining period, with effect from 12th February 1922 or subsequent date of relief.

F. A. HADOW,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 3rd February 1922.

No. 408-*D*.—The Rev. P. J. Molony, Chaplain of Neemuch, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the 10th November 1921.

By order,
K. S. FITZE,
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 3rd February 1922.

No. 867-*Education*.—Mr. W. G. Sandways, I.M.D., assumed charge of the duties of Military Assistant Surgeon, Raisina, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th October 1921.

The 4th February 1922.

No. 919-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a pamphlet in Urdu entitled "Boycott," printed at the Fateh Printing Works, Delhi, by Mushtaq Ahmed, Manager, "Qaumi Darul Esha'at," Muhalla Kotta, Meerut City, and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the said pamphlet, inasmuch as the said pamphlet contains matter of the nature described in clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act.

Delhi, the 7th February 1922.

No. 995-C.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in the Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi District at the close of the half-month ending 31st January 1922.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.		ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.	
	Srs.	Chts.		Srs.	Chts.
Wheat	5	4	Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	5	8
Barley	7	8	Maize	8	0
Rice — Best sort	2	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál) Cawnpur.	4	0
Rice — Common sort	4	0	Firewood	35	0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	7	0	Salt — Wholesale	...	
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	6	8	Salt — Retail	15	8
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Gur	3	4
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Cotton (unginned)	...	

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending 31st January 1922.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅔ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.			ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
				Cotton (cleaned)	24	0	0
Rice — unhusked	...			Cotton seed	4	2	0
Rice — husked	6	4	0	Ghi	69	0	0
Wheat	7	4	0	Flour (wheat)	8	8	0
Barley	5	0	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8	0	0
Oats	7	12	0	Turmeric (unground)	18	0	0
Jowar	5	4	0	Salt	2	4	0
Bajra	6	0	0	Raw hides (cow)	40	0	0
Maize	4	12	0	Bran	4	0	0
Gram	7	0	0	Grass (dry)	3	8	0
Arhar Dál	9	8	0	Bhusa (white)	2	8	0
Linseed	8	8	0	Jowar stalks	1	12	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	7	0	0	Bengal coal	2	0	0
Poppy-seed	...			Kerosine oil (per tin)	4	15	0
Til (Jinjili seed)	8	8	0	Plough bullocks, per pair	300	0	0
Sugar (raw), gur	11	0	0	Sheep, per score	...		

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 31st January 1922.

No. 34.—Mr. H. B. Simons, Extra Assistant Superintendent, was granted privilege leave for 3 days under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th October 1921.

J. H. NICHOL,

Deputy Superintendent,
for Superintendent, Southern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st February 1922.

No. 966.—Mr. O. J. H. Hart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, was granted privilege leave for six months under Article 246 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government of India, Finance Department, No. 168-C. S. R., dated the 24th February 1919, combined with ordinary furlough for 2 days under Articles 233 and 324 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 21st June 1921.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor General of India.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 3rd February 1922.

No. 9908-*An*.—Mr. P. D. Chitale, Officiating Deputy Examiner in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command and Poona District, reverted to his own grade with effect from the 18th January 1922.

A. W. DALDY, Colonel,

Offg. Military Accountant-General.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 66 OF 1922.

Bombay, the 28th January 1922.

Re Kisonchand Dhunraj of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu inhabitant, who till lately carried on business in Bombay at Chipi Chawl in the name and style of Dhunraj Kisonchand and at Latur in the name of Dhunraj Madanmal and at other places : an adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte : Harakchand Ratanchand, a firm . . . . Petitioning Creditors.

Whereas the abovenamed Kisonchand Dhunraj has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,

Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions. Day.	Month.	Year.	Date of the adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
55—1922	Samuel John *alias* John David	Jewish	Peerkhan Street, New Nagpada.	Formerly a canvasser in the firm of the Bolton Fine Art Litho Works and now a canvasser in the British India Press.	23rd	January	1922	24th	January	1922
56—1922	Narondas Goculji Vayada and Dwarkadas Raghunathji Vayada	Hindu	Kalbadevi and Vithalwady respectively.	Lately doing business in partnership as cloth merchants and now unemployed.	24th	"	"	"	"	"
57—1922	Fred Sebastian	Portuguese	Jacob Circle	A fitter in the Bombay Port Trust	"	"	"	"	"	"
58—1922	Shantaram Ganesh Pandit	Hindu	Princess Street	A clerk in the employ of Tippna Tikari Commission Agent.	25th	"	"	25th	"	"
59—1922	Jusab Mia Mahomed Sidik Bawa.	Mahomedan	Khadak	A cloth merchant in the name of Mahomed Cassam Haji Tar Mahomed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
61—1922	Sohanlal Nathuram Pardeshi	Hindu	Doongri Bazar	Lately a petty dealer in flour and now unemployed.	26th	"	"	27th	"	"
62—1922	Esmail Hasan Shaik and Abdul Rehman Baban Shaik.	Mahomedan	Dhanwadi Molla	Hawkers in fruits	"	"	"	"	"	"
63—1922	Hussein Mawji Khoja	"	Memonwada Road	Lately a petty dealer in ghee and sweet oil, etc., and now unemployed.	27th	"	"	"	"	"
64—1922	Hormasji Dosabhoy Hormasji	Parsi	Byculla Station	Lately a clerk in the East India Press and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
66—1922	Mahomedbhoy Fidahussein Unwalla.	Mahomedan	Nakhoda Molla	Till lately a wool merchant trading in the name and style of Fidahussein Samsudin Unwalla and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
67—1922	Kapurchand Naronji Sha	Hindu	Gulalwady	A temporary servant in the service of Salebhai Tyebji and Sons.	28th	"	"	28th	"	"
68—1922	Jesa *alias* Jasa Parsotam Soin	"	Bhuleshwar Phofalwadi	A goldsmith	"	"	"	"	"	"
69—1922	Jijibhai Carsetji Palkhiwalla	Parsi	Grant Road	Lately traded as carting shroffs and mucadums in partnership with Nowroji Jamsetji Dubash under the name, style and firm of Batliwalla Shroff & Co., and thereafter and now a clerk to Messrs. Ruttonji Bomanji &Co.	"	"	"	"	"	"
70—1922	Abdul Satar Abdul Kadar Shaik.	Mahomedan	115, Dhobi Talao	A Sub-Inspector in the Bombay Municipality, (Health Department).	"	"	"	"	"	"
71—1922	Ramkrishna Vasudeo Vaidya	Hindu	Thakordwar	An Estate and Loan Broker	30th	"	"	30th	"	"
72—1922	Moorlidhar Ramdayal Moondra	"	Champagully	A speculator in American futures and cotton, etc.	"	"	"	"	"	"
73—1922	Dhaneshwar Ramlal Vias	"	Walkeshwar	Lately a bullock cart-keeper and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
74—1922	Ahmed Rehman Shaik	Mahomedan	Lower Parel	A fireman in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company, at Parel.	"	"	"	"	"	"
75—1922	John Thomas Pereira	East Indian	Ranwar	A clerk in the General Department Secretariat, Bombay.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 30th day of January 1922.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

CASE No. 6 OF 1921.

Ajmer, the 26th January 1922.

Ganaish Ram, son of Birdhi Chand and Rampertap, son of Sheo Chand, Mahajan, Agarwala of Deoli,

Against

Sheochand Mangilal, Jeewan Ram Bhagwan Dass, Gorilal Suganchand, Lachminaraian Madanlal, Sriram Mahadewa, Dolatchand Chandanmal, Hukamchand Debi Dutt, Ramnaraian Anandilal, Chanderji Birdhichand, Hemraj Khubchand, Gandilal Phundilal, Harpatji Hazari Lal, Kani Ram Debilal, Sehanlal Dhannalal Kishanram Mohanlal and others creditors.

The applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard on first March 1922 at 10-30 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they either personally or through an authorized agent appear in Court on the date fixed and oppose the application.

In default the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 25th January 1922.

SCHEDULE A.

		Rs.	A.	P.	
1.	Sheochand Mannalal of Deoli	754	3	3	
2.	Jeewanram Bhagvandass of Deoli	19	2	6	
3.	Gorilal Suganchand of Deoli	89	4	0	
4.	Lachminar ain Madanlal of Deoli	5	0	0	
5.	Sriram Mahadewa of Deoli	1	7	9	
6.	Daulatmal Chandanmal of Deoli	106	10	9	
7.	Hukamchand Debi Dutt of Deoli	299	9	0	
8.	Ramnarain Anandilal of Deoli	605	10	0	
9.	Chanderji Bridhichand of Deoli	440	8	6	
10.	Hemraj Khubchand of Deoli	1	14	0	
11.	Gandilal Phundilal of Deoli	1	10	0	
12.	Harpatji Hazarilal of Deoli	106	12	9	
13.	Kanhiram Debilal of Deoli	85	5	0	
14.	Sohanlal Dhorulal of Deoli	468	0	6	
15.	Kishanram Mohanlal of Deoli	1,440	0	0	
16.	Mohanlal Jagannath of Deoli	83	14	6	
17.	Mannalal Lachminarain of Deoli	6	9	3	
18.	Premsukh Gheesalal of Deoli	145	9	6	
19.	Mangalchand Kanhayalal of Deoli	206	8	6	
20.	Beharilal Badrilal of Deoli	200	0	0	
21.	Soondilal Onkarlal of Nsd.	29	0	0	
22.	Parasram Kishanram of Nsd.	342	6	0	
23.	Rormal Nathuram of Beawar	100	3	0	
24.	Ramdhan Lachminarain of Ajmer	21	10	0	
25.	Ramsukh Brajmohan of Bombay	540	0	0	
26.	Neeba Auba Teli	150	0	0	(On mortgage on house.)
27.	Sheochand Mannalal of Deoli	1,000	0	0	(Mortgage debt.)

CASE No. 7 OF 1921.

Shekh Heder, son of Shekh Chhotoo of Ajmer, Indereote, Applicant,

Against

		Rs.	A.	P.
(1)	Seth Birdhi Chand, son of Seth Ghisoolal, Ajmer	480	14	0
(2)	Seth Amar Chand, son of Seth Ram Naraian, Ajmer	190	0	0
(3)	Har Nath Singh, son of Dhankal Singh Rao of Ajmer	380	0	0
(4)	Rai Sahib Jagat Naraian, son of B. Ram Jeewan Bhargawa, Ajmer	650	0	0

Creditors.

The applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard on 22nd February 1922 at 10-30 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they either personally or through an authorized agent appear in Court on the date fixed and oppose the application.

In default the application will be heard *ex parte.*

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 25th January 1922.

CASE No. 9 OF 1921.

J. A., P. Sullivan, Fitter in charge Department, No. 22 Carriage and Wagon Shop, B., B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer . . . Applicant,

Against

B. Jagat Narain Khatri, Ajmer, B. Moti Lal, Banker, Ajmer, B. Balkishan, General Merchant, Nala Bazar, Ajmer, Sulaiman, General Merchant, Ajmer, B. Hiralal, Loco Office, Ajmer, Lal Khan Pathan, Kaisar Ganj, Lalkathi, Ajmer, B. B. & C. I. Railway Credit Society, Bombay.

The applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard on 8th February 1922 at 10-30 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they either personally or through an authorized agent appear in Court on the date fixed and oppose the application.

In default the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 25th January 1922.

PARTICULARS OF DEBTORS' LIABILITIES.

No.	Name.	Decree No.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1	B. Jagat Naraian Khatri, Ghaseti Bazar, Ajmer	221 of 1921	600	0	0
2	B. Motilal, Banker, Gheemandi, Ajmer	Bond	80	0	0
3	B. Balkishan, General Merchant, Nala Bazar, Ajmer	„	48	0	0
4	Sulaiman, General Merchant, Kaiserganj, Ajmer	P. Note	54	0	0
5	B. Hiralal, Loco Office, Ajmer	„	45	0	0
6	Lalkhan Pathan, Kaiserganj, Ajmer	„	250	0	0
7	B., B. & C. I. Railway Credit Society, Bombay	„	600	0	0

CASE NO. 13 OF 1921.

Ram Sahai, son of Nand Ram Balai of Nasirabad, Applicant,

Against

		Rs.	A.	P.
(1)	Bansilal Jagan Nath, Mahajan, Nasirabad	528	0	0
(2)	Kistoor Mal Ganaish Ram of Nasirabad	1,300	0	0
(3)	Pirbhoo Dayal Naik Nazir of Nasirabad	649	1	0
(4)	Sewa, son of Geeda Balai of Nasirabad	50	0	0
(5)	Biharilal, son of Balmukand Bazaj, Nasirabad	45	0	0
(6)	Sadhu Ram, son of Pem Raj Balai, Station Sajat	350	0	0
(7)	Sheo Nath Balai of Nasirabad Nai Sarak	20	0	0

The applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard on 15th February 1922 at 10-30 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they either personally or through an authorized agent appear in Court on the date fixed and oppose the application.

In default the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 25th January 1922.

MISC. CASE NO 47 OF 1921.

Pooran, son of Khushhali, caste Mochi of Ajmer, employed in Loco Running Shed, Ajmer. . . . . Applicants,

Against

		Rs.	A.	P.
(1)	Rampertap, son of Hardeo, Mahajan of Ajmer	200	0	0
(2)	Chhitar Mal, son of Kajori Mal, Mahajan, Ajmer	825	0	0
(3)	Daya Ram, son of Khushhali Ram, Mochi, Ajmer	150	0	0
(4)	Ram Sukh, son of Dewa Chamar of Ajmer	50	0	0

The applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard on 15th February 1922 at 10-30 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they either personally or through an authorized agent appear in court on the date fixed and oppose the application.

In default the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 25th January 1922.

CASE No. 49 OF 1921.

Lal Chand, son of Magni Ram, Mahajan Osmal of Ajmer, Gheemandi, Applicant,

Against

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bhajan Lal, son of Sheo Karan, Mahajan, Gheemandi, Ajmer, Decree	500	0	0
2. Gulab Chand, son of Mohanlal, Mahajan, Gheemandi, Ajmer, Decree	300	0	0
3. Sheo Charan, son of Sheo Dayal, Ajmer, Decree	90	0	0
4. Akhoy Raj Hem Raj, Naya Bazar, Ajmer, Decree	40	0	0
5. Ballu Ram Pahlad Das, Naya Bazar, Ajmer, Khata	50	0	0
6. Sanwat Mal, Mahajan, Darga Bazar, Ajmer, Khata	50	0	0
7. Seth Tikam Chand, Sarogi Moholla, Ajmer, Decree	140	0	0
8. Motilal Nath Mal Madar, Darwaza, Ajmer, Decree	1,800	0	0
9. Sualal, Goldsmith of Jalia, Khata	375	0	0
10. Dhoolmal Sualal Jalia, Chhithi	600	0	0
11. Udailal, son of Chhagan Mal Jalia, Chhithi	200	0	0
12. Kesrimal Mahajan Bhinai, Chhithi	450	0	0
Total	4,495	0	0

The applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard on 15th February 1922 at 10-30 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they either personally or through an authorized agent appear in court on the date fixed and oppose the application.

In default the application will be heard *exparte.*

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this 25th January 1922.

CASE No. OF 1921.

Ajmeri, son of Badloo, Caste Kumhar, of Ajmer, Applicant,

Against

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Ram Nath, son of Ram Chander, Mahajan, Ajmer	250	0	0
(2) Jamnalal, son of Ganga Ram, Mahajan of Ajmer	180	0	0
(3) Ganaishilal, son of Harchand Dass, Mahajan, Ajmer	200	0	0
(4) Mannalal, son of Ram Chander, Mahajan, Ajmer	125	0	0

The applicant has filed an application under section 111 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard on 15th February 1922 at 10-30 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they either personally or through an authorized agent appear in Court on the date fixed and oppose the application.

In default the application will be heard *exparte.*

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 25th January 1922.

T. DAS,

Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE COURT OF SHEIKH DIN MOHAMMAD, M. A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

In the matter of Insolvency of

Dahi Sahai, son of Ramji Dass, caste Vaish Agarwal of Kucka Hira ustad, Delhi.

On the application of Dahi Sahai, Insolvent, who was adjudicated Insolvent on the 11th March 1921 and upon taking into consideration the report of the Official Receiver as to the Insolvent's conduct and affairs it is hereby ordered that the said Insolvent be and the same is hereby discharged.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court this 27th day of January 1922.

DIN MOHAMMAD,

Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 6 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 21st January 1922.

In the matter of Shaik Ali Jan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shaik Ali Jan, Clerk, residing at No. 41, Lansdown Street, Rangoon, on the 21st day of January 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Shaik Ali Jan.

CASE No. 71 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 25th January 1922.

In the matter of Wee Bom Kark and Chua Choung Hoe, merchants carrying on business in co-partnership under the firm and style of Tam Thoung, residing at No. 12, 20th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Wee Bom Kark and Chua Choung Hoe insolvents pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 23rd day of January 1922.

CASE No. 124 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 24th January 1922.

In the matter of M. Anandee, residing at Yegyaw-Quarter, Pazundaung, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said M. Anandee an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 was annulled by an order made on the 24th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 190 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 20th January 1922.

In the matter of Abubacker Mullie, Tailor, residing at No. 21, in 39th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Abubacker Mullie an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 19th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 7 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 30th January 1922.

In the matter of S. S. Inhadri Naidu, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by S. S. Inhadri Naidu, Clerk, residing at No. 121, Boundry Road, Rangoon, on the 30th day of January 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said S. S. Inhadri Naidu.

CASE No. 8 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 31st January 1922.

In the matter of Mahomed Tambi, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Tambi, residing at No. 133, Kandawlay, Rangoon, on the 31st day of January 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Tambi.

CASE No. 164 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 27th January 1922.

In the matter of R. Chinnasawmy Pillay.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said R. Chinnasawmy Pillay carrying on business as a tailor under the style and firm of the Fairy Trading Co., formerly at No. 35 in Bow Lane, then at No. 114, Bigandet Street, now at No. 51 in Fraser Street, Rangoon, an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 26th day of January 1922.

CASE No. 195 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 31st January 1922.

In the matter of Mana Karapan, unemployed, No. 15, 109th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mana Karapan, an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 31st day of January 1922.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 18 OF 1922.

Dated the 31st January 1922.

Re Ashan Karim, residing at No. 7, Sagore Dutt Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and lately employed as a gomastha in the firm of Ahmed Bux & Co., at No. 56-1, Canning Street, Calcutta, but at present employed as a gomastha under Messrs. Fashuddin Bros., of No. 120, Surtee Bagan Lane, in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor—In person.

On the 27th day of January 1922 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 19 OF 1922.

Dated the 1st February 1922.

Re Shaik Gool Mahomed, residing and lately carrying on business as Biri maker and hawker of piece-goods and other cloths at No. 141-1, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, and at present a Biri maker.

Ex parte the debtor—Mahamed Halilul Haq, Debtor's Solicitor.

On the 28th day of January 1922 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 21 OF 1922.

Dated the 1st February 1922.

Re Anup Chandra Banerjee, Paresh Chandra Banerjee and Kalidas Banerjee, all residing at No. 132, Sham Bazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business in co-partnership under the name and style of Banerjee Brothers as packing box manufacturers at No. 19A, Shib Sankar Mullick Lane, in Calcutta aforesaid, but at present service-holders.

Ex parte the debtor—J. K. Sarkar, Debtor's Solicitor.

On the 28th day of January 1922 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 22 OF 1922.

Dated the 1st February 1922.

Re Ellahie Bux, residing at No. 37, Lower Chitpore Road, in the town of Calcutta, and Latiff Bux, ordinarily residing at Kucha Kabil Attar Chandney Chowk, Delhi, but at present also residing at No. 37, Lower Chitpore Road, in Calcutta aforesaid, and both lately carrying on business in co-partnership as dealers in piece-goods at No. 37, Lower Chitpore Road, in Calcutta aforesaid, and at Kucha Kabil Attar Chandney Chowk, Delhi, under the name of Karim Bux Latiff Bux but at present of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor—B. P. Chunder, Debtor's Solicitor.

On the 28th day of January 1922 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, dated at Poona, this 2nd day of February 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—4792862, Private, T. Boddy.
Age—19 years 6 months.
Height—4 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fairly fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Weight—69 lbs.
Date of Absence—Tattoo roll call (21-30) on 31st January 1922.
Place of Absence—Poona.
Marks—Small scar right forehead. Mole root of back of neck, mid line.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, dated at Poona, this 2nd day of February 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—4792931, Private, W. Huckle.
Age—18 years 4 months.
Height—4 feet 10 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, very dark brown; eyes, brown.
Weight—90 lbs.
Date of Absence—Tattoo roll call (21-30) on 31st January 1922.
Place of Absence—Poona.
Marks—*Nil.*

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, dated at Poona, this 2nd day of February 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—4792812, Private, E. Noble.
Age—18 years 10 months.
Height—4 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.
Weight—97 lbs.
Date of Absence—Tattoo roll call (21-30) on 31st January 1922.
Place of Absence—Poona.
Marks—Two calcined vaccination marks left arm. Thin cut scar left forearm.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, dated at Poona, this 2nd day of February 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—4793276, Boy, F. Gardiner.
Age—16 years 6 months.
Height—4 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Weight—73 lbs.
Date of Absence—Tattoo roll call (21-30 on 31st January 1922.
Place of Absence—Poona.
Marks—Scar right leg, scar right eyebrow.

E. P. LLOYD, Maj. & Adjt.,
for O. C. 2nd Bn., Lincolnshire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Leicesters, dated at Delhi, this 6th day of February 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—4849457, Private, Bramham.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Place of absence—Delhi Cantonment.
Date of absence—2nd February 1922.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Absented in uniform; probably obtained plain clothes.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Leicesters, dated at Delhi, this 6th day of February 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—4851148, Private, Stacey.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, black; eyes, brown.
Place of absence—Delhi Cantonment.
Date of absence—2nd February 1922.
Marks—Pimples on Face. Country born. Speaks fluent Hindustani.
Absented in uniform; probably obtained plain clothes.

Commanding, Leicesters.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

List of candidates who have passed the Previous Examination in Sanskrit, held on the 18th of January, 1922 :—

Roll No.	Name of candidate.	Name of College.
1.	Babu Ram Vaish	Central Hindu College.
2.	Bhrigunath Prasad	Ditto.
3.	Jugal Kishore	Ditto.
6.	Kundan Singh	Ditto.
7.	Nand Lal Varma	Ditto.
8.	Prem Narain	Ditto.
11.	Haran Chandra Banerji	Ditto.
12.	Jokhu Singh	Ditto.
13.	Kashi Nath Sharma	Ditto.
18.	Murlidhar Agrawal	Ditto.
19.	Om Prasad Gupta	Ditto.
20.	Paras Nath Srivastava	Ditto.
22.	Ranvir Singh	Ditto.
29.	Beni Bahadur Singh	Ditto.
30.	Bhajan Lal Sanyal	Ditto.
31.	Godavarty Sanjiva Rao	Ditto.
32.	Khem Raja Bahuguna	Ditto.
33.	Krishna Narain Roy	Ditto.
34.	Prabhu Dayal Tandon	Ditto.
35.	Ram Chandra Prasad	Ditto.
36.	Shri Ratna Shukla	Ditto.
37.	Surpati Singh	Ditto.
38.	Sahdeo Saran Roy	Private.
39.	Kunwar Nagu	Do.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.,
Registrar,
Benares Hindu University.

BENARES,
The 4th February 1922.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1922.

No. *D. P.*-87.—Mr. V. R. Iyengar, Assistant Divisional Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 12th December 1921.

No. *D. P.*-139.—Mr. A. E. Martin, Deputy Assistant Engineer, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted an extension of furlough on medical certificate for four months with effect from the 27th December 1921, in continuation of the leave granted to him in this office letter No. D. P.-132, dated 10th November 1921.

No. *D. P.*-450.—The following officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Electrical Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. E. C. Conway .	Electrical Supervisor . .	Deputy Assistant Electrician, Officiating.	23rd September 1921 to 22nd October 1921.

Calcutta, the 8th February 1922.

No. *D. P.*-70.—The following reversion in the upper subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. Mohamed Kasim .	Deputy Assistant Engineer 2nd class, officiating.	Engineering Supervisor .	12th December 1921.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th February 1922.

No. *G. L.*-2.—Mr. S. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, who was appointed officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Class, in Notification No. G. L.-2, dated the 27th October 1921, reverted to the grade of Telegraph Master with effect from the 2nd February 1922.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1922.

No *H. G.*-17.—Reports of opening and closing of Telegraph Offices and alteration in their names received during the period 26th January 1922 to 8th February 1922.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Choungzon	Amherst	15th January 1922 . .	Closed.
Dhuniwala	North Western Railway .	1st February " . .	Opened.
Jowai	Khasi and Jaintia Hills .	23rd January " . .	"
Kauriala Ghat . . .	Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway	7th " " . .	"
Kimari Pier . . .	Karachi	31st " " . .	Closed.
Nasarpur	North Western Railway .	1st February " . .	Opened.
Seroni Road . . .	Gwalior Light Railway .	10th " " . .	"

Alteration in Name.

"Madanganj (Dacca)" instead of "Madanganj."

F. T. DEMONTE,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 137775 and 184564 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the names of Jagendra Nath Bose, Administrator of Koosoom Coomary Dossy, and Prosad Das Boral & Bros., respectively, and last endorsed to Khagendra Nath Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—KHAGENDRA NATH BANERJEE,

Residence—90, Hari Ghose Street, Simla P. O., Calcutta.

LOSS OF 5½ PER CENT. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 1921 PRONOTE.

The Government Promissory Note No. D.057606 in full of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1921 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras and last endorsed by the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., to Mr. K. Venkatasamappa, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, in transit, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and at the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury in Bangalore and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

BANK OF MYSORE, LTD.,

Bangalore.

The 12th December 1921.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. $\frac{221014}{500}$, $\frac{221018}{500}$, $\frac{221856}{1,000}$, $\frac{221855}{1,000}$ of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 3,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Hari Dass Dutta, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—HARI DASS DUTTA,

Residence—9, Dattapara Lane, Calcutta

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{2123 \text{ C. P.}}{\text{F-1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of Lahu, son of Muka Patel, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—LAHU, son of MUKA PATIL KOHALI,

Residence—Village Sindipar, Tahsil Sakoli, District Bhandara.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 165345 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. ,000, originally standing in the name of late Rani Dakhayani Debi, wife of Raja Sharat Chandra Roy Choudhury of Chanchal, by whom the same was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of the Duplicate for the benefit of the Estate by Raja Sharat Chandra Roy Choudhury, the Administrator to the Estate. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

MADHU SUDAN SINHA,

Manager, Chanchal Raj.

CHANCHAL,

The 14th December 1921.

LOST.

The Temporary Subscription No. 4294 of the 5½ per cent War Bonds 1920 for Rs 1,000, originally issued in the name of Jagnandan Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above subscription and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the Minors Hardit Singh and Harcharan Singh, under the guardianship of their mother Bishan Debi. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—DILA RAM, Vakil for minors,

Ludhiana.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. 052320 of the 5½ per cent War Bond 1920 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Bhai Lal Rai, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BHAI LAL RAI,

Residence—Kataya, P. O. Bhimnager, District Bhagalpur.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1922.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Rupees fifteen per annum.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH JANUARY, 1922.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA }
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CONTENTS.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Prices of Country Produce and Salt in India in the first fortnight of January, 1922, as compared with the preceding fortnight.

The general level of wholesale prices of food grains and pulses in India in the middle of January, 1922, showed, on an average, a fall of 2 per cent as compared with the previous half month. Prices of rice and bajra declined by 4 per cent each, barley by 3 per cent, wheat by 2 per cent and jawar by 1 per cent. Gram and arhar dál, on the other hand, rose by 1 per cent each. Maize remained stationary.

The price of ghi was slightly dearer (1 per cent) but raw sugar (gúr) and salt recorded no change.

With regard to fluctuations in provincial prices the following are noticeable:—(1) a fall of 17 per cent in rice in Burma and 14 per cent in Bihar and Orissa and in the Bombay Presidency, of 12 per cent in wheat in Delhi and of 15 per cent in barley in the North-West Frontier Province; (2) a rise of 10 per cent in gram in Burma and in raw sugar (gúr) in Delhi and of 11 per cent in ghi in Assam.

Prices of wheat in the Punjab and of rice in Bengal were cheaper by 7 and 3 per cent, respectively.

These fluctuations are shown in the summary table below:—

SUMMARY TABLE.

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th January, 1922, as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province	RICE, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		WHEAT (*Triticum Sativum*)		BARLEY (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		JAWAR (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		BAJRA (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		GRAM (*Cicer arietinum*)		ARHAR DÁL (*Cajanus Indicus*)		GHI		RAW SUGAR (*Gúr*)		SALT	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																					
	31st Dec. 1921	15th Jan. 1922	31st Dec. 1921	15th Jan. 1922	31st Dec. 1921	15th Jan. 1922	31st Dec. 1921	15th Jan. 1922	31st Dec. 1921	15th Jan. 1922	31st Dec. 1921	15th Jan. 1922	31st Dec. 1921	15th Jan. 1922	31st Dec. 1921	15th Jan. 1922	31st Dec. 1921	15th Jan. 1922	31st Dec. 1921	15th Jan. 1922	31st Dec. 1921	15th Jan. 1922
Burma	100	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	110	100	106	100	100		.	100	100
Assam	100	103	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	111	100	102	100	100
Bengal	100	97	100	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	107	100	104	100	98	100	99	100	98
Bihar and Orissa	100	86	100	101	100	98	100	103	100	96	100	102	100	103	100	102	100	103	100	99	100	93
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	102	100	103	100	103	100	101	100	99	100	103	100	103	100	101	100	100	100	90	100	104
Delhi	100	100	100	88	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	110	100	100
Punjab	100	96	100	93	100	96	100	98	100	92	100	97	100	95	100	99	100	97	100	97	100	101
North-West Frontier Province	100	96	100	93	100	85	100	98	100	94	100	98	100	94	100	100	100	101	100	105	100	100
Sind and Baluchistan	100	95	100	104	100	99	100	98	100	95	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	104	100	98
Bombay	100	86	100	92	100	95	100	95	100	96	...	...	100	103	100	101	100	98	100	97	100	103
Central Provinces and Berar	100	95	100	99	...	...	100	102	...	...	...	...	100	99	100	99	100	99	...	...	100	100
Madras	100	104	...	...	...	...	100	99	100	101	..	...	100	100	100	100	100	103	100	100	100	101
Average, India — Unweighted	100	96	100	98	100	97	100	99	100	96	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100
Average, India — Weighted	100	94	100	98	100	100	100	98	100	97	100	101	100	100	..	...	...	...	100	94	...	...

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat.)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	65·93	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	..	...	51·7	36·99	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	52·46	52·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	77·11	46·72	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Maubin	..	...	59·26	48·12	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein		...	43·84	43·84	..	..	125·49	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	..	.	53·78	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Toungoo		.	49·61	48·48	..	..	.	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay			62·75	60·38	...	...			...	...	...	...	..		..
Pakôkku	..	.	56·14	54·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab			47·06	35·75		..	.	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	
Assam* —															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)†	...	35	..	55		...	...	..		..	...	..	..	...	.
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	27·5	35	47·5	55	...	..		...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..
Gauhati	22 5	30	6.	55		..	.	...	...	..	...	.	..		.
Bengal *—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	30	...	55	55	...		.	..	.	...	..	..		...	.
Dacca	27·5	37·5	55	63·75	60	70	..	...	...	.	..		..	..	..
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	25	30	70	52·5	55	70		..		...			...	...	..
Western—															
Burdwan	31·25	32·5	50	75	80	65				...				...	
Midnapore	26·87	31·87	55	60 to 75	100	77·5		..		.			.	...	
Northern—															
Pabna	33·75	32·5	57 5	71·25	67·5	42 5		.		.			.	..	
Rangpur	22 5	30	47·5	65	67·5	66·87		.					...	..	.
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	36·25	36·56	63·75	60	76·25	50	...	...	45	86·25	52·5	.	...	..	...
Muzaffarpur†	...	40	..	100	...	66 56	...	...	...	50	...		...	...	..
Bihár, south—															
Patna	32·5	30	56·57	52·5	80	52·5		...	36·25	35	46·87	40	66·87	67·19	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	23·44	30	52·81	60·62	101·56	75·62	.	...	..	..				...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	34 9	40·73	63·75	69·84	83·85	54·37	91 67	66·67	45·88	48·12	46·72	45·93	54·87	40·69	
Central—															
Cawnpore	40	40	72 81	66·67	93·96	60	100	66·67	51·72	42·5	51·72	46·87	60·31	57·13	
Western—															
Agra	..		177·76	168·14	96·93	62·71	103·23	76·15	53·54	48·44	51·2	51·61	59·79	58·18	..
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	38·28	43·28	67·5	63·91	91·41	57·19	100	65·31	49·22	39·06	45·47	48·44	54·69	48·12	..
Northern—															
Fyzabad	45	...	80	74·22	85·41	56·09	...	...	52·5	48·75	55	42·19	61·56	44·37	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice. † Figures have not so far been reported.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts.
1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	160	142·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	118·52	118·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...		...	...	...	103·23	103·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	91·43	56·14	112·28	103·67	91·43	85·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	128	112·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	96·97	62·75	106·67	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	136·17	136·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	25	96·97	56·14	123·08	123·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	114·29	86·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	100	82·05	128	133·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaganj (Sylhet)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	65	Goalpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	82·5	60	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...		80	55	105	95	...	...	...	...	100	150	90	80	Chittagong
...	...		95	65	95	100	...	...	...	...	80	90	82·5	80	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	57·5	65	80	95	...	...	...	...	110	120	100	120	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...		67·5 to 70	50	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	95	70 to 85	85	Burdwan
...	...		81·25	55 to 65	110	100 to 105				...	75	75	160 to 110	115 to 125	Midnapore
															Northern—
...	...			...	110	115	...	...	...	...	70	80	90	100	Pabna
...	...		...	...	90	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	95	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	37·5	36·25	71·25	40	90	77·5	50	40		...	70	90	68·75	67·5	Bhágalpur
40	...	40	...	57·19	...	80	...	44·37	...		...	88·75	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	40	37·5	66·87	40	75	71·25	40	40		...	80	80	66·87	70	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	41·87	55·62	114·37	106·56	...						114·37	114·37	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern
	39·63	41·98	69·84	45·83	79·27	73·33			...	...	73·33	97·76	61·61	91·67	Benares
															Central—
...	48·75	40	72·81	47·08	80	76·15	...	...	36·35	36·35	69·53	88·91	81·25	80·31	Cawnpore
															Western—
...	45·05	44·43	72·71	53·54	127·97	75·99	...	...	42·08	33·02	88·55	100	80	100	Agra
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	42·66	48·28	77·97	50					...		64·06	...	68·59	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	50	61·56	80	51·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	75	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·56	25·1	...	...	...		...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	1,066·67	1,066·67	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	800	800	...	...	24·62	24·62	...	...		...	...	...	
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	711·11	426·67	...	...	26·23	29·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maubin	...		914·29	1,280	...	...	32·16	41·83	...	...		...	...	...	
Bassein	...		1,066·67	1,066·67		...	25·81	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...		914·29	914·29	...	...	39·26	39·26	...	...	...		...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...		...	31·68	31·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay			1,280	1,280	...	...	38·79	36·57	...		...	...	...	...	
Pakôkku	...		914·29	914·29	...	...	45·71	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	914·29	1,066·67	...	...	40	48·54	...	...	...	...	...		
Assam—															
Surma—															
(Balaganj) Sylhet*			...	...	...	75	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	...	...	700	800	110	110	31·25	30	...	...	...		...	...	...
Gauhati		...	740	675	98·75	100	32·5	22·5	...	...				...	
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong		...	800 to 1,050	900	80 to 120	125	23·75	25	...	...					
Dacca	...		850	950	120	140	27·5	32·5		...	...		...		
Deltaic—															
Calcutta			800	1,050	100	100	33·75	33·75	...	...	...		...	...	
Western—															
Burdwan			700	640	65 to 90	90	27·19	26·25		...					...
Midnapur			750 to 800	850 to 900	90	130	28·75	28·12	...		...				
Northern—															
Pabna			906	1,010	70	80	31·25	35	...	...				...	
Rangpur	...		710	850	85	110	50	42·5	...				...		
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	105	150	680	600	75	70	29·37	30	102·5	100	...				
Muzaffarpur*	...	...	...	533·12	...	80	...	28·75	...	266·56	...	...			
Bihar, south—															
Patna	75	90	606	510	60	80	37·5	31·09	45	30	...	...	8·12	6·25	10
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	761·87	875·62	114·37	114·37	25	25	170	114·37	...	...	6·25	6·25	6·25
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	86·25	97·76	651·87	671·04	86·25	77·24	26·67	28·23	...	...	...	...	...		
Central—															
Cawnpore	94·06	100	593·75	626·77	100	80	26·67	28·54	205	114·32	110	96·25	...		...
Western—															
Agra	106·67	127·07	581·77	609·53	94·11	100	30·73	30·73	133·33	133·33	133·33	133·33	13·33	10	10
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	620	620	78·12	69·53	28·75	31·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—															
Fyzabad	...	...	700	700	100	63·91	28·59	33·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Figures have not so far been reported

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·75	3·75	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
	...	...	...	...	28·57	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	3·44	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	45·39	30·77	13·59	14·69	...	...	...	...	3·25	3·37	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	3·62	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·69	3·69	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·02	11·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·53	(Balaganj) Sylhet
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·12	3·62	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	3·69	3·62	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3·25	3·37	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	4·22	4·34	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10		...	...	...	4	4	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	8·75	...	...	...	...	4·12	4·12	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·16	4·26	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·31	4·44	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·44	4·65	Rangpur
							2·57* to 2·75	2·76* to 2·85							**Bihar and Orissa—**
															Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	45	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·59	3·67	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	13·28	...	44·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·66	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
7·5	...	...	12·5	12·5	30	23·75	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	Patna
															Orissa—
6·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3·5	3·69	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	20	...	45·73	36·35	12·5	12·5	...	...	...	...	4·56	4·5	Benares
															Central—
...	...	...	13·75	13·54	41·25	33·33	11·25	10	125	90	...	...	4·62	4·61	Cawnpore
															Western—
10	...	20	15·99	9·95	50	40·99	12·5	40	175	140	800	280	5	4·87	Agra
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	...	...	17·5	11·41	42·5	37·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	...	...	80	80	4·59	4·36	Fyzabad

* Price of 2nd class steam coal at Jharia

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1922	Rice, unhusked 1921	Rice, husked 1922	Rice, husked 1921	Wheat 1922	Wheat 1921	Flour (wheat) 1922	Flour (wheat) 1921	Barley 1922	Barley 1921	Jawar 1922	Jawar 1921	Bajra 1922	Bajra 1921	Ragi 1922
Rajputana—															
Eastern— Ajmer	123·44	112·34	...	...	94·06	77·81	..	..	66·67	55·21	63·85	65·62	72·76	72·71	..
Delhi— Delhi	...	...	77·5	70	80	60	90	56·25	55	42·5	52·5	46·25	61·25	60	..
Punjab—															
Southern— Ferozepur	51·56	48·28	94·06	106·72	94·06	55·16	100	64·06	57·19	39·06	...	50	66·72	57·19	–
Central— Lahore	51·56	47·03	86·41	76·25	91·41	57·81	100	66·72	61·56	43·28	66·72	47·03	69·53	57·19	..
Submontane— Amritsar	55	45	82·5	75	84·37	52·5	90	58·75	55	36·25	61·87	40	55	57·5	..
Northern— Rawalpindi	...	...	100	88·91	100	64·06	...	...	50	40	71·09	50	69·53	61·56	...
Western— Lyallpur	...	...	90	90	95	54·37	97·5	60	60	40	...	...	70	...	...
Multan	45	37·5	92·5	70	97·5	52·5	102·5	57·81	65	37·5	61·25	35	67·5	52·5	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar		..	76·15	86·46	100	60·36	...	65·93	60·99	31·98	60·99	43·54	67·34	64·01	..
Dera Ismail Khan	...	..	106·72	90	99·37	57·19	...	63·75	50	33·12	...	39·37	65·94	53·12	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	...	..	75	95	96·72	53·84	...	...	60	43·75	53·75	40	61·87	55·94	..
Shikarpur	..	...	125	117·5	99·53	60·62	...	...	60·62	44·37	54·37	53·75	59·37	49·06	...
Quetta	..	...		...	...	64·37 to 82·5	140	92·5	70	52·5	75	60		..	..
Bombay—															
Konkan— Bombay	43·91	47·29	61·93	61·93	84·63	67·71	...	...	50·78	49·74	56·09	58·75	64·53	68·49	...
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	72·13	67·76	113·07	73·23	.	...	...	...	47·71	60·38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sholapur	...	...	59·79	65·31	98·67	76·2	...	...	...	...	72·08	71·86	56·15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poona	..	...	92·81	87·6	103·38	72·24	...	...	64·01	...	62·4	63·18	74·22	70·78	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmednagar	...	...	76·3	67·34	98·59	73·02	...	...	...	...	54·53	59·69	69·01	68·96	..
Dhulia	..	...	68·8	76·04	98·85	78·96	...	...	...	...	59·01	61·46	67·86	...	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	74·95	...	...	...	...	...	54·06	56·2	67·76	65·94	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	95	95	95	67·5	...	...	70	...	65	...	65	67·5	...
Central Provinces*—															
Western— Nagpur	...	...	59·56	76·94	88·19	74·5	...	...	...	...	46·31	54·69	...	...	...
Central— Jubbulpore	...	.	59·25	64	80	59·25	100	72·69	...	...	44·44	48·44		...	.
Eastern— Raipur	56	58	61	64	94	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Berar—															
Akola	..	...	76	76	90	64	...	...	...	...	60	56	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	62	73·12	92	74·12	...	...	...	...	53	66·25	...	...	..
Madras—															
South, Central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·1	54·5	58	73·1	
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·9
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·2	64·1	...	..	..
Cuddapah	54·2	58·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·4	65·8	47·5	71·7	
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, Central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·7
East Coast, South— Madras	55·5	58·2	82·1	84·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	49·5	36·5	83	64·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·9
Southern— Madura	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	57·5	60·2	70·8	...
Mysore†— Mysore	...	50·29	...	77·14	...	95·08	...	123·44	...	...	...	35·47	...	..	...
Mangalore	..	40	...	100	...	100	...	135·52	...	...	...	48	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice

† Figures have not so far been reported

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	...	56·72	76·20	59·27	...	.	.	...	...	...	133·28	168·12	...	...	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	50	47·5	75	52·5	95	85	77·5	70	45	37·5	85	110	70	82·5	Delhi
															Punjab—
															Southern—
..	64·06	44·37	72·5	51·56	103·28	114·22	64·06	...	48 44	43·28	133·28	177·66	76·25	100	Ferozepur
															Central—
...	66·72	44·37	77·03	55·31	94·06	100	65·31	61·25	47·03	44·37	94·06	123 12	72·63	88·91	Lahore
															Submontane—
.	65	46·25	85	57·5	90	90	...	60	48·75	43·75	110	100	80	90	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	61·56	50	76·25	53·28	100	100	...	...	...	...	133·28	133·28	94 06	94·06	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
...	60	40	76·25	52 5	...	..	...	...	43·75	42·5	..	...	70	72·5	Lyallpur
...	60	44·37	80	50	...	...	...	...	43 75	40	110	120	70	105	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	62·73	48·38	79·01	48·38	60·99	58·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·34	94·11	Peshávar
...	...	...	69·37	45·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	90	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	90	60 31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	88·12	66·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
..	80	57·5	88·75	60	105	100	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	79·37	63·49	98·54	96·15	62·5	60·73	38·75	32·66	87·5	100	..	...	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnátak—
[illegible]	...	...	89·9	72·24	.	92 24	...	...	50	30·78	...	...	...	.	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	..	84·01	67 24	88·04	10[illegible]·26	...	...	35	45	...	.	...	...	Sholapur
..	...	...	84·37	65·99	...	92 5	...	...	35 99	...	...	...	...	..	Poona
															Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—
...	...	..	86 35	65·05	.	...	...	...	31·25	36·67	...	..	...	..	Ahmednágar
...	...	.	86·25	74·95	91·04	100	...	...	29 48	..	...	...	..	..	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
..	...	...	85·05	..	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Surat
...	...	..	82·5	57·5	110	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
...	...		73·44	61·19	92·75	88·62	...	..	29 56	26·5	95·19	114·25	..	...	Nagpur
															Central—
..	...	...	64	59·25	76·19	84·19	..	...	42·06	26·62	66·62	...	66 62	64	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
..	...	..	84	57	84	80	...	...	...	...	55	62	...	..	Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	82	60	98	90·87	..	...	26·5	30·62	...	...	...	..	Akola
...	.	...	65	57·12	89 5	94·06	...	...	28	26·5	..	..	...	.	Amráoti
															Madras—
															South, Central—
	...	...	103 1	85·9		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Coimbatore
46·3	..	.	..	..	88·7	88·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	Salem
															Central—
...	...	.	74	70 6	...	...	...	...	31·7	35·7	.	..	.	.	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
.	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
59·5	...	..	...	.	81·7	81·6	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...		...	79·3	74·3	..		92·2	95·9	65·8	65·8	...	...	...	...	Madras
	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
45·1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
...	..		...	..	61·3	78 8	.	..	..	.			.	...	Madura
															Mysore—
46·75	...	...	...	49·71*	...	127·38	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	Mysore
52	...	...	...	60*	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

* Relates to horse gram.

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*concluded.*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Rajputana—															
Eastern— Ajmer	106·67	144·69	533·33	711 09	106·67	106·72				..	..	...	...	...	...
Delhi— Delhi	85	115	700	750	110	90	22·5	30 62	80	65	180	120	35	30	..
Punjab—															
Southern— Ferozepur	177·81	200	711·09	825·78	100	114·22	36·41	36·41	320	160	177·81	177·66	...	...	...
Central— Lahore	94 06	133·28	752·97	853·28	97·03	97·03	25	33·28	320	...	188·28	145·62	20	...	..
Submontane— Amritsar	85	120	750	720	85	85	25	26·87	300	100	120	90	...	...	..
Northern— Ráwalpindi		...	800	900	...	80	30·78	26·72	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
Western— Lyallpur	...	..	680	810	87·5	85	21·87	32 5	400	160	140	120	.	..	
Multan	75	126	600	700	97·5	81·25	23·44	30	200	220	180	132·5	22·5	20	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshâwar	..	.	711·09	800	86·46	86·46	21·35	23·02	200	200	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	..		685·62	800	112·5	88·75	28 59	35	..	..	...	...	...	...	.
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	..	.	672·5	650	133·02	228·59	16·41	16·56	...	...	...	...	19·22	44·01	..
Shikarpur	..	...	702·5	640	107·5	98·12	21·56	21·72	132·5	...	...	...	..	..	...
Quetta	..		750 to 800	700 to 820	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..
Bombay—															
Konkan— Bombay	107·13	114 27	785·73	742·86	146·93	136·04	21·25	18·12	550	550	140·16	84·37	11·98	11·98	...
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	...	...	111·98	111·98	24·79	27·19	...	...	140	94·01	...	...	..
Sholapur	27·86	129·53	600	666·67	122·13	12[illegible]·43	28·75	28·12	.	241·67	...	...	..	..	..
Poona	..	...	585·99	578·96	131·15	126·3	24·32	28·02	228·07	414·01	149·11	...			
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmednagar	93·02	...	683·33	650	140	140·83	27·08	19·95	...	...	...	93·33	...	...	
Dhulia	...	...	710	...	101·67	...	32 19	26·51	...	...	...	...	6·67	.	..
Gujarat— Surat	...	..	778·38	691·87	.	...	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	680	600	...	...	16·87	16·87	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Central Provinces—															
Western— Nagpur	113·94	120·81	800	733·31	...	...	32·5	36·25	216·62	200	160	95·25	8·19	11·75	...
Central— Jubbulpore	80	88·87	560	650	.	...	31·62	31·62	225	91·62	166	100	8	6·62	...
Eastern— Raipur	66	...	600	600	...	...	33	27	220	150	1 0	110	..	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	96·5		800	830	..	...	35 44	21·81	109·5	285·69	...	...		7	...
Amráoti	72	123·06	·50	·60	...	...	27	23	213	228·19	...	...	...	11·19	..
Madras—															
South, central— Coimbatore	155 1	155·1	975·6	975·9	128	160	22·5	22·5	...	..	80	89·6	...	...	...
Salem	.	...	757·7	787·7	.	...	...		274	274	72	72	...	...	15
Central— Bellary	101·9	91·1	793·6	634·9	142·8	111·1	..	..			...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah		.	592 1	921·1		...	...			.	125·2	62·6	...	...	...
Kurnul	.	...	...	...	.	...	..		123·4	148·1	113·7	94 6	...	...	..
East Coast, Central— Nellore			...	600	...	..				.	...	...	...	...	6·5
East Coast, south— Madras	123 4	115·2	790	921·7	115·2	171·2	16·9	16·9	230·4	230·4	131·7	98·8	...	...	
Tanjore		..	666 7	900	...	..	17·2	17·2			..	...	...	...	..
Trichinopoly	..		743·2	810·8	..	.	23·8	25	123·4	185·2	...	...	...	..	...
Southern— Madura	107·4	130·6	1,000	1066·8	.		.	...	141·3	..	...	...	...	-	17·1
Mysore—†															
Mysore	...	118·86	...	891·35	...	213·38		...	...	342·86*	...	154·27	...	4·43	...
Bangalore	..	112	...	960	...	137·13		...	...	651·41*	...	171·41	...	8·49	...

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

† Figures have not so far been reported

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	80 to 90	80 to 90	4·58	4·75	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	17·5	13·75	25	15	50	32·5	20	15	...	...	300	350	4 94	4·87	Delhi
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	...	...	33·28	20	55·16	48·44	...	...	250	240	287·5	385	4·62	4·86	Ferozepur
															Central—
..	11·25	...	33·28	22·03	47·03	42·19	12·5	13·75	240	240	200	200	4·78	4·75	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	...	16·25	27·81	16·56	50	41·25	11·25	12·5	160	200	...	...	4·69	4·72	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	...	...	35	30·78	...	...	15	13·75	180	180	300	300	4	3·75	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
...	...	...	25	15·62	50	27·5	...	22·5	240	300	800	800	4·75	4·81	Lyallpur
...	...	...	22·5	22·19	43·121	35	...	...	135	140	200	200	4·62	4·62	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	19·06	12·19	50·78	38·07	14·48	13·85	100 to 200	100 to 200	100 to 300	100 to 300	5·12	5·12	Peshâwar
...	...	...	33·28	26·25	37·66	35	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	39·27	40·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·05	4·17	Karáchi
..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	4·39	4·5	Shikárpur
..	...	...	30	29·37	50	45	18	16·71	160 to 300	260 to 400	...	...	4·75	4 62	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
	..	...		...	50	41·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·11	4 23	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4·5	4·37	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	80*	...	100	...	4·31	4·39	Sholapur
...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	57·13	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	4·19	4·28	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
[illegible]	...	...	57·13	51·41	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3·59	3·69	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4·37	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	3·53	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	45	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
6	16	18·69	..	...	..	...	8·81	7·5	130	135	80	90	3·87	4 25	Nagpur
															Central—
...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	60	100	80	3·87	4	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·87	Raipur
															Berar—
...	13·81	20	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	94	3 81	3·44	Akola
...	...	22·12	...	...	...	...	12·5	12·5	150	140	175	100	3·75	3·81	Amráoti
															Madras—
															South, Central—
..	10	8	...	-	118·4*	118·4*	...	...	...	...	200	200	4·61	4·44	Coimbatore
15		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200†	200†	...	..	...	...	Salem
															Central—
	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	160†	160†	160	160	4·44	4·44	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·41	5·5	Cuddapah
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·44	4·25	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
6·5	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·42	3·39	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...	...	...	...	...	47	51·3	13·1	13·1	225†	225†	...	...	4·25	4·5	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180†	180†	...	...	3·53	4·13	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	61·7	84·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·31	4·38	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
17·1	...	...	...	...	102·2*	95·4*	...	...	240†	...	80	...	4·75	4·75	Madura
															Mysore—
4·43	...	4·22	...	97·4	...	...	...	...	...	100 to 200	...	50 to 150	..	4·5	Mysore
14·69	...	1·25	...	65·78	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200 to 300	...	4·37	Bangalore

* Superior quality. † Sheep or goats.

TABLE NO. 2—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1922

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	.	..	...	...	4 5	4 8	5 6	5 10	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	..	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	3 1	3 1	...	..	6 15	6 1	7 4	6 10	...	...	.	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	..	...	...	..	4 11	3 8	8 1	4 13	..	...		...
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	4 11	4 11	...	...	...	..
Maubin	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 13	6 10	6 1	...	...	...	...
Bassein	3 1	2 12	...	...	5 6	3 7	8 2	5 —	...	...	...	..
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	3 10	3 7	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	5 —	3 10	7 5	4 11	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 —	6 15	7 10	...	...	.	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	6 1	4 14	6 10	5 3	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 6	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	2 12	2 12	...	...	5 13	5 13	5 14	6 1	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 1	6 15	6 10	...	..	...	...
Pakokku	..	...	...	...	5 3	..	7 —	4 6	...	..	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	5 10	4 10	...	6 1	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 6	10 6	..	..	..	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	..	.	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 —	...	..		
Cachar	4 —	4 —	...	...	6 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	3 10	3 10	...	...	3 5	3 5	4 13	4 11	..	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	2 —	2 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	3 8	3 8	...	...	19 —	18 —	21 —	20 —	...	...	...	..
Nágá Hills †	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	...	5 —	...	...	...	..
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	..
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 —	6 8	..	...	3 —	3 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	..	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	4 —	4 4	..	...	5 12	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	..	..	..
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	9 —	9 —	...	..	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	..	..	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	..	...	...	.
Lakhimpur	3 —	3 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	..	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 —	6 13	..	..	..	..
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	..	...	7 12	7 4	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 —	..	...	..	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	..	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	...	...	...	..
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	..	...	..
Hooghly	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	..	..	...	..
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	.	...	7 —	6 14	...	...	...	..
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	..

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head-quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

* The figures under "wheat" represent the prices of wheat flour. †Figures have not so far been reported.

(The figures state the number of seers (of 80 to as) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8	2 8	9 1	9 2	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	11 3	11 3	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 3	11 3	Pegu
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 5	9 5	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	4 —	11 3	11 3	Manbin
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	14 —	14 —	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	9 5	9 5	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 8	9 8	Prome
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 1	7 1	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 9	...	...	3 2	3 2	8 —	8 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	7 —	7 —	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 14	9 6	9 6	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 10	9 5	9 5	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 1	3 1	9 5	9 5	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	12 —	12 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 3	4 5	6 15	6 10	3 7	3 5	8 14	9 6	Khasi and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	.	4 8	4 8	...	...	2 10	2 10	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	..	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	Manipur
...	...	..	...	...	3 4	...	...	...	3 8	..	8 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 12	5 12	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	—	..	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	12 —	4 —	4 4	10 —	11 —	Goálpára
...	...	..	...	4 8	4 12		...	4 4	4 4	10 8	11 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	..	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Darrang
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	..	4 8	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 —	11 —	Sibságar
...	...	..	..	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	3 8	10 —	10 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	14 —	15 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Noakhali
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3 3	3 3	13 —	12 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 12	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	13 —	13 —	Tipperah
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	4 —	...	10 8	10 8	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	3 12	3 12	10 8	10 8	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	13 —	24-Parganas
...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 12	16 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 8	13 8	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	15 —	13 8	Jessore
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 4	10 8	11 —	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 2.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1922—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 14	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	.	...	...	6 4	6 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	.	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...			.
Murshidabad		...	...	.	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	.	.
Rajshahi	...	...	...	.	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	.	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	.	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...		.	7 8	8 6	...			...
Rangpur	...	...	.	...	.		8 —	8 —	...	.	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling		...				...	5 4	5 4	...		...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	.	...
Bhágalpur	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	5 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	5 4	5 12	7 11	7 11	...	...	6 8	6 8	.	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 :8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Sáran	4 8	4 —	10 —	9 —	.	...	5 —	5 —	...		...	...
Champáran	4 —	4 8	...	7 —	...	...	6 8	7 8	.	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	4 12	4 14	...	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	.	...
Gaya	5 —	5 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...		...	...
Patna	5 —	5 8	10 —	12 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	.6 7	5 4
Shahabad	4 12	4 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	4 8	4 8	...	...		.	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 8	.	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 8
Ranchi	4 —	3 12	6 8	6 8	.	.	6 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	4 8	4 12
Palámau	4 12	5 1	8 7	8 7	...	.	6 9	6 12	...	.	...	...
Hazáribágh	4 6	4 6	9 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	.	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	4 4	4 4	.		...	.	7 14	7 14	.	...		...
Cuttack	3 15	3 15	.	...			7 9	7 9	...	...		...
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...		8 8	8 8	...	...		...
Sambalpur	4 —	4 4	.	...			8 3	8 —	.	.	...	...
United Provinces—												
Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	4 —	4 8	7 8	7 —	3 8	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	7 8	7 —
Benares	4 7	4 14	8 1½	8 6	3 10	3 10	6 —	5 7	8 1½	8 6	7 1	6 14
Ghazipur	4 5	4 10	9 —	8 10	3 5	3 6	5 6	5 13	8 8	8 8	7 2	7 2
Jaunpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	4 4	4 2	7 12	8 4	3 —	3 —	4 12	4 8	8 8	9 —	7 4	7 4
Central—												
Bánda	4 4	4 6	6 —	6 —	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 12	7 —	7 —
Fatehpur	3 12	4 2	7 4	7 4	2 12	2 8	5 4	5 8	8 12	8 12	6 12	6 12
Hamirpur	3 14	3 14	5 14	5 14	2 12	2 12	4 12	4 12	8 2	9 —	7 —	7 4
Jalaun	4 8	5 —	6 —	6 —	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 4	8 4	8 12	7 —	7 —
Cawnpore	4 —	4 —	7 12	8 —	.	...	5 —	4 12	8 —	8 —	6 12	6 8
Jhansi	4 4	4 4	8 1	8 —	[illegible]	3 —	5 —	5 —	7 12	8 2	6 4	6 2
Etáwah	4 7	...	7 7	...	2 10	...	5 9	...	8 —	...	6 15	...
Farrukhabad	4 6	4 10	7 6	7 8	3 —	3 4	5 8	5 13	7 4	7 12	6 12	7 —
Mainpuri	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	2 —	2 —	6 —	5 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —
Etah*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	4 4	4 4	7 12	7 12	2 —	2 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	6 4	6 4
Agra	4 —	...	7 1	6 5	2 8	2 13	4 9	...	7 6	7 5	6 13	6 8
Muttra	4 2	4 3	7 —	7 4	2 —	2 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 4	6 8	6 4
Aligarh	4 —	4 —	6 12	6 4	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	6 4	6 —
Bulandshahr	4 2	4 4	7 2	7 4	2 8	2 2	5 —	5 —	6.12	7 —	6 4	6 4
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	5 3	5 3	9 12	9 12	3 14	3 14	5 13	5 13	8 7	...	...	...
Azamgarh	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	3 12	3 12	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	4 4	...	8 —	...	4 6	...	5 8	...	...	...	...	...
Basti	4 8	4 8	8 8	9 —	3 8	3 8	6 8	5 —	...	...	...	...

* Figures have not so far been reported.

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	3 1	3 12	10 —	10 —	Burdwan
..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	4 —	3 12	13 —	13 —	Birbhum
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 8	10 8	Midnapur
...	.	...	...	...	...	.	..	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	3 8	3 8	10 12	12 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	4 2	4 2	12 —	12 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 8	12 —	12 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4 —	4 —	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	4 13	4 13	11 —	11 —	Dinajpur
..	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	4 8	8 —	8 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
	.	...	..	...	..	..	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	.	...	...	5 8	5 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea
...	...	..	.	...	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	4 —	11 —	11 4	Bhágalpur
11 —	11 —	..	...	6 1	6 1	11 —	11 8	4 10	4 6	12 —	12 —	Darbhanga
11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 8	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Sáran
13 —	13 4	...	...	6 —	6 4	10 —	10 8	5 8	5 6	11 —	11 4	Chámparan
												Bihar, south—
[illegible]	[illegible]		...	5 4	5 4	11 8	10 8	5 8	5 —	13 —	13 —	Santhal Parganas
[illegible]	...	...	..	5 12	6 4	9 8	9 8	4 4	4 4	8 6	8 6	Monghyr
...	...	7 —	6 8	5 8	6 —	8 4	...	4 8	4 8	12 —	12 —	Gaya
...	...	10 —	10 —	5 12	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	.	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	4 8	5 4	12 —	12 —	4 8	4 —	11 —	11 —	Mánbhum
15 —	15 —	9 —	...	5 —	4 12	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Ranchi
	..		..	5 10	6 3	9 —	...	4 8	4 8	11 4	11 4	Palámau
11 8	11 —		...	5 12	6 —	10 —	10 4	4 4	4 4	12 —	12 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
	.		...	4 14	4 14	...		3 15	3 15	17 —	18 —	Puri
.	...	..	...	9 8	8 14	..	...	3 8	..	16 —	16 —	Cuttack
	..	...	...	4 8 and 8 —	4 10 and 8 14	..	..	3 12	4 —	12 4	7 4	Balasore
	..			4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	3 8 to 4 —	3 8 to 4 —	12 —	12 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												Agra—
												Eastern—
...		...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Mirzapur
...	..	...	...	5 7	6 —	9 8	10 —	4 11½	4 12	14 10	14 1	Benares
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 10		...	5 2	5 —	12 13	15 —	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Jaunpur
8 —	..	...	5 12	5 8	5 4	9 —	8 —	4 12	4 12	13 —	14 —	Allahabad
												Central—
	.	7 —	7 —	6 —	5 10		...	4 4	4 4	13 4	14 8	Bánda
.	...		...	5 12	5 12	...	...	5 12	4 12	16 —	16 —	Fatehpur
	...	.	..	5 10	5 14	...	...	4 6	4 2	12 —	12 —	Hamirpur
..	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	.	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 8	Jalaun
...	...	6 8	6 8	5 6	5 4	8 8	8 12	4 8	4 8	13 —	14 —	Cawnpore
	...	..	.	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 12	4 4	4 4	15 —	15	Jhansi
...	...	...	..	5 8	...	8 4	...	4 12	...	14 4	...	Etawah
	...		...	5 4	5 2	9 6	9 —	4 6	4 6	16	16 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	5 —	4 8	16 —	16 —	Mainpuri
	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 12	7 12	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Meerut
.	...	...	...	5 4	5 2	7 13	8 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	Agra
	...	..	..	5 —	5 8	...	...	4 12	5 —	15 —	15 —	Muttra
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 4	7 12	4 8	4 8	15 8	15 8	Aligarh
		..		4 14	5 4	6 12	7 5	4 12	4 9	14 —	14 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
	..	..	..	5 13	5 13	9 7	9 7	5 3	4 14	13 10	13 10	Ballia
...	..	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...		..	...	4 12	...	7 8	..	4 8	...	12 —	...	Gorakhpur
...	..	...	...	...	5 8	8 8	8 8	4 12	4 12	16 —	15 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 2.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1922—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*) Half-month of report	Wheat Previous half-month	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) Half-month of report	Barley Previous half-month	Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort Half-month of report	Rice Best sort Previous half-month	Rice Common Half-month of report	Rice Common Previous half month	Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*) Half-month of report	Jawar Previous half-month	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) Half-month of report	Bajra Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	4 8	4 8	7 12	7 12	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	6 10	6 8
Budaun	4 4	4 8	6 4	6 8	3 —	3 8	4 8	4 8	6 12	7 8	6 4	6 4
Pilibit	4 4	4 4	7 8	7 8	3 —	3 —	6 2	6 2	7 4	7 4	6 12	6 12
Bareli	4 1	4 5	7 4	7 8	2 14	2 10	5 4	5 5	7 10	8 —	6 4	6 9
Moradabad	4 3	4 5	6 14	6 2	2 4	2 4	5 2	4 14	7 6	7 7	7 2	6 11
Bijnor	4 2	4 4	7 —	6 12	2 —	2 —	4 4	4 8	...	...	6 12	6 12
Muzaffarnagar	4 8	...	7 8	...	3 4	..	4 6	...	6 9	...	6 4	...
Saharanpur	4 4	4 4	7 12	8 —	1 12	1 10	4 —	4 4	...	...	6 6	6 6
Dehra Dun	4 4	4 4	6 4	6 4	2 8	2 8	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	3 11	3 12	5 12¼	5 12	1 13	1 13	4 4	4 8	5 5	5 12	5 5	4 8
Almora*	3 2	...	4 4	...	1 8	...	3 12	...	...	...	...	..
Garhwál	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	1 6	1 4	2 8	2 8	...	...	.	..
(*b*) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh*	...	4 12	...	8 8	..	2 8	...	5 8	...	8 8	...	7 —
Sultanpur	5 —	5 2	9 4	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 —	...	..	...	...
Rae Bareli	4 12	5 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	9 —	7 —	7 —
Unao	3 13	4 2	7 —	7 —	2 12	2 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	6 14	7 —
Lucknow	4 4	...	7 14	..	2 14	...	5 7	...	8 9	...	7 3	...
Hardoi	4 6	4 6	8 —	7 4	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 —	8 8	8 8	7 —	7 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	4 6	4 8	7 6	7 4	.		4 14	4 12	7 4	7 —	6 2	6 —
Barabanki	4 2	4 4	7 —	8 —	2 8	2 8	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 8	7 —	7 —
Gonda	4 8	4 12	7 4	7 8	3 —	2 13	5 2	4 12	8 6	8 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahraich	4 8	4 12	7 8	8 —	3 —	3 —	6 8	6 —	9 8	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sitapur	4 6	4 6	7 8	7 8	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	[illegible]
Kheri	4 —	4 4	8 8	8 8	3 8	3 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	9 8	7 —	7 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	5 5	5 6¼	7 11	7 10	3 11	4 —	4 6	4 8	9 6	9 9	6 5½	6 7
Ajmer	4 4	3 14		5 8	2 8	2 8	3 4	3 8	...	...	5 8	5 —
Kishangarh	4 8	4 4	6 8	6 8	2 —	2 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	5 8	5 4
Tonk	5 6	5 4	8 14	8 14	2 2	2 2	3 3	3 3	10 8	10 8	7 14	8 2
Kotah	6 12	...	9 —	. .	3 —	...	3 4	...	10 12	...	6 8	...
Jaipur	4 13	4 15	6 11	7 1	4 2	4 1	4 5	4 4	7 10	7 5	6 —	5 15
Karauli	5 5	5 5	7 3	7 3	6 4	5 —	...	5 10	7 8 and 7 10½	7 8 and 7 3	6 6½	6 9
Dholpur	4 12	4 10¾	8 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	3 2	3 2	10 —	10 3¾	9 1½	9 4
Bharatpur*	..	4 8	—	6 4	...	2 8	...	2 12	...	6 12	...	6 —
Alwar*	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Nasirabad*	...	4 12	.	.	...	4 —	.	4 —	. .	8 4	...	5 4
Western—												
Bikaner	3 8	3 10	...	...	2 14	2 14	3 14	3 12	6 2	6 12	4 9	4 8
Jaisalmer	3 8	3 4	.	...	2 8	2 —	3 12	3 —	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4
Jodhpur	3 15 and 4 —	3 15 and 4 1	5 14 and 6 2	6 1	3 2	3 2	3 12	[illegible] 12	6 11 and 6 13	6 10 and 7 —	5 6 and 5 11	5 4 and 5 12
Central India—												
Indore	4 —	4 12	...	...	3 6	3 4	4 —	4 —	8 4	..	...	...
Neemuch	6 —	6 —	.	.	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	9 —	8 8
Gwalior	5 12	5 12	[illegible] 8	8 8	2 12	2 12	5 —	—	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —
Delhi—												
Delhi	4 12	4 4	7 —	7 —	1 12	1 12	5 12	[illegible] 12	7 —	7 —	6 4	6 —
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 12	6 4	5 1[illegible]	5 12
Ferozepur	4 —	3 12	6 12	6 4	...	...	4 —	3 4	6 —	5 12	5 14	5 4
Central—												
Lahore	4 —	3 12	6 4	6 —	..	...	3 8	3 12	5 12	5 10	5 8	5 8
Gujranwala	4 —	3 12	5 12	5 12	...	...	4 12	4 8	...	...	5 8	5 [illegible]
Gujrat	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	5 —	5 8
Jhelum	4 12	4 8	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	5 12	5 —

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Kangni Previous half-month	Gram, Channa, Chola, Kadalay, or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Gram Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Maize Previous half-month	Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*) Half-month of report	Arhar Dal Previous half-month	Salt Half-month of report	Salt Previous half-month	Districts
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	5 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	12 6	12 6	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	5 3	5 8	8 3	8 12	4 12	5 2	15 —	15 —	Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 3	5 4	7 1	6 10	4 2	4 7	15 12	14 2	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 4	14 —	13 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	5 8	...	8 4	...	4 6	...	14 —	..	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	4 13	5 1	6 15	6 15	4 4	4 4	14 14	14 14	Saharanpur
6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	5 8	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra Dun
												Hills—
5 5	...	4 12	...	...	4 8	5 5	6 5	3 2	3 3	8 7	8 6	Naini Tal
4 8	...	...	...	8 10	...	...	...	3 —	...	6 8	...	Almora
5 —	5 —	...	...	2 8	2 8	...	...	2 8	2 4	5 —	5 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	5 8	...	...	...	4 8	...	15 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	..	...	4 8	4 12	14 8	15 —	Sultanpur
10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Rae Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 —	...	9 —	4 4	4 8	13 8	18 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	4 14	...	9 2	...	4 12	...	15 4	...	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 —	13 8	15 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
[illegible]	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 14	7 12	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	Fyzabad
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	5 4	5 4	9 —	10 —	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	Barabanki
...	[illegible] 4	4 4	...	5 6	4 2	9 —	5 6	4 2	4 2	13 —	12 4	Gonda
...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	4 12	4 8	15 —	15 —	Bahraich
..	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 8	4 8	13 —	13 —	Sitapur
9 —	9 8	6 —	6 —	5 8	5 —	9 —	9 8	4 8	4 8	13 8	13 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	4 10	5 3	5 10	5 11	9 6	9 7	3 14½	4 6	11 15½	12 8	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	4 —	4 8	5 4	5 —	6 12	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	16 8	18 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	9 12	...	...	16 12	16 12	Tonk
...	...	...	...	6 8	...	10 8	...	3 8	...	14 —	...	Kotah
...	...	4 5	4 4	5 12 and 6 4	5 3	7 10	7 13	7 7	7 5	17 4	17 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	5 15	6 4	6 9	...	...	...	14 6 and 15 —	14 6	Karauli
...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 6	...	...	4 12	4 12	15 —	15 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	...	5 6	...	7 4	...	4 12	...	17 8	Bharatpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alwar
...	..	...	...	...	5 6	...	...	...	3 12	...	17 7	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 8	...	...	3 12	3 15	16 —	16 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	4 —	3 2	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	4 15 and 5 9	4 8 and 4 14	7 3 and 7 5	7 1 and 7 8	3 12 and 4 1	3 12 and 4 1	19 —	18 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	...	...	4 4	4 4	13 —	14 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Neemuch
...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	5 12	5 12	12 8	12 8	Gwalior
												Delhi—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	4 —	4 —	15 8	15 8	Delhi
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	.	..	14 —	14 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 12	6 —	6 —	3 12	3 8	10 —	11 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	5 4	5 8	5 —	4 10	5 12	5 8	4 —	4 2	14 —	16 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	16 12	16 12	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 8	6 —	...	...	18 —	20 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	3 8	3 12	20 7	20 7	Jhelum

TABLE NO. 2—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1922—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hardium vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	4 —	3 14	6 4	6 8	...	...	4 4	4 4	7 8	7 8	5 12	5 12
Rohtak	4 8	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	6 4	6 4
Karnál	4 4	4 —	...	7 —	..	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	8 —	6 —	5 12
Submontane—												
Ambala	3 15	3 15	6 10	6 10	...	...	4 12	4 10	7 4	7 —	6 8	6 4
Ludhiana	3 14	3 14	6 12	6 12	...		4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	5 8
Jullundur	4 12	4 —	6 8	5 8	..	.	4 4	4 —	6 —	5 8	5 —	4 —
Hoshiárpur	4 6	4 2	5 8	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 12	...	..	4 4	4 4	3 12	3 12	...	...
Amritsar	4 8	4 4	7 —	6 8	.	...	4 10	4 10	6 4	6 —	7 —	5 4
Siálkot	4 8	3 12	6 4	6 8	...	..	4 12	4 10	...	...	6 12	6 12
Hills—												
Simla	3 12	3 12	5 4	5 4	.	...	4 4	4 4	5 —	4 8	5 —	4 12
Kángra	3 10	3 4	4 12	5 —	...	..	3 12	3 10	...	.	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	3 12	3 8	7 12	6 12	...	...	3 12	3 12	5 8	5 4	5 8	5 4
Attock	4 10	3 12	...	5 8	..	...	4 12	4 8	...	...	5 8	5 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	4 8	4 10	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 12	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 8
Jhang	5 —	3 10	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	5 4	5 6
Lyallpur	..	3 12	6 —	6 —	.	...	4 —	4 —		...	5 8	5 3
Multan	3 15	3 12	6 —	6 2	...	...	4 4	4 4	6 6	6 6	5 12	5 12
Montgomery	4 3	4 2	5 8	...	..	...	4 12	4 12	5 12	6 —	5 4	5 4
Muzaffargarh	4 —	3 12	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 4	4 —	6 4	6 —	5 12	5 4
Dera Ghazi Khan	3 9	3 8	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	5 12	6 —
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	4 1	3 14	6 —	6 —	2 7	2 5	3 10	3 10	...	...	4 —	4 —
Peshávar	4 —	4 2	6 9	5 15	3 15	3 12	4 15	4 15	6 9	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kohát	4 8	3 15	6 1	6 1	2 8	2 8	..	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bannu	4 6	4 —	5 15	5 —	..	...	3 12	...	7 8	5 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dera Ismail Khan	..	.	8 —	6 4	2 4	2 6	3 12	3 8	...	6 4	6 [illegible]	5 5
Tochi	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	4 4	4 2	5 10	5 10	2 14	2 12	..	...	...	...	...	
Malakand	4 —	4 —	5 12	5 —	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Wano†		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	3 12	3 12	...	...	4 —	3 8	4 4	4 —	7 —	6 12	6 —	5 12
Hyderabad	3 8	3 8	...	...	3 —	2 12	3 4	3 —	6 8	6 —	6 8	6 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	4 8	4 —	...	..	3 12	3 4	4 12	4 8	7 8	7 —	6 12	6 8
Shikárpur	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	6 4	6 —
Upper Sind Frontier	3 14	3 14	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 4	3 4	7 —	7 —	6 4	6 4
Quetta	..	.	5 12	...	2 —	2 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	5 8	5 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	3 1	2 13	...	...	3 11	3 11	5 6	5 2	4 10	4 10	...	...
Ratnagiri	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 3	4 3	5 13	5 13	...	...	6 10	6 10
Alibág	3 4	3 4	...	...	3 13	3 13	4 12	4 12	..	...	...	...
Bombay	*3 10	*3 10	..	...	2 15	2 15	5 6	4 14	6 3	5 14	5 5	5 —
Thána	3 —	3 —	...	...	3 11	3 11	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 15	4 15
Deccan and Karnáták—												
Dharwar	2 6	3 6	..	...	4 7	4 5	5 3	4 7	8 7	7 4	6 4	5 4
Belgaum	3 6	3 6	...	...	5 5	5 5	5 15	5 10	7 13	6 13	7 4	6 4
Satara	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 5	4 —	4 8	4 8	4 11	4 14	5 4	5 4
Sholapur	3 11	3 11	..	...	4 2	4 2	5 12	5 —	5 5	4 7	6 7	6 7
Bijapur	3 10	3 10	...	..	3 14	3 14	4 9	5 5	8 5	5 9	6 12	6 5
Poona	3 11	3 11	..	...	3 14	3 9	4 2	...	5 14	5 5	4 14	4 14
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 14	3 7	4 15	4 9	6 7	6 7	5 8	5 11
Násik	2 8	2 9	...	...	2 4	2 4	2 8	2 8	...	...	4 4	4 —
Dhulia	3 10	3 10	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 2	4 5		...	5 11	...
Jalgáon	3 10	3 10	..	.	3 3	3 3	4 1	3 13	6 9	6 9	5 12	5 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	5 1	3 15	..	...	3 15	3 11	6 —	...	6 15	5 12	5 12	5 5
Broach	3 8	3 8	..	..	4 —	4 —	4 8	4	7 —	5 8	5 6	5 8
Kaira	3 —	3 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 4	4 4		...	6 —	6 —
Baroda	3 12	3 12	..	...	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 4	3 4
Ahmedabad	4 —	3 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
Godhra	3 8	3 8	...	—	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	6 —	5 —
Disa	3 12	3 14	..	..	2 12	2 12	3 4	3 4	8 —	6 12	4 14	4 14
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	4 —	4 —	...	...	2 12	2 12	3 —	3 —	6 8	7 —	5 4	5 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	4 8	4 4	...	...	2 14	2 14	5 1	4 8	7 7	7 7	..	—
Hoshangabad	4 12	4 7	...	...	3 11	3 11	5 —	4 6	7 10	7 10	...	—
Betul	4 4	4 8	...	...	2 7	2 7	4 15	4 15	8 1	8 1	...	...
Chhindwara	3 12	4 6	...	...	...	3 12	5 10	5 10	8 7	9 —	...	...
Nagpur	4 2	4 2	...	..	2 15	2 10	6 8	5 14	8 5	7 2	...	...
Wardha	3 3	3 13	...	..	...	...	5 2	6 6	6 12	6 4	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

† Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 —	5 —	4 —	4 —	15 8	15 8	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	4 —	4 —	15 —	16 —	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 12	6 10	6 10	5 —	4 10	12 12	12 12	Ambala
...	...	4 —	4 —	4 10	4 10	6 8	6 8	3 8	3 8	18 4	18 4	Ludhiána
...	...	5 —	4 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	. .	18 4	18 4	Jullundur
...	...	...	..	4 12	4 12	6 8	6 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Hoshiarpur
...	...	4 —	4 —	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 —	...	.	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	6 —	6 —	4 10	4 10	6 —	6 —	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Amritsar
...	.	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	5 13	...	...	13 —	11 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	6 4	5 4	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	3 10	3 12	5 12	5 —	3 —	3 —	10 3	10 3	Kángra
												Northern—
..	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	6 4	5 12	3 12	3 12	12 —	10 —	Ráwalpindi
..	...	...	...	4 10	4 8	5 8	5 8	4 —	4 —	18 —	17 8	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 8	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Sháhpur
8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	..	...	12 —	12 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 13	6 6	6 4	3 —	3 8	16 6	16 6	Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 12	6 8	6 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Multan
...	...	..	..	4 10	4 6	6 —	6 —	..	...	10 —	14 —	Montgomery
..	...	5 —	5 —	4 8	4 10	5 —	5 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	4 2	4 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Dora Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	..	3 12	3 12	4 8	4 8	5 10	5 10	...	...	14 8	14 8	Hazára
		6 9	6 4	4 15	4 15	6 4	6 1	6 6	6 6	17 12	17 12	Pesháwar
		...	...	5 2	4 14	5 11	5 12	...		19 10	19 10	Kohát
...		...	...	5 9	5 10	5 15	5 11	..		21 9	20 15	Bannu
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 —	...	...	...	..	14 —	14 —	Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	.	15 —	15 —	Toohi
...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	...	..	11 —	11 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 8	5 12	5 12	...	...	16 —	15 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	4 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	20 —	20 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	...		4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	..	4 4	4 4	...	...	...	..	16 —	16 —	Shikárpur
. .	...	...	..	4 12	4 12	...	.	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	3 12	3 12	12 —	12 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
7 8	7 8	...	...	4 2	4 2	..	...	3 3	3 3	15 6	15 6	Karwar
6 12	6 12	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	4 1	4 1	15 5	15 5	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	...	...	3 2	3 2	12 13	12 13	Alibág
...	...	...	..	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 7	16 7	Bombay
...	...	...	..	4 9	4 9		..	2 15	2 15	17 11	17 11	Thána
												Deccan and Karnáták—
...	...	...	...	...	4 1	...	...	3 4	3 4	13 6	13 6	Dharwar
10 4	9 12	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 15	3 15	13 10	13 10	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	14 8	13 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 1	...	...	4 3	4 3	11 7	11 7	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	4 9	3 10	...	...	3 13	4 2	12 9	11 13	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	4 5	4 5	14 5	14 5	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 11	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 1	13 10	Ahmednagar
5 8	5 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	...	...	2 —	2 —	11 —	11 —	Násik
...	...	...	...	4 7	...	...	...	4 4	...	11 —	11 —	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	4 2	4 2	11 6	11 6	Jalgáon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	4 10	4 10	18 8	18 8	Surat
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	17 12	17 12	Broach
9 —	8 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	17 —	17 —	Kaira
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	19 —	19 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	4 8	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	3 4	3 10	...	...	4 —	4 —	50 —	60 —	Rajkot
												Central Province:—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	4 7	4 4	...	...	4 7	4 3	11 12	11 12	Nimar
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	...	...	3 13	3 6	11 —	11 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	4 13	4 8	...	...	3 12	3 12	11 5	10 11	Betul
...	...	...	...	3 14	4 12	...	...	3 9	3 9	12 8	12 8	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	3 15	3 10	10 9	10 9	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	4 —	3 12	13 7	13 7	Wardha

TABLE NO. 2—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1922—*concluded*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT (*Triticum Sativum*)		BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)		RICE (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		RICE (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 11	4 11	8 10	8 10	...	...
Saugor	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	3 8	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Damoh	4 10	4 10	...	...	4 6	4 —	5 6	5 6	8 5	8 5	...	...
Jubbulpore	4 12	4 12	...	...	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	...	...
Mandla	4 4	4 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Bálághát	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 11	3 15	6 9	5 14	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	3 14	3 14	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	...	...	...	...
Chánda*	...	4 —	...	...	...	2 15	...	5 3	...	5 10	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Raipur	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Drug	4 15	4 6	...	...	4 5	4 5	7 2	6 9	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	4 2	4 5	...	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	8 7	8 14	...	...
Akola	4 8	...	...	...	3 6	2 13	...	...	6 5	7 6	...	...
Amráoti	4 4	3 11	...	...	2 12	2 12	4 14	4 14	7 6	7 6	...	...
Yeotmal	4 3	3 15	...	...	2 14	2 14	5 4	5 1	7 9	6 6	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabád	2 14	2 13	5 13	4 2	2 3	1 15	4 10	4 15	5 4	5 12	8 2	7 10
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	6 14	...	6 14	6 14
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	7 14	7 14	7 9	7 9
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	7 13	7 13	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	7 8	7 3	8 7	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 3	7 1	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	...	...	11 3	11 3
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	14 —	14 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	8 10	8 10	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 5	7 5	6 —	6 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 14	6 12	6 12	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 15	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	7 9	7 9
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5	5 —	...	...	7 8	7 8
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	7 1	5 8	6 8	...
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12	5 3	7 9	8 10	6 14	7 9
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	3 15	...	...	...	...
Mysore—*												
Mysore	...	3 —	...	8 —	...	4 —	...	5 —	...	9 —	...	...
Bangalore	...	3 4	...	5 4	...	3 8	...	4 —	...	8 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	3 4	3 4	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Aden	2 13	2 13	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 5	4 5	7 —	7 —	5 9	5 9

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	...	...	4 7	4 7	13 —	13 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 8	11 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 5	...	...	4 12	4 12	11 —	11 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	...	...	3 12	3 12	11 —	11 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	11 —	11 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	5 3	5 3	...	...	4 3	4 3	8 5	8 5	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	3 5	3 5	11 8	11 8	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	...	4 2	...	...	...	4 1	...	11 6	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 12	3 12	10 —	10 —	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 10	4 10	10 10	10 10	Raipur
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 6	...	...	3 14	5 2	11 4	11 12	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 12	3 12	9 15	9 15	Buldána
...	...	...	...	4 7	...	...	...	3 14	4 6	9 12	10 8	Akola
...	...	...	...	6 —	...	...	...	4 —	3 8	13 —	13 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	5 2	4 15	...	...	4 5	4 5	12 10	12 10	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
8 2	7 10	...	...	4 —	3 11	...	...	4 10	4 11	10 9	10 12	Secunderabád
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 6	Malabar
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	S. Canara
												South, central—
7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	Nilgiris
8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Salem
												Central—
9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	Bellary
9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	Anantapur
8 8	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 15	16 15	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	11 1	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	Ganjam
10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	Kistna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	Guntur
8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 2	Madras
6 11	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	Chingleput
8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	N. Arcot
8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	S. Arcot
8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	Tanjore
8 2	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
8 —	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	Tinnevelly
8 14	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 3	Madura
												Mysore—
...	9 8	...	...	...	3 8	...	...	...	3 4	...	12 —	Mysore
...	9 —	...	...	...	4 —	...	...	...	3 12	...	12 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
7 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 4	...	...	3 2	3 2	16 —	14 8	Coorg
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	...	...	3 12	3 12	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1922.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 31st January 1922.

No. 232.—In pursuance of section 1, sub-section (2) of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911, (X of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the said Act shall have operation in the Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Darrang, Kamrup and Goalpara Districts in Assam.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

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No. 5.] DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 30th January 1922.

No. F.-377.—In supersession of the Home Department Notification no. F.-377, dated 19th December 1921, Rai Bijay Krishna Banerji Bahadur, a Superintendent in the Home Department, is granted an extension of furlough on half average salary up to and including the 4th June 1922. He has been permitted to retire from the service on an invalid pension with effect from the 5th June 1922.

No. F.-98-II.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Home Department Notification no. F.-98-II, dated the 23rd January 1922, regarding the retirement from the Indian Civil Service of Mr. J. P. Hardiman, for "23rd October 1921" substitute "23rd October 1922".

The 1st February 1922.

No. F.-98-II.—Mr. E. G. Drake-Brockman is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from 9th November 1921.

No. F.-98-II.—Mr. W. F. Rice, C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from 26th January 1922.

JAILS

The 30th January 1922.

No. F.-203.—Mr. D. Johnstone of the Indian Civil Service, is placed on special duty in the Home Department, Government of India, with effect from the 16th January 1922, and until further orders.

POLICE.

The 1st February 1922.

No. F.-462.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely:—

In the first column of the said Schedule, in clause (a) of entry 6, the word "and" where it occurs for the second time, shall be omitted, and after the words "North Arcot district" the words "and Shaik Mushtak Shaha, the present Valiya Thangal of Kundotti in the Ernad Taluk, Malabar district" shall be inserted.

No. D.-2526.—The Home Department Notification no. F.-235-Police, dated the 5th January 1922, so far as it relates to the appointment of Captain J. H. Pringle, attached 126th Baluchistan Infantry, as Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police, is hereby cancelled.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. F.-442.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 30th January 1922.

RESOLUTION.

At the meeting of the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd September 1921, during the discussion on the demand for a supplementary grant to meet expenditure on the Staff Selection Board, certain allegations were made against the Board, and the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent undertook that a committee would be appointed to ascertain whether there were any grounds at all for the assertions made or whether any changes were necessary as regards the management of the Board. The Government of India are now pleased to appoint a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, who have intimated their willingness to serve:—

1. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly.
2. Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar, M.L.A.
3. Mr. N. M. Samarth, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.
4. Mr. R. A. Spence, M.L.A.

5. Prof. S. C. Shahani, M.L.A.
6 Mr. J. P. Cotelingam, M.L.A., and
7. Mr. H. Tonkinson, Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

2. The terms of reference to the Committee are :—

(a) to enquire and report whether there is any ground for the allegation that the Board are not impartial in their selection of candidates; and

(b) to examine the working of the Board and consider whether any improvements can be suggested.

The Committee will also examine and report on the functions of the Inspector of Office Procedure.

3. The first meeting of the Committee will be held on or about the 10th February 1922.

ORDER—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and copies forwarded to the members of the Committee and to all Departments of the Government of India and the President, Staff Selection Board, for information.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st February 1922.

No. 254-49-Gen.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. K. P. Warmington as Acting Consul for Sweden at Madras.

No. 259-124-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William Young as honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Karachi.

No. 325-45-Est.—Assistant Surgeon Munir-ud-din is appointed as His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jeddah, with effect from the 3rd December 1921.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 30th January 1922.

No. 259-169-Int.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied to certain railway lands in Central India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the appeal in the criminal case noted in the margin from the Court of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India to the Court of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer.

King-Emperor *versus* Musammat Saraswati. Charge under section 317, Indian Penal Code, as locally applied.

No. 300-24-Est.—Mr. S. E. Pears, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class substantive *pro tempore* and is posted as Resident in Waziristan, with effect from the 10th January 1922.

The 31st January 1922.

No. 244-Gen.—*Erratum.*—The title of Rai Sahib conferred upon "Sirdar Narinjan Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar, North-West Frontier Province", in the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 36-I. C., dated the 2nd January 1922, is hereby cancelled.

No. 245-Gen.—*Addendum.*—At the end of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No 31-I. C., dated the 2nd January 1922, conferring the title of Sardar Sahib upon certain gentlemen *add* "Sirdar Narinjan Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar, North-West Frontier Province".

The 1st February 1922.

No. 268-240-Gen.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Khan Sahib Subadar-Major Muqaddar Khan, Frontier Constabulary, North-West Frontier Province, the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 269-240-Gen.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Resaldar Abdul Qadir Khan, Frontier Constabulary, North-West Frontier Province, the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 30th January 1922.

No. 151-Accts.—*Corrigendum.*—In this Department Notification No. 63-Accts., dated the 7th December 1921, regarding the grant of combined leave to Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Payne, C.I.E., I.A., *for* "1st January 1922" *read* "3rd January 1922".

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The 2nd February 1922.

No. 100-A.—The following draft of rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), is published as required by sub-section (*1*) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 4th March 1922.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft rules before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Rules.

Short title and application.

1. (*1*) These rules may be called the United Provinces Government Securities Rules, 1922.

(*2*) They shall apply only in the case of securities issued by the Governor in Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "The Act" means the Indian Securities Act, 1920; X of 1920.

(*b*) "District Magistrate" has the same meaning as in the explanation to sub-section (*2*) of section 13 of the Act;

(*c*) "the Financial Secretary" means the Financial Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh;

(*d*) "form" means a form as set out in the schedule to these rules;

(*e*) "proper demand" means a demand made in writing to the Financial Secretary in accordance with the provisions of these rules;

(*f*) "the Bank" means the Imperial Bank of India; and

(*g*) "treasury" means any treasury located in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and includes a sub-treasury.

Rules relating to promissory notes.

Payment of interest.

3. Interest on a Government promissory note shall be paid at the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta or at any treasury for payment of interest at which the note has been enfaced, but only on the presentation of the note itself and on signature by the payee of a receipt in Form I.

4. The holder of any such note may be required to receipt the same for renewal in any of the following cases and, where such requisition has been made, payment of any further interest on such note may be refused until the note is receipted for renewal and actually renewed, namely :—

When receipt for renewal may be required.

(a) if only sufficient room remains on the back of the note for one further indorsement or if any word is written upon the note across any existing indorsement or indorsements ;

(b) if the note is torn or in any way damaged or crowded with writing or unfit, in the opinion of the officer before whom it is produced for payment of interest, for receiving indorsement ;

(c) if any indorsement is not clear and distinct or does not indicate the payee or payees, as the case may be, by name or, in the case of office-holders, by office, or is made otherwise than in one of the indorsement cages on the back of the note ;

(d) if the note having been enfaced three times for payment of interest is presented for re-enfacement ; and

(e) if, in the opinion of the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta, the title of the person presenting the note for payment of interest is irregular or not fully proved.

5. (1) Every application for the issue of a duplicate note in place of a Government promissory note which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed, either wholly or in part, shall be addressed to the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta, and shall be accompanied by a statement of the following particulars, namely :—

Report to the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta of loss or destruction of promissory note.

(a) particulars of the note according to the following form :—

Promissory note for Rs. , no. of the United Provinces Loan of

(b) The last half-year for which interest has been paid ;

(c) the person to whom such interest was paid ;

(d) the person in whose name the note was issued (if known) ;

(e) the place for payment of interest at which the note was for the time being enfaced ;

(f) the circumstances attending the loss or destruction ; and

(g) whether the loss was reported to the police.

(2) Such letter shall be accompanied by—

(a) the post office registration receipt for the letter containing the note, if the same was lost in transmission by registered post ;

(b) a copy of the police report, if the loss was reported to the police ;

(c) a letter signed by the officer of the treasury or local head office of the Bank at Calcutta where interest was last paid, certifying the last payment of interest made on the note, and to whom it was made ;

(d) if the applicant is not the last registered holder, an affidavit sworn before a Magistrate testifying that the applicant was the last legal holder of the promissory note, and all documentary evidence necessary to trace back the title to the last registered holder ; and

(e) any portions or fragments which may remain of the lost or destroyed note.

(3) A duplicate of the letter to the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta, but not of its enclosures shall also be sent to the treasury where interest is payable.

6. The loss or destruction of a Government promissory note or portion of a Government promissory note shall be further notified by the applicant in three successive issues of the *United Provinces Government Gazette* and of the local official Gazette, if any, of the place where the loss or destruction occurred. Such notification shall be in the form following, or as nearly in such form as circumstances permit :—

Notification in Gazette.

"Lost" (or "destroyed," as the case may be).—

The Government promissory note no. of the per cent. United Provinces loan dated the for Rs. , originally standing in the name of , and last indorsed to , the proprietor, by whom it was never indorsed to any other person, having been lost/destroyed notice is

hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the local head office of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of person notifying ____________

Residence ____________

Issue of duplicate note and taking of indemnity.

7. (*1*) On the expiry of six months from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 6, the Financial Secretary shall, if only a portion of the note has been lost or destroyed and if he is satisfied of its loss or destruction and of the justice of the claim of the applicant and if a portion of the note sufficient for the identification of the note has been produced, cause the particulars of the note to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (*3*) of section 10 of the Act, and shall order the l cal head office of the Bank at Calcutta to issue to the applicant, on the execution of an indemnity bond in the form and for the amount hereinafter provided, a duplicate note in place of that of which a portion has been so lost or destroyed.

(*2*) If no portion or no sufficient portion of the note so lost or destroyed has been produced, the Financial Secretary shall, on the expiry of two years from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 6, if *prima facie* grounds exist for believing that the note has been lost or destroyed and that the claim of the applicant is just, cause the particulars of the note so lost or destroyed to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Act, and shall pass a provisional order requiring the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta—

(*a*) to pay to the applicant, on the execution of an indemnity bond such as is hereinafter mentioned, the interest in respect of the note so lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate note, and

(*b*) to issue to the applicant, unless reasons to the contrary appear (in which case the matter shall be referred back to the Financial Secretary), on the expiry of six years from the date of publication, as hereinafter provided, of the list in which the lost or destroyed note is first included and on the execution of an indemnity bond such as is hereinafter mentioned, a duplicate note in place of that so lost or destroyed :

Provided that, if the date on which the note is due for repayment falls earlier than the date on which the period of six years prescribed in this rule expires, the Financial Secretary shall instruct the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta to invest the principal amount due on the note in its Savings Bank within six weeks of the date of his order under this sub-clause or of the date of repayment, whichever is later, and to repay this amount, together with any interest which may have accrued thereon in the Savings Bank, to the applicant at the time when a duplicate note would otherwise have been issued.

(*3*) In making an order under this rule, the Financial Secretary may direct that the indemnity bond be executed by the applicant alone or by the applicant and two sureties, as the said Secretary may think fit.

Alteration of order, etc.

8. A provisional order passed under sub-rule (2) of rule 7 shall, on the expiry of the six years referred to therein, become final :

Provided that the Financial Secretary may at any time prior to the issue of a duplicate note, if he finds sufficient reason, alter or cancel any such order, and may also direct that the interval before the issue of a duplicate note shall be extended by such period, not exceeding six years, as he may think fit.

Indemnity bonds.

9. Indemnity bonds shall—

(*a*) when taken on the issue of a duplicate note or notes ordinarily be taken as nearly as may be in form II and be for twice the amount of such note or notes, and

(*b*) when taken on the issue of orders for payment of interest, ordinarily be taken as nearly as may be in form III and be for twice the amount of the interest involved, that is to say, twice the aggregate amount of all back interest accrued due on the note *plus* twice the amount of all interest to accrue due thereon during the period which will have to elapse before the issue of a duplicate note can be made.

Publication of list.

10. (*1*) The list referred to in rule 7 shall be published half-yearly in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* in the months of January and July, or as soon afterwards as may be convenient.

(2) All notes in respect of which an order has been passed under that rule shall be included in the first list published next after the passing of such order and in every succeeding list until the expiration of six years from the date of first publication.

(3) The list shall contain the following particulars regarding each note included therein, namely, the name of the loan, the number of the note, its value, the name of the person to whom it was issued, the date from which it bears interest, the name of the applicant for a duplicate, the number and date of the order passed by the Financial Secretary for payment of interest or issue of a duplicate, and the date of publication of the list in which the note was first included.

Form of receipt for renewal, consolidation, etc.

11. Subject to any general or special instructions of the Financial Secretary, the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta may, on the application of the holder, renew, sub-divide or consolidate a Government promissory note or notes, provided that the note or notes has or have been receipted in form IV, V or VI, as the case may be.

Proviso for renewal of promissory notes held by managing member of Hindu joint family subject to *Mitakshara* Law.

12. The certificate required under the proviso to section 12 of the Act shall be a certificate signed by the District Magistrate after such inquiry (if any) as may, in his opinion, be necessary to determine the matters in question referred to therein.

Prescribed officer in case of dispute as to title.

13. (1) The Financial Secretary shall exercise the powers and perform the duties referred to in section 13 of the Act.

(2) Any declaration made under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of that section shall be published, as soon as possible after the date on which the declaration is made, in three successive issues of the *United Provinces Government Gazette* and, if the note was enfaced for payment of interest at the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta, of the Calcutta Gazette as well.

Receipt required on discharge of a promissory note.

14. When a promissory note is presented for discharge, a receipt shall be taken on the note itself.

General.

Fees.

15. The following fees shall be paid in respect of applications under sections 10, 12 and 15 of the Act, namely :—

For each renewed, consolidated, sub-divided or duplicate security, four annas per cent. if the new security does not exceed in amount four hundred rupees, and one rupee if the new security exceeds that sum :

Provided that if the note bears no transfer indorsement no fees shall be payable when such renewal is required only on account of there being no further space on the note in which to record payment or enfacement for payment of interest.

Indemnity bonds.

16. An indemnity bond taken on the issue of a renewed, consolidated or sub-divided security shall be, as nearly as may be, in form VII and shall be for twice the amount of the security or securities, as the case may be, with two sureties.

Special procedure in certain cases.

Government securities held by minor or lunatic.

17. (1) When a Government security stands in the name of or is held by a minor or a lunatic who is incapable of managing his affairs, interest or the capital sum payable on maturity of the loan may where, in the case of interest payable, the nominal value of the security, or in other cases the sum payable, does not exceed five thousand rupeees, be paid to the father or, if he be dead, to the mother of such person on the officer making the payment being satisfied as to the identity of the father, or mother, as the case may be.

(2) If such payment be made at a place other than that at which such minor or lunatic and his father or mother ordinarily reside, payment may be made on production of a certificate of identity signed by any Magistrate.

(3) When an applicant for payment is neither the father nor the mother of the minor or lunatic, and when the value of the securities standing in the name of such person does not exceed five thousand rupees, payment may be made on production of a certificate by the District Magistrate, to the effect that the applicant is the actual guardian of such person.

(4) If the value of the securities standing in the name of a minor or lunatic exceeds five thousand rupees, payment shall not be made unless and until the applicant for payment shall have produced evidence to the satisfaction of the officer making payment that he is the legal guardian of such person.

18. The Financial Secretary may determine the person entitled to the security or securities of a deceased person, aggregating not more than five thousand rupees and may in general exercise the functions and perform the duties referred to in section 19 of the Act.

Small holdings of deceased persons.

19. (1) If any person, by whom any document relating to a Government security is to be executed or by whom an indorsement is to be made on a promissory note, satisfies a Magistrate that he is for any reason unable to write, and that the effect of the document or indorsement is fully understood by him, and that he is the person whom he represents himself to be, such Magistrate may, at the request of that person and subject to the provisions of this rule, execute the document or sign the indorsement on his behalf.

When maker of a document is unable to write.

(2) Where any such document is to be executed or indorsement signed by a Magistrate under this rule on behalf of any person, the Magistrate shall execute the document or sign the indorsement in the presence of that person, and shall enter below his own signature a certificate to the effect that the document was executed, or the indorsement signed, as the case may be at the reqnest of that person after having been previously read over to the latter, and that he is satisfied that the effe t of the document or indorsement is fully understood by such person.

Procedure for obtaining information.

20. (1) Any person requiring information regarding a Government security in the custody of the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta may apply to that office in writing, stating the form in which the information is required.

Application for information.

(2) Every such application shall specify with precision the security to which it relates and shall contain a statement of the purpose for which the information is required and of the interest of the applicant in the security.

21. The following provisions shall be observed in dealing with applications under rule 20 :—

Disposal of application.

(1) If the application relates to a security which has been renewed, consolidated or subdivided or asks for inspection from any register or book kept or maintained at the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta, the application shall be refused.

(2) If the application asks for inspection of a security which has been cancelled on payment of the amount due in respect thereof, it shall be referred to and disposed of under the orders of the Financial Secretary.

(3) In any other case the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta may, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, grant a certified copy of any indorsement on a security or of any entry in any register or book maintained by that office relating to any security on being satisfied that the security in question has stood in the name of the applicant or of a person in whom the applicant has a representative interest, and further that the applicant has a *bonâ fide* interest in the security in respect of which the application is made :

Provided that if the security has been cancelled on payment of the amount due in respect thereof, no copy of any indorsement thereon shall be granted which purports to give a title subsequent to the termination of the applicant's interest in the security.

(4) The local head office of the Bank at Calcutta may, under a special order of the Financial Secretary, supply any information regarding a security referred to in clause (3) which is directed to be supplied by such an order.

22. (1) Every applicant shall before any information is supplied to him under rule 20 or rule 21 pay a fee of one rupee for each security in respect of which any information is supplied, and shall execute a bond of indemnity as nearly as may be in form VIII for twice the value of the security or securities involved and the interest payable thereon since the date of issue.

Fee.

(2) A fee of one rupee shall be paid for each certified copy granted under rule 21.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

(See rule 3.)

Receipt for interest on United Provinces Loan of—per cent.

*Per cent. Loan, dated the*________________*192* .

Received from the Government Treasury at________________ interest due on Promissory Notes as follows:—

Number of Note. *N.B.*—If the number is in a fractional form, the upper number only need be quoted.	Amount of each Note.	Amount of half-yearly interest.			For how many half-years interest is due.	Total amount due.			Date up to which interest is due.	Name of holder of Notes.
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		
					Total amount payable					

Total received (in words)________________

*Signature*________________

(State whether holder or holder's attorney or administrator)________________

FORM II.

[*See rule 9 (a).*]

(Principal and two sureties with address of each.)

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we

are held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rupees

of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and every two of us bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns severally firmly by these presents sealed with our respective seals dated this day of in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and . And each of us the said

(Principal and sureties.)

doth hereby for himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject-matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh the same may at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court, as the case may be, in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

(Principal.)

WHEREAS the above bounden

ha caused to be represented to the said Secretary of State in Council that

was lately and until the loss thereof hereinafter mentioned the legal and rightful holder and still is the owner of and absolutely entitled to certain Promissory Note of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the number amount and other particulars of which are set forth in the schedule hereto and that the said Government Promissory Note,

some time since

(Principal.)

AND WHEREAS the said

having applied to the Financial Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for New Note in lieu of the said Note so alleged to have been as aforesaid the said Financial Secretary for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council has on the aforesaid representation of the said

(Principal.)

acceded to the said application on condition of the said

(Sureties.)

and two sufficient sureties executing such Bond as above written and the said have accordingly as such sureties agreed to execute the said Bond with such condition as hereunder is written.

NOW THE CONDITION of the above written Bond is such that if the above bounden

(Principal and two sureties.)

their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns do and shall from time to time if and when the said note so alleged to have been

as aforesaid shall happen to be found or come to his or their or any or either of their possession or power or to the possession or power of any other person in trust for him or them or any of them immediately deliver or cause to be delivered the same to the said Financial Secretary for the time being or the person for the time being exercising his functions on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council to be cancelled destroyed or otherwise dealt with as may seem meet and further in case the original of the said Promissory Note shall have already come or shall hereafter come to the hands of any person or body corporate whomsoever under such circumstances as may entitle the holder thereof to demand payment of the same or the interest thereof from the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or in case the said Promissory Note or the principal sum therein mentioned or any interest in respect thereof shall at any time hereafter have to be paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment by the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any officer or person on his behalf then and in either of such cases if the said

(Principal and two sureties.)

their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time repay to

the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns the amount of the said Promissory Note which shall have come or shall come to the hands of such person or body corporate as aforesaid or which shall hereafter have to be paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment as aforesaid together with all interest which the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall have paid thereon and also all costs as between attorney and client and all charges losses damages and expenses that shall or may have been incurred by or occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government by reason of or consequent upon the issuing of the new Note aforesaid AND FURTHER if the said

(Principal and two sureties.)

their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time and at all times hereafter well and sufficiently save defend keep harmless and indemnified the said Secretary of State in Council his successors assigns and the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government and each and every of them of from and against all and all manner of action and actions suit and suits and other legal proceedings costs charges damages and expenses whatsoever which shall or may at any time or times hereafter be brought commenced or sued by any person or body corporate whomsoever or whatsoever against or happen or be occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government for or on account or in respect or by reason of the said Promissory Note so represented to have been

as aforesaid or the principal or interest thereby secured or any part thereof or by reason or in respect of or consequent upon the issuing of a new Note as aforesaid or of any note or notes which may hereafter by substitution sub-division renewal or otherwise represent the said Promissory Note or the new Note so issued as aforesaid then the above written Bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered by (Principal.)

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address.

Signed sealed and delivered by (First surety.)

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address.

Signed sealed and delivered by (Second surety.)

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address.

Principal identified by me

Occupation and address.

First surety identified by me

Occupation and address.

Second surety identified by me

Occupation and address.

Bond explained to the above principal and sureties by me

Occupation and address.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING BOND.

FORM III.

[*See rule 9 (b).*]

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we

(Principal and two sureties with address of each.)

are held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rupees of

lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and every

two of us bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns severally firmly by these presents sealed with our respective seals dated this day of in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and . And each of us the said

(Principal and two sureties.)

doth hereby for himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject-matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh the same may at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court, as the case may be, in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

(Principal.)

WHEREAS the above bounden ha caused to be represented to the said Secretary of State in Council that was lately and until the loss thereof hereinafter mentioned the legal and rightful holder and still is the owner of and absolutely entitled to certain Promissory Note of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the number amount and other particulars of which are set forth in the schedule hereto and that the said Government Promissory Note some time since

AND WHEREAS the said ha

(Principal.)

applied to the Financial Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to continue to pay interest to upon the said Note so alleged to have been as aforesaid from the date on which interest appears from the Books of the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta to have been last paid thereon up to the end of the half-year preceding the date fixed for the issue to the said

(Principal.)

of a duplicate of such Note and the said Financial Secretary for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council has on the aforesaid representation of the said

(Principal.)

acceded to the said application for payment of interest as aforesaid on condition of the said and two sufficient sureties executing such Bond as above written and the said

(Principal.)

(Principal.)

(Sureties.)

have accordingly as such sureties agreed to execute the said Bond with such condition as hereunder is written AND WHEREAS on the further application of the said

(Principal.)

the said Financial Secretary has ordered that the said Note so alleged to have been as aforesaid shall be included in the next half-yearly list published pursuant to rule 10 of the rules relating to securities of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh made by the Government of India under section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 of securities lost or destroyed in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of such duplicate security as next hereinafter mentioned and that six years after the publication of the list in which the said Note is first mentioned if no reason to the contrary appear a duplicate of the said Note shall be issued to the said

(Principal.)

NOW THE CONDITION of the above written Bond is such that if the above bounden their

(Principal and two sureties.)

heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns do and shall from time to time if and when the said Note so alleged to have been as aforesaid shall happen to be found or come to their or any or either of their possession or power or to the possession or power of any other person in trust for them or any of them immediately deliver or cause to be delivered the same to the said Financial Secretary for the time being or the person for the time being exercising his functions on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council in order that a memorandum of all payments of interest which may have been made as aforesaid may be duly endorsed thereon. AND FURTHER in case the original of the said Note shall have already

come or shall hereafter come to the hands of any person or body corporate whomsoever under such circumstances as may entitle the holder thereof to demand payment of the interest thereof from the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or in case any interest in respect thereof shall at any time hereafter have to be paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment by the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any officer or person on this behalf then and in either of such cases if the said

their heirs executors (Principal and two sureties.)

administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time repay to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns the amount of all interest which shall hereafter have been paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment as aforesaid and also all costs as between attorney and client and all charges losses damages and expenses that shall or may have been incurred by or occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government by reason of or consequent upon the said Financial Secretary continuing to pay interest upon the said Note to the said

as aforesaid AND FURTHER if the said (Principal.)

(Principal and two sureties.)

their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time and at all times hereafter well and sufficiently save defend keep harmless and indemnified the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns and the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government and each and every of them of from and against all and all manner of action and actions suit and suits and other legal proceedings costs charges damages and expenses whatsoever which shall or may at any time or times hereafter be brought commenced or sued by any person or body corporate whomsoever and whatsoever against or happen or be occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his succesors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government for or on account or in respect or by reason of the said Note so represented to have been as aforesaid or the interest thereby secured or any part thereof or by reason or in respect of or consequent upon the said Financial Secretary continuing to pay interest to the said (Principal.)

upon the said Note as aforesaid then the above written Bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue

Signed sealed and delivered by (Principal.)

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address. (First surety.)

Signed sealed and delivered by

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address. (Second surety.)

Signed sealed and delivered by

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address.

Principal identified by me

Occupation and address.

First surety identified by me

Occupation and address.

Second surety identified by me

Occupation and address.

Bond explained to the above principal and sureties by me

Occupation and address.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING BOND.

FORM IV.

(*See rule 11.*)

Form of Indorsement for renewal of Promissory Note.

Received in lieu hereof a renewed note payable to (*name of holder*), with interest payable at________________Treasury.

Signature of *holder.* / *duly authorised representative of (name of holder).*

FORM V.

(*See rule 11.*)

Form of Indorsement for sub-division of a Promissory Note.

Received in lieu hereof________________notes for Rs.__________ respectively, payable to (*name of holder*), with interest payable at________________ ________________Treasury.

Signature of the *holder.* / *duly authorised representative of (name of holder).*

FORM VI.

(*See rule 11.*)

Form of Indorsement for consolidation of Promissory Notes.

Received in lieu hereof a new note payable to (*name of holder*) for Rs.__________ by consolidation with Promissory Note or Notes nos.__________ (*mentioning the numbers and amounts of the other notes desired to be consolidated with it and specifying the loan*) with interest payable at________________Treasury.

Signature of the *holder.* / *duly authorised representative of (name of holder).*

FORM VII.

(*See rule 16.*)

The obligor and his sureties are the parties.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we

are held and firmly bound to the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, in the sum of Rupees of lawful money current at Calcutta, to be paid to the said IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA or to the said Bank's certain attorneys successors or assigns for which payment to be well and truly made we bind ourselves and each of us our and each of our Executors Administrators and personal representatives and every of them jointly and severally by these presents sealed with our respective seals dated this day of 192 .

WHEREAS a certain Promissory Note or security of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, no. of the United Provinces loan of per cent. for Rs. dated the day of 192 , were drawn for and on behalf of the then Secretary of State in Council for India by the order and under the authority of the then Governor in Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in favour of one

Here recite facts and defects in indorsements.

AND WHEREAS the said has applied to the said IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, to renew the said Promissory Note or security in favour and in proper name

which the said IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA have consented and agreed to do on the said with two good and sufficient sureties entering into and executing the above written Bond or obligation subject nevertheless to the condition hereunder written AND WHEREAS the above bounden
at the request of the said
have agreed to become sureties for and to join with in executing the abovewritten Bond or obligation NOW THE CONDITION of the abovewritten Bond or obligation is such that if the above bounden
and each of them their and each of their executors administrators or legal personal representatives or any or either of them shall from time to time and at all times hereafter well and effectually save defend keep harmless and indemnified the Secretary of State for India and the said IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, and their lands tenements goods chattels and effects of from and against the issue of the renewed note or securit in lieu and in place of the said Promissory Note or securit of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, no. per cent. of the United Provinces Loan of for Rupees dated the day of 192 , and standing in the name of
and also from the payment of all interest which has accrued due thereon and shall from time to time hereafter accrue due thereon and also of from and against all and all manner of actions suits claims and demands whatsoever which may be instituted commenced or prosecuted or made upon or against the Secretary of State for India and the said IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, by any person or persons whomsoever being or claiming to be entitled thereto or for or on account or under colour of the said Promissory Note or securit or of such renewed note or securit as aforesaid or the interest now due and from time to time hereafter accruing due thereon respectively and of from and against all loss costs charges and expenses whatsoever which the Secretary of State and the said IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, shall sustain incur or be put to by reason or for or on account or under colour of the renewal of such Promissory Note or securit . or for or on account or under colour of the non-payment of such Promissory Note or securit or of the interest now due or hereafter to accrue due thereon to any person or persons being or claiming to be entitled thereto or for or on account or by reason of these presents then the abovewritten Bond or obligation shall be void and of no effect but otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered.

FORM VIII.

(See rule 22.)

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I/We

am/are held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of* Rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made I/we bind myself/ourselves my/our heirs executors administrators and representatives [jointly and every two of us bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators and representatives jointly and each of us binds himself herself his and her heirs executors administrators and representatives severally] firmly by these presents sealed with my/our respective seal (s) dated this day of in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and and I/each of us the said

* Double the amount of the Notes and Interest paid thereon since the respective dates of issue.

To be omited if bond taken from one person only.

do/doth hereby for myself/himself herself and my/his and her heirs executors administrators and representatives covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh the same may at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

WHEREAS the above bounden

claims to be entitled

Here state in what capacity claim to the Notes is made.

to the several Government Promissory Notes specified and set forth in the schedule hereunder written and has caused to be represented to the said Secretary of State in Council that the said Government Promissory Notes have been

Set out representation made concerning the Notes.

AND WHEREAS the said

has/have applied to the said Secretary of State in Council for an inspection of the said Notes and also for all other information and particulars respecting the said Notes and whereas the Financial Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (acting in the premises for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council) has agreed to give inspection of the said Notes and to afford to the said

all information and particulars affecting the said Notes on condition of the said

entering into and executing such bond as above written with such condition as hereunder is written.

NOW THE CONDITION of the above written Bond or obligation is such that if the said

heirs executors administrators and representatives shall not and will not at any time hereafter sue the said Secretary of State in Council his successors in office or assigns or any agent employed by or officer or servant of the Government for or in respect of the said Notes or the renewal or sub-division thereof or for the recovery of the value thereto or of any interest thereon or of anything done by the said Secretary of State in Council or his agents or servants in relation thereto and also shall and will save harmless and keep indemnified the said Secretary of State in Council his successors in office or assigns or any Agents employed by or Officer or Servant of the Government against all claims demands or proceedings that may be made or instituted upon or against them or any of them by any person or persons whomsoever in consequence of the said Financial Secretary giving inspection of the said notes or affording to the said information and particulars affecting the said notes then the above written Bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered by

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address—

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING BOND.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 2nd February 1922.

No. 376-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December 1921. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	DECEMBER.		TO END OF DEC.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	Budget, 1921-1922.	Actuals, Preliminary. 1920-1921.
Civil Revenue.						
Customs	2,75	2,78	24,71	24,00	37,73	30,98
Taxes on Income	1,89	2,37	13,64	12,50	18,06	20,22
Salt	50	41	4,59	5,42	7,01	6,30
Opium	9	16	1,64	1,99	3,73	3,53
Other principal heads of Revenue	10	16	1,06	1,19	2,45	2,20
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	5,33	5,88	45,64	45,10	68,98	63,23
Other Revenue	11	29	2,18	1,78	18,31	3,21
TOTAL REVENUE HEADS	5,44	6,17	47,82	46,88	87,29	66,44
Civil Expenditure.						
Opium Expenditure	3	2	1,49	1,13	1,52	1,23
Debt Services	40	74	14,01	13,33	20,01	20,19
Contributions and Assignments	...	..	...	...	63	...
Delhi Capital Expenditure	8	10	69	81	78	1,02
Other Expenditure	91	1,33	10,25	9,45	18,07	14,09
TOTAL EXPENDITURE HEADS	1,42	2,19	26,44	24,72	41,01	36,53
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Posts and Telegraph (Net)	—85	+72	—4,69	+2,67	+2,03	+1,83
Marine (Net)	—17	—44	—1,87	—2,02	—2,02	—2,85
Military Works (Net)	(a)	—38	(a)	—3,49	—4,05	—5,06
Military Receipts	+43	+60	+6,86	+5,84	+9,04	+16,27
Military Issues	—4,63	—6,68	—52,55	—69,21	—64,89	—97,38
Railway Receipts	+7,45	+6,84	+64,05	+59,27	+94,48	+81,21
Railway Issues	—5,77	—5,34	—57,77	—45,61	—69,80	—64,60
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—3,54	—4,68	—45,97	—52,55	—35,21	—70,78
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt	...	...	(b) +46,31	+29,22	+12,88	+31,30
Temporary Debt	—20	—16	—18,78	—27,58	—16,10	—27,91
Treasury Bills—						
Issued to Public	+3,92	+2,82	—44	—2,38	...	+78
„ P. C. R.	+4,06	...	...	+51,17	—4,31	+51,17
Ways and Means Advances	—10,50	+1,00	+4,50	+3,00	...	...
Cash certificates	—2	—6	—8	—79	—60	—97
Deposits of District Funds	—29	—19	—1,10	—39	—6	—31
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances	...	—17	+46	—53	...	—69
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	—3	+1,15	—21,73	+5,45	—23,97
Adjustment of exchange on revaluation of gold and sterling securities held in P. C. R.	...	...	...	—17,47	...	—17,47
Transfers through Currency	—50	...	—2,50	—36,50	—8,35	—36,50
Transfers through G. S. R.	...	...	...	...	—2,50	...
Purchase of Gold	...	...	...	+7,74	+7	+7,74
Loans by Central Government	—1	+1	—44	+20	+18	+15
Loans between Central and Provincial Governments	...	...	—26,86	...	—1,20	...
Other Debt Heads	—1,33	+90	+28,34	—3,10	+4,62	—10,72
Secretary of State's Bills	...	...	...	...	...	..
Sterling Transfers on London	...	...	...	+30,99	...	+30,99
Balances of Provincial Governments	—66	—1,56	—8,48	+7,26	—2,46	+24,67
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—5,53	+2,56	+21,87	+19,06	—12,38	+28,26
GRAND TOTAL, RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—5,05	+1,86	—2,72	—11,33	—1,31	—12,61
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Imperial Bank of India.	16,15	13,29	13,82	26,48	16,37	26,48
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Imperial Bank of India.	11,10	15,15	11,10	15,15	15,06	13,87

(a) Included in Military issues.
(b) Includes 1926 Bonds.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

BANKS—IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The 2nd February 1922.

No. 101-A.—This Department Notification No. 73-A., dated the 25th January 1922, appointing Sir Bernard Hunter as a Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India with effect from 27th January 1922 is cancelled, and Mr. N. M. Murray continues to officiate as Managing Governor until further orders.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 2nd February 1922.

No. 205-F. E.—Mr. Jug Mohan Lall, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Chief Auditor, North Western Railway, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Audit Officer with effect from the 20th December 1921.

No. 206-F. E.—Mr. Ranjit Singh V. Ramchandani, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Chief Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, was appointed to officiate as Assistant Audit Officer from the 2nd November to the 29th December 1921 (inclusive).

Mr. Sanwal Das, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Chief Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, was appointed to officiate as Assistant Audit Officer from the 12th to the 16th December 1921 (inclusive).

No. 207-F. E.—Mr. G. J. C. Hodson, a temporary Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from the 18th January 1922.

Mr. S. Subbuswami Ayyar, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer with effect from the 18th January 1922.

No. 208-F. E.—Mr. G. H. Bailey has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces, with effect from the 13th January 1922.

Mr. L. J. Peck has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, United Provinces, with effect from the same date.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 46-C. S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 20th January 1922.

RESOLUTION.

In connection with the memorials from members of the various Imperial Services regarding their pay, pensions and conditions of service generally, the Secretary of State has decided that the invalid pensions of the officers mentioned in Articles 476 and 635 of the Civil Service Regulations, when they retire on medical certificate, before completing 25 years' service, shall be calculated at the rates prescribed in Article 474 (*b*), instead of at those prescribed in Articles 476 (*b*) and 611 (*b*).

2. This decision will take effect from the 30th April 1921.

ORDERED that a copy be forwarded to all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments, to the Revenue and Agriculture, the Industries, the Public Works and the Railway Departments, to the Auditor General, all Accountants General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Chief Auditors of State Railways, the Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, Delhi, and to the Auditor, Government of India Sanctions.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

J. E. C. JUKES,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 76-E. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

Delhi, the 25th January 1922.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st January 1922, to class judicial pay as pay under fundamental rule 9 (21) (a) (iii).

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

J. E. C. JUKES,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 4th February 1922.

No. 242-P. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 46 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely :—

1. For rule 131 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"131. The amount for which a single telegraphic money order may be issued in India for payment in Ceylon or the total amount for which a single remitter may obtain such money orders in one day shall not exceed Rs. 600. In the event of telegraphic money orders for Ceylon exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate being accepted by any post office or offices in British India from a single remitter in one day, only such telegraphic money order or money orders as do not exceed that limit shall be advised to destination and the value of the remaining money order or money orders shall be repaid to the remitter, who shall not, however, be granted a refund of the commission or of the telegraph charges paid by him in respect of such money order or money orders. No telegraphic money order for Ceylon shall include any sum less than a rupee."

2. For rule 137A of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"137A. Telegraphic money orders may be issued from any post office in India and from the head post office at Aden, for any post office in the United Kingdom. The amount for which a single telegraphic money order may be issued or the total amount for which a single remitter may obtain such money orders in one day shall not exceed £40. In the event of telegraphic money orders for the United Kingdom exceeding £40 in the aggregate being accepted by any post office or offices in British India from a single remitter in one day, only such telegraphic money order or money orders as do not exceed that limit shall be advised to destination and the value of the remaining money order or money orders as actually paid in Indian currency at the time of issue shall be repaid to the remitter, who shall not, however, be granted a refund of the commission or of the telegraph charges paid by him in respect of such money order or money orders. No telegraphic money order for the United Kingdom shall include any fraction of a penny."

No. 253-P. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 36 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 66 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2853-45, dated the 26th April 1913, at the end of clause (*g*) the word "or" shall be omitted, clause (*h*) shall be re-lettered clause (*i*) and between clause (*g*) and the re-lettered clause (*i*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*h*) where the insured article cannot be traced in consequence of the destruction of the documents relating to it from causes beyond control; or"

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 4th February 1922.

No. 251-P. W.—Mr. W. B. Roderick, Deputy Postmaster, Calcutta, in the grade of Rs. 550—20—650, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, pay Rs. 1,000—40—1,200, as a local arrangement, with effect from the 16th December 1921 and until further orders.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 4th February 1922.

No. 644.—*Addendum.*—The following sentence shall be inserted at the end of the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 7046, dated the 10th December 1921, reposting Mr. F. D. Lalkaka, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, to Bombay on his return from leave:—

"The unexpired portion (*viz.*, 5 months and 7 days) of his leave is hereby cancelled."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The 28th January 1922.

No. 561.—Mr. J. K. Stanford, M.C., I.C.S., is appointed Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, with effect from the 23rd January 1922.

No. 559.—Mr. J. K. Stanford, M.C., I.C.S., Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, with effect from the 23rd January 1922.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 4th February 1922.

No. 599.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to units of the Indian Auxiliary Force the concession granted in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 3983-24, dated the 23rd April 1908, to Indian Regiments of His Majesty's regular forces and Military Police Battalions, under which all band instruments (other than stringed instruments) and certain specified accessories are exempted from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894).

No. 660.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt motor omnibuses, when imported into British India, from so much of the duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of the duty leviable on motor vans and motor lorries under Part IV of the second schedule to the last named Act.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 28th January 1922.

No. 578.—Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service at Madras, is granted leave on average pay for 8 months combined with leave on half average pay for 1 month, with effect from the 17th March 1922, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 4th February 1922.

No. 611.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920 (XLI of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the obligations imposed by the said Act, all ships engaged in the coasting trade except ships engaged in the following runs, namely :—

(1) Calcutta to Rangoon;
(2) „ „ Port Blair;
(3) „ „ Penang;
(4) „ „ Colombo;
(5) Madras ports to Rangoon;
(6) „ „ „ Port Blair;
(7) „ „ „ Penang;
(8) Rangoon to Calcutta;
(9) „ „ Port Blair;
(10) „ „ Penang;
(11) Bombay „ Aden;
(12) „ „ Karachi;
(13) Ports in British India to Singapore.

Explanation.—" Coasting trade " means trade exclusively carried on between the ports specified in the definition of " home-trade ship " in section 118 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859 (I of 1859).

No. 612.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920 (XLI of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :— XLI of 1920.

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Rules, 1922.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st August 1922.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definition.

" Coasting trade " means trade exclusively carried on between the ports specified in the definition of " home-trade ship " in section 118 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859. I of 1859.

" Number of hours occupied in a voyage from port to port " means the normal number of hours occupied in a voyage between one port of call and the next. In the case of river ports the duration of the voyage shall count from pilot ground to pilot ground.

" The Act " means the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920. XLI of 1920.

Classification of Ships.

3. For the purposes of these rules ships shall be classified as follows :—

Class I. Ships carrying 200 persons or more which are not engaged in the coasting trade.

Class II. Ships not engaged in the coasting trade carrying not less than 50 but less than 200 persons and ships engaged in the coasting trade carrying 50 persons or more.

Class III. Ships carrying less than 50 persons.

In reckoning the number of persons carried by a ship there shall be included the normal crew of the ship and the maximum number of passengers permitted to be carried by the passenger certificate of the ship.

Installation to comply with requirements of Radio-telegraph Convention, 1912.

4. The installation shall comply with the requirements of the International Radio-telegraph Convention, 1912, as modified by any other international agreement or of any international agreement by which the said Convention of 1912 may be superseded.

Nature of installation.

5. The installation shall be of the spark or interrupted continuous wave type.

Installation to consist of a normal and an emergency installation except in certain cases.

6. (1) The installation shall include a normal installation and an emergency installation, except that where the normal installation complies with the requirements of this rule as to emergency installations as well as with those as to normal installations a normal installation alone shall suffice.

(2) A normal installation must be capable of transmitting clearly perceptible signals from ship to ship over a range of at least 100 nautical miles by day under normal conditions and circumstances.

(3) An emergency installation must include an independent source of energy capable of being put into operation rapidly and of working for at least six continuous hours with a minimum range from ship to ship of 80 nautical miles for ships of Class I, and 50 nautical miles for ships of Classes II and III, and such independent source of energy must be capable of being worked for at least six continuous hours independently from the source of propelling power for the ship, the steam supply system and the main electricity supply system.

Means of communication to be provided between the bridge and wireless telegraph room.

7. There shall be provided between the bridge and the wireless telegraph room means of communication by voice pipe, telephone or other means and an operator or watcher when on duty shall not leave the wireless telegraph room to deliver messages or to call his relief.

Requirements to be complied with by ships not fitted with automatic apparatus

8. If not fitted with an approved automatic apparatus for registering the signal of distress—

(i) A ship of Class I shall carry certificated operators in accordance with the following table, and while at sea a certificated operator shall be always on watch :—

Nature of Voyage	Number and grade of Operators.
(a) Voyage exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	Three operators, of whom one shall hold a First Grade certificate, and not more than one a Third Grade certificate.
(b) Voyage exceeding 8 hours but not exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	Two operators, of whom one shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate.
(c) Voyage not exceeding 8 hours from port to port.	One operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate.

(ii) A ship of Class II shall carry certificated operators and certificated watchers in accordance with the following table, and while at sea a certificated operator shall always be on watch at the times specified in Schedule A to these Rules, and either a certificated operator or a certificated watcher shall always be on watch at other times :—

Nature of Voyage.	Number and grade of Operators and Watchers.
(a) Voyage exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	One operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate, and two watchers.
(b) Voyage exceeding 8 hours but not exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	One operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate, and one watcher.
(c) Voyage not exceeding 8 hours from port to port.	One operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate.

(iii) A ship of Class III shall carry one operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate, and while at sea the operator shall always be on watch at the times specified in Schedule A to these rules.

Ships of Class III to be fitted with approved automatic apparatus.

9. In the event of an automatic apparatus for registering the signal of distress being approved by the Governor General in Council a ship of Class III shall be fitted with such apparatus unless the ship is employed on voyages on which normally not more than 8 hours are taken to get from one port of call to the next, but in such a case the operator shall be on watch during the whole time of the voyage.

Requirements to be complied with by ships fitted with automatic apparatus.

10. If fitted with automatic apparatus for registering the signal of distress approved as aforesaid :—

(*i*) A ship of Class I shall carry certificated operators in accordance with the following table and while at sea a certificated operator shall always be on watch during the times specified in Schedule A to these rules, and a watch shall be maintained at all other times either by a certificated operator, or by a watcher, or by means of the approved automatic apparatus :—

Nature of Voyage.	Number and grade of Operators.
(*a*) Voyage exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	Two operators, one of whom shall hold a First Grade certificate.
(*b*) Voyage not exceeding 48 hours from port to port.	One operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate.

(*ii*) A ship of Class II shall carry one operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate, and while at sea the operator shall be on watch during the times specified in Schedule A to these rules, and a watch shall be maintained at all other times either by an operator, or by a watcher, or by means of the approved automatic apparatus.

(*iii*) A ship of Class III shall carry one operator who shall hold a First or a Second Grade certificate, and while at sea the operator shall be on watch during the times specified in Schedule A to these rules, and a watch shall be maintained at all other times either by an operator, or by a watcher, or by means of the approved automatic apparatus :

Provided that if a ship of Class III is fitted with an automatic apparatus for registering the signal of distress and with an automatic apparatus for registering the ship's own distinguishing signal, both of which have been approved by the Governor General in Council, the operator shall not, while the ship is more than 150 nautical miles from any coast station, be required to be on watch at the times specified in Schedule A to these rules.

Qualifications of operators.

11. (1) Operators shall be granted First, Second or Third Grade certificates in accordance with general or special orders of the Governor General in Council in this behalf and watchers shall be certificated by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

(2) Until certificates are granted in accordance with such orders as aforesaid :—

(*i*) An operator who holds a First Class certificate of competency granted by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and who has had three years' experience as an operator may be employed as if he held a First Grade certificate, but if an operator holding a First Grade certificate is available an operator holding a First Class certificate shall not be so employed on a ship of Class I which is required by these rules to carry three operators.

(*ii*) An operator who holds a First or Second Class certificate of competency granted by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and who has had one year's experience as an operator may be employed as if he held a Second Grade certificate.

(*iii*) An operator who holds a First or Second Class certificate of competency granted by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and who has had less than one year's experience as an operator may be employed as if he held a Third Grade certificate.

Discretion to accept certificates granted in other countries.

12. A certificate granted to an operator by the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions or of a foreign country in pursuance of the regulations annexed to any International Radio-telegraph Convention for the time being in force may be accepted for the purpose of these rules as equivalent to a certificate of such grade as the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs may think fit by general or special order to direct.

Manner in which notice should be given to the Chief Officer of Customs.

13. The notice required to be given under sub-section 3 of section 4 of the Act shall be in the Form in Schedule B to these rules and a copy of every such notice shall on the same day be forwarded by the Wireless Telegraphy Inspector issuing the notice to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port concerned.

SCHEDULE A.

Times of Watch for Ships required to Carry One or Two Operators.

Zones.	Western Limit.	Eastern Limit.	Times of Watch for One Operator, Greenwich Mean Time.	Times of Watch for Two Operators, Greenwich Mean Time.
A. Eastern Atlantic, Mediterranean, North Sea, Baltic, Western Arctic Sea.	Meridian of 30° W., Coast of Greenland.	Meridian of 30° E. to the South of the Coast of Africa. Eastern limit of Mediterranean, Black Sea, and of the Baltic, 30° E. to the North of Coast of Norway.	from 8 h. to 10 h. 12 h. „ 14 h. 16 h. „ 18 h. 20 h. „ 22 h.	from 0 h. to 6 h. 8 h. „ 14 h. 16 h. „ 18 h. 20 h. „ 22 h.
B. Indian Ocean, Eastern Arctic Sea.	Eastern Limit of Zone A.	Meridian of 90° E.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 12 h. „ 14 h. 16 h. „ 18 h. 20 h. „ 22 h.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. „ 10 h. 12 h. „ 14 h. 16 h. „ 18 h. 20 h. „ 24 h.
C. China Sea, Western Pacific Ocean.	Eastern Limit of Zone B.	Meridian of 160° E.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. „ 6 h. 12 h. „ 14 h. 20 h. „ 22 h.	from 0 h. to 6 h. 8 h. „ 10 h. 12 h. „ 14 h. 16 h. „ 22 h.
D. Central Pacific Ocean.	Eastern Limit of Zone C.	Meridian of 140° W.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. „ 6 h. 8 h. „ 10 h. 20 h. „ 22 h.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. „ 6 h. 8 h. „ 10 h. 12 h. „ 18 h. 20 h. „ 24 h.
E. Eastern Pacific Ocean.	Eastern Limit of Zone D.	Meridian of 70° W. South of the Coast of America, West Coast of America.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. „ 6 h. 16 h. „ 18 h. 20 h. „ 22 h.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. „ 6 h. 6 h. „ 14 h. 16 h. „ 22 h.
F. Western Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico.	Meridian of 70° W. South of the Coast of America, East Coast of America.	Meridian of 30° W., Coast of Greenland.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 12 h. „ 14 h. 16 h. „ 18 h. 20 h. „ 22 h.	from 0 h. to 2 h. 4 h. „ 10 h. 12 h. „ 18 h. 20 h. „ 22 h.

SCHEDULE B.

Posts and Telegraph Department.

Captain____________________

Port of____________________

Date ____________________

SIR,

An inspection made this day of the wireless telegraph installation on board the S. S. ____________ of which you are master, indicates that the equipment does not conform to the requirements of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920, and the licence issued by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the following particulars____________ ____________ I am of opinion that the following steps should be taken to remedy the deficiencies____________. Copies of this report have been forwarded to the Chief Officer of Customs at____________

____

Wireless Inspector.

No. 615.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920 (XLI of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Shipping Act, 1920 (XLI of 1920), shall come into force on the 1st August 1922.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 3rd February 1922.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 182.—Lieutenant (then temporary Captain) D. G. White, late 3rd Battalion, The Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs The Duke of Albany's), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. From 15th January 1917 to 24th February 1918, inclusive.

No. 183.—Captain (now Major) W. F. C. Gilchrist, C.I.E., M.V.O., 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General. From 13th August to 1st September 1915.

No. 184.—Captain A. F. R. Lumby, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. From 7th July 1917 to 24th February 1918.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 185.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Hamilton Gunning, D.S.O., Commandant, 21st-23rd Cavalry. Dated 7th September 1921.

Captains to be Majors.

Thomas Arthur Digby, 1st Battalion, 30th Punjabis.
Heremon Jas. Drummond O'Neill, M.C., 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
} Dated 29th August 1921.

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Kumar Shri Himatsinhji, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs. Dated 21st September 1919.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern List.

No. 186.—Deputy Commissary and Captain Alfred Goodall, *seconded*, to be Commissary with the rank of Major, subject to His Majesty's approval, and to remain *seconded*;

Deputy Commissary and Captain John Euphrates Jeffrey to be Commissary with the rank of Major, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Charles Johnston, *seconded*, to be Deputy Commissary with the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, and to remain *seconded*;

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Henry Thompson to be Deputy Commissary with the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant John Malcolm to be absorbed in the grade of Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant;

vice Commissary and Major Thomas Bray, retired; with effect from the 11th December 1921.

No. 187.—Deputy Commissary and Captain Benjamin Martin Mitchell to be Commissary with the rank of Major, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Joseph Henry Wood to be Deputy Commissary with the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor James Benjamin Breach to be Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

vice Commissary and Major Richard Walters, retired; with effect from the 15th December 1921.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 188.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Temporary Lieutenant to be temporary Captain.

Edward Daucey Perodeau. Dated 4th January 1920.

REGULAR FORCES.

No. 189.—The following acting promotion is notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

1-5th Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment.

Captain G. B. Pirie to be acting Major while holding the appointment of second-in-command of the 1-4th Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. From 12th June to 1st July 1917.

(Army Department Notification No. 1981, dated the 14th October 1921, is hereby cancelled.)

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 190.—The following acting promotion is notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) J. E. Clements to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding Nos. 26, 35 and 135 Combined Field Ambulances in Mesopotamia. From 28th September 1917 to 25th March 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 191.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified against their names, but to rank from the 16th July 1921:—

To be Lieutenants.

Richard Riseley Proud, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 30th October 1921.

Maurice Charles Frye, attached 62nd Punjabis. Dated 26th November 1921.

Derek Baillie Cornwall Robertson, attached 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 21st November 1921.

Maurice Charles Rodger Garraway, attached 82nd Punjabis. Dated 21st November 1921.

Robert Lloyd Lund, attached 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 27th November 1921.

Ralph Hedley Stokes, attached 1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 26th November 1921.

Alexander Boyes-Cooper, attached 116th Mahrattas. Dated 28th November 1921.

Donald Roland Edwin Rowan Bateman, attached 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles). Dated 10th December 1921.

Richard Hugh Gwynne Prettejohn, attached 1st-3rd Cavalry. Dated 23rd November 1921.

Arthur Cecil Wilson, attached 1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis. Dated 30th December 1921.

Hubert Gervais Lennox Brain, attached 59th Royal Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 31st December 1921.

Charles Geoffrey Gardyne, attached 45th Rattray's Sikhs. Dated 23rd November 1921.

Rudolph Christian Muller, attached 94th Russell's Infantry. Dated 21st November 1921.

John Fergus Kekwick, attached 1st Battalion, 128th Pioneers. Dated 3rd December 1921.

Douglas Goodwin Russell Leonard, attached 1st Battalion, 6th Royal Jat Light Infantry. Dated 22nd November 1921.

Eric George Sutton, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 22nd November 1921.

Frank Outram Hodgkinson, attached 61st King George's Own Pioneers. Dated 20th November 1921.

Harry Marlborough de Vere Moss, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 24th November 1921.

Kenneth Heygate Herbert Allen, attached 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry. Dated 24th November 1921.

Sydney George Gardiner, attached 1st Battalion, 25th Punjabis. Dated 30th November 1921.

Sydney Felix Stainer, attached 4th Battalion, 70th Chin Rifles. Dated 28th November 1921.

Leslie Coore Mein, attached 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 6th December 1921.

Kenyon Edward Minton Goode, attached 1st Battalion, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Infantry). Dated 5th December 1921.

Thomas Lewin Thurgill Miller, attached 40th Pathans. Dated 29th November 1921.

Charles Eric Cyril Gregory, attached 2nd Battalion, 39th Royal Garhwal Rifles. Dated 4th December 1921.

Owen Herbert Mitchell, attached 1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 28th November 1921.

John Conrad Saunders-Jacobs, attached 3rd Battalion, 39th Royal Garhwal Rifles. Dated 21st November 1921.

Arther Reginald Connell, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 21st November 1921.

Alfred Boteler Garrett, attached 92nd Punjabis (since deceased). Dated 27th October 1921.

James Ronald Morris, attached 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 29th October 1921.

Morris Carden Bretherton, attached 37th Prince of Wales's Own Dogras. Dated 30th November 1921.

Edward Hugh Moyle Parsons, attached 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 3rd December 1921.

Roger Francis Williams Leigh, attached 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 4th December 1921.

Goodhand Charles Bryan, attached 1st Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 4th December 1921.

Herbert Frederick Morison Maidment, attached 1st Battalion, 67th Punjabis. Dated 26th November 1921.

Cyril Frank Henry Edwards, attached 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated 26th November 1921.

Alan James Crozier, attached 117th Royal Mahrattas. Dated 27th November 1921.

Francis Gordon Edgeworth, attached 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 20th November 1921.

William Alan Crowther, attached 1st Battalion, 41st Dogras. Dated 26th November 1921.

Cecil Jerome Dyer, attached 51st Prince of Wales's Own Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 22nd November 1921.

Syed Sikander Ali Mirza, attached 33rd-34th Cavalry. Dated 30th December 1921.

Jack Harold Trim, attached 110th Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 28th November 1921.

Roger Noel Bacon, attached 28th Punjabis. Dated 5th December 1921.

John Roberts Booth, attached 24th Punjabis. Dated 4th December 1921.

Roland Theodore Wroughton MacLeod, attached 107th Pioneers. Dated 27th November 1921.

Ian Bruce Deas Dewar, attached 38th Dogras. Dated 3rd December 1921.

Wilfrid James Higham-Hodge, attached 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 25th November 1921.

Henry Bryant Rudolph, attached 123rd Outram's Rifles. Dated 20th November 1921.

John Vincent Gordon, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. Dated 30th November 1921.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 192.—The undermentioned officer is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his temporary commission, with effect from the date specified, and to retain the rank of Captain:—

Vairamuhtu Kathirgamatamby. Dated 15th January 1922.

No. 193.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 350, dated the 18th February 1921, No. 1608, dated the 12th August 1921, and No. 2384, dated the 23rd December 1921, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retain the rank of Captain:—

Homewell Lyngdoh.

Mangalore Subba Rao.

Gerald Secluna.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

25th Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Battalion.

No. 194.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their commissions, with effect from the 30th September 1920:—

Lieutenant Onward Bayes Lacey.

Lieutenant Arthur Knox Homan.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 195.—Major Robert William deClanay Rennick, 95th Russell's Infantry, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th January 1922.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 196.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified:—

The Assam Valley Light Horse.

To be Lieutenant.

Donald James McLaren. Dated 1st October 1920.

1st Brigade (Calcutta Port Defence), Royal Field and Garrison Artillery.

To be Lieutenants.

Arthur Osborne Day. Dated 1st December 1921.

John Paget Lynch. Dated 10th December 1921.

IV (Cossipore) Brigade, Royal Field and Garrison Artillery.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Samuel Jackson Hopper. Dated 9th December 1921.

The East Indian Railway Regiment.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel with the honorary rank of Colonel.

George Lethbridge Colvin, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Dated 1st November 1921.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Battalion.

To be Captain.

Onward Bayes Lacey. Dated 1st October 1920.

To be Lieutenant.

Arthur Knox Homan. Dated 1st October 1920.

The Cawnpore Rifles.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Charles Thomas Roberts. Dated 17th November 1921.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 197.—The following promotions are made: –

Royal Artillery Training Centre, Deesa.

Subadar Sher Khan to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st May 1921; to complete the establishment.

Subadar Karam Singh to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st May 1921; supernumerary to establishment.

111th (Dehra Dun) Pack Battery.

Havildar Amir Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st April 1920; to complete the establishment.

Pack Artillery Training Centre, Dehra Dun.

Havildar Gian Chand to be Jemadar, with effect from the 22nd March 1921; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 89th Punjabis.

Jemadar Ramjanam Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st September 1921; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Company Havildar-Major Ganeshi Lal and Company Quartermaster-Havildar Pran Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st December 1921; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Company Havildar-Major Jangbir Lama to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st December 1921; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

No. 198.—The promotion of Havildar Mubarak Khan to the rank of Jemadar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 1998, dated the 14th October 1921, is antedated, without pay and allowances, to the 20th September 1918.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 199.—The following promotion is made:—

71st Government Camel Corps.

Ressaidar Abdulla Khan to be Risaldar, *vice* Risaldar Rana Sher Mohammad Khan transferred, with effect from the 1st June 1919.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 200.—With reference to Army Department Notification noted on the margin, the promotion to his present rank of Major T. D. Murison, is antedated from the 1st August 1920 to 1st February 1920.

No. 1790, dated the 19th October 1917.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 201.—Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 2nd class, ranking as Subadars—

Muhammad Raza Khan, I.D.S.M.,
Zorawar Singh, I.D.S.M.,
Madho-Parshad,
Ram-ditta Mal,
Gurditt Singh,
Hakim Singh,
} supernumerary,

to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 1st class, ranking as Subadar (supernumerary),

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Subadar, Rawail Singh, I.D.S.M., to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, ranking as Subadar,

No. 903, 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon ranking as Jemadar, Muhammad Raza Khan, I.D.S.M. (supernumerary Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Subadar), is promoted substantively to the grade of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Subadar,

vice 1st class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Bhagwan Singh, superannuated with effect from the 15th June 1921.

No. 202.—Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Subadar, Muhammad Faiyaz Khan to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, ranking as Subadar,

No. 904, 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Tula Ram Joshi to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Subadar,

vice 1st class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar-Major, Riyazuddin, retired with effect from the 21st June 1921.

No. 203. - Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Subadar, Hardyal Singh to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, ranking as Subadar,

No. 911, 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Sham Singh to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Subadar,

vice 1st class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Sultan Ali invalided with effect from the 16th August 1921.

No. 204.—Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Subadar, Sirajuddin to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, ranking as Subadar,

No. 908, 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Nur-Muhammad to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Subadar.

vice 1st calss Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar-Major, Kishan Chand Bahadur, invalided with effect from the 11th September 1921.

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 205.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

The Assam Valley Light Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Lionel Augustus Grimston, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., A.-D.-C. Dated 1st April 1921.

The Nilgiri Malabar Battalion.

Captain Arthur Farringdon Campbell. Dated 12th December 1921.

RETIREMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

No. 206.—Sub-Conductor Alfred James McCully is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1922.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 207.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 1 Havildar Sri Ramlu, 1st Battalion, 97th Deccan Infantry, with effect from the 1st November 1921.

TRANSFERS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 208.—Second Lieutenant Reginal George Boyle is transferred from The Assam Valley Light Horse to The Surma Valley Light Horse, with effect from the 15th December 1921.

JUDICIAL.

No. 209.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the death of the officer named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there has been received by me, as the surplus of his property, the amount set opposite his name in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
Major J. A. Hamilton.	Royal Army Service Corps.	Dera Ismail Khan.	19th July 1921.	Not known .	Rs. A. P. 658 10 0	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

ORGANISATION.

No. 210.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 (XLIX of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to disband the following unit :—

Auxiliary Force, India.

The South Andamans Company.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 211.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 30th December, 1921, pages 10657 and 10658.

* * * * *

India Office,
30th December, 1921.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the grant of actg. rank in the Ind. Army and Ind. Med. Service as shown below :—

* * * * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

* * * * *

Capt. J. Findlay to be actg. Lt.-Col. while comdg. an Ind. Gen. Hosp. 27th July 1921.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the admission of the undermentioned to the Ind. Med. Service, with effect from 3rd Dec. 1921 :—

To be Captains—

Henry Hawes Elliot.

Harold Williamson.

To be Lieutenants—

Hugh Donovan.

Charles Ainger Kirton.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the relinquishment of their temp. commns. by the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified, and the grant or the retention of rank as shown below :—

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captains.

B. H. Andrew. 13th Nov. 1921.

E. T. S. Salmon. 20th Nov. 1921.

Lieutenants.

E. Oxley. 7th Sept. 1921.

J. T. Fitzsimons. 22nd Nov. 1921.

The KING has approved the resignation of the following officers, with effect from the dates specified and the retention of rank as shown below :—

* * * * *

Lieutenant, and to retain the rank of Lieutenant.

A. McCombe. 12th Dec. 1921.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

INDIAN ARMY.

* * * * *

Lt.-Col. W. R. B. Colan, D.S.O. 22nd Nov. 1921.

Lt.-Col. G. B. Sanford. 17th Dec. 1921.

* * * * *

Capt. A. E. K. Teviot-Kerr (temp. non-effective list), on account of ill-health. 13th Dec. 1921.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lt.-Col. A. G. McKendrick, M.B., F.R.S.E. 15th Dec. 1921.

The KING has approved the removal from the Service of the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. Harry Thorton Jenkins. 4th Jan. 1921.

Lieut. Robert Stanley Craddock. 5th Jan. 1921.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA MILITARY NURSING SERVICE FOR INDIA.

The undermentioned Nursing Sisters have been permitted to retire from the service on account of ill-health, with effect from the dates specified :—

Miss G. Haines, R.R.C. 28th Nov. 1921.

Miss K. O. Marshall, R.R.C. 9th Dec. 1921.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 30th December, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 30th December, 1921, pages 10689, 10690, 10693, 10694, 10701, 10702 and 10705.

War Office,
30th December, 1921.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * *

HD.-QRS. FOR EMBARKATION DUTIES.

Asst. Emb. Staff Officers (Cl. FF).—Lt. A. R. Murray, Ind. Army Res. of Off. 30th Sept. 1921.

* * * * *

The undermentioned temp. appt. is made:—

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Staff Capt.—Capt. H. J. Ackland, 1st Brahmans, Ind. Army. 14th May 1921.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Lt.-Cols., Ind. Army, to be Cols. 1st Aug. 1921 :—
P. H. Dyke, D.S.O.
J. C. Simpson.

* * * * *

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

* * * * *

GENERAL LIST.

Maj. R. S. Waters, late Ind. Army, to be Maj., 1st July 1921, with seniority 1st Sept. 1915.

* * * * *

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

RESERVE UNITS.

INFANTRY.

3rd Somerset L.I.—Lt. R. H. Wall relinquishes his commn. on appt. to the Ind. Army. 1st June 1919.

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REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

Garrison Battalions.

Somerset L.I.

1st Garr. Bn.—

Temp. Lt. T. R. Lee relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R.O. 4 July 1919.

Temp. 2nd Lt. G. Helson relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R.O. 13 Oct. 1918.

Essex R.

2nd Garr. Bn.—

Temp. Capt. E. L. Greenhow relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R.O. 5 July 1918.

* * * * *

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

The undermentioned Offrs. relinquish their commns., 30th Sept. 1921, under A.O.-166/21, as amended by A. O. 332/21, and retain their rank except where otherwise stated :—

* * * * *

TERRITORIAL ARMY RESERVE.

* * * * *

Infantry.

* * * * *

Lt.-Col. H. Rose, Col., ret. pay (late Ind. Army).

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 31st December, 1921, to the London Gazette of the 30th December, 1921, pages 10712, 10713 and 10719.

* * * * *

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S. W.
2nd January, 1922.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order:—

* * * * *

Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Joseph Tighe, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E, D.S.O., Retired pay, Indian Army.

Major-General Courtenay Clarke Manifold, C.B., C.M.G., M.B., K.H.P., Indian Medical Service.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order:—

* * * * *

Colonel Henry William Richard Senior, C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Northern Command, East Indies.

Colonel Hubert Walter Codrington, Indian Army, Director of Military Prisons and Detention Barracks, East Indies.

Colonel (temporary Colonel on the Staff) Walter Henry Norman, D.S.O., Indian Army, General Staff, Southern Command, East Indies.

* * * * *

War Office,
2nd January, 1922.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to award the Royal Red Cross to the undermentioned:—

Awarded the Royal Red Cross, 1st Class.

Miss Ethel Kelso, Senior Nursing Sister, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

* * * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 2nd January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 30th December, 1921, pages 1, 7, 8 and 11.

War Office,
2nd January, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts.:—

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.Os., 1st Grade.—Col. C. J. B. Hay, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army. 17th Oct. 1921.

Col. A. L. Longhurst, 7th Gurkha Rif., Ind. Army. 1st Jan. 1922.

* * * * *

HD.-QRS. FOR EMBARKATION DUTIES.

Asst. Emb. Staff Officer (Cl. FF).—Lt. P. A. Kelly, attd. 41st Dogras, Ind. Army. 30th Sept. 1921.

* * * * *

The undermentioned appt. is made:—

G.S.O., 2nd Grade.—Maj. G. H. Plinston, 11th Rajputs, Ind. Army, 5th Aug. 1921. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 26th Oct. 1921.)

* * * * *

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

The undermentioned Offrs. relinquish their commns., 30th Sept. 1921, under A. O. 166/21, as amended by A.O. 332/21, and retain their rank except where otherwise stated :—

* * * * *

TERRITORIAL ARMY RESERVE.

* * * * *

Infantry.—

* * * * *

Lt.-Col. H. S. Turnbull (formerly Lt., Ind. Army).

* * * * *

G. FELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st February 1922.

No. 234-E.—21.—Mr. E. L. Scott, District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of that Railway with effect from the 10th January 1922, and until further orders.

No. 234-1-E.—21.—With reference to Railway Board's Notifications No.1 397-E.—21, dated the 12th October 1921 and No. 234-E.—21, dated 1st February 1922, Mr. C. E. Spurgeon, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway (now employed on the Eastern Bengal Railway), reverted to his substantive appointment of District Locomotive Superintendent with effect from the 10th January 1922.

No. 2087-E.—21.—Mr. P. C. Taela, Assistant Executive Engineer, Khyber Railway Construction, is transferred to the Delhi (New Capital) Railway Works Scheme.

H. L. COLE,
Secretary, Railway Board.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 30th January 1922.

No. B.-98.—Captain S. A. S. Bunting, M.B.E., M.A., B.S., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, on special duty in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department at Sambhar is granted leave on average pay for a period of six months (including privilege leave for 1 month and 29 days) with effect from the forenoon of the 14th January 1922 under rules 77 (*b*) and 81 (*b*) of the Fundamental Rules.

The 2nd February 1922.

No. G. (E.)-25.—Rai Sahib S. K. Banerjee, Secretariat Superintendent, is granted leave on average pay for six months, with effect from the 1st February 1922, under rule 81 and the note thereunder of the Fundamental Rules.

No. G. (E.)-1.—Mr. C. A. B. Watts, Secretariat Assistant, on return from leave is appointed to officiate as a Secretariat Superintendent, with effect from the 1st February 1922 *vice* Rai Sahib S. K. Banerjee granted leave.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 28th January, 1922:—

No. 3 OF 1922.

A Bill to provide a penalty for spreading disaffection among the police and for kindred offences.

WHEREAS it is expedient to penalize the spreading of disaffection among the police and other kindred offences; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 192 .

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

Definition.

2. In this Act, the expression "member of a police-force" means any person appointed, enrolled or registered for the performance of police duties under any enactment specified in the Schedule.

Penalty for causing disaffection, etc.

3. Whoever causes or attempts to cause, or does any act calculated to cause, disaffection amongst the members of a police-force, or induces or attempts to induce, or does any act calculated to induce, any member of a police-force to withhold his services or to commit breaches of discipline, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 2.*)

Year.	No.	Short title.
		Acts of the Governor General in Council.
1856	XX	The Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856.
1859	XXIV	The Madras District Police Act, 1859.
1861	V	The Police Act, 1861.
1872	IV	The Punjab Laws Act, 1872.
1873	XVI	The Agra Village and Road Police Act, 1873.
1887	XV	The Burma Military Police Act, 1887.
1888	III	The Police Act, 1888.
1892	V	The Bengal Military Police Act, 1892.
		Madras Act.
1888	III	The Madras City Police Act, 1888.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Year.	No.	Short title.
		Bombay Acts.			*Bihar and Orissa Act.*
1867	VIII	The Bombay Village Police Act, 1867.	1914	I	The Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, 1914.
1881	IV	The Sind Village Officers Act, 1881.			
1890	IV	The Bombay District Police Act, 1890.			*Central Provinces Act.*
1902	IV	The City of Bombay Police Act, 1902.	1903	XVI	The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.
		Bengal Acts.			
1866	II	The Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866			*Assam Act.*
"	IV	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	1920	I	The Assam Rifles Act, 1920.
1870	VI	The Village Chaukidari Act, 1870.			
1890	III	The Calcutta Port Act, 1890.			*Regulations by the Governor General in Council.*
1920	II	The Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battalion) Act, 1920.	1883	I	The Sylhet and Cachar Rural Police Regulation, 1883.
		Punjab Acts.	1888	II	The Andamans and Nicobar Islands Military Police Regulation, 1888.
1911	III	The Punjab Municipalities Act, 1911.			
1918	VIII	The Punjab Village and Small-towns Act, 1918.	1910	IV	The Sonthal Parganas Rural Police Regulation, 1910.
		Burma Acts.			*Bengal Regulations.*
1899	IV	The Rangoon Police Act, 1899.	1805	XIII	The Cuttack Police Regulation, 1805.
1907	III	The Burma Towns Act, 1907.			
"	VI	The Burma Village Act, 1907.	1817	XX	The Bengal Police Regulation, 1817.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In view of the attempts that have been made and are being made (a) by means of threats, intimidation and otherwise to induce members of the Police-Force to refrain from doing their duty, and (b) to spread disaffection among them, the Government of India have for sometime had under consideration the question of penalizing such attempts. Neither the Indian Penal Code nor the Indian Police Act, 1861, contains provisions to meet this evil. A prosecution could doubtless in certain cases be instituted under section 29 of the Indian Police Act, 1861, read with the abetment sections of the Indian Penal Code, but section 29 of the Police Act was designed to meet ordinary breaches of discipline, and would not cover many dangerous forms of tampering with the police. Moreover, the maximum punishment permissible under that section, *viz.*, three months' rigorous imprisonment is manifestly inadequate for serious offences of this nature. The Government of India are accordingly of opinion that the authorities should be given additional means of dealing with this form of crime, and it is proposed, therefore, to enact the attached Bill, which has been framed on the lines of section 3 of the English Police Act of 1919 (9 & 10 Geo V, Ch. 46).

DELHI: W. H. VINCENT.

The 20th January, 1922

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 28th January, 1922 :—

No. 4 OF 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in order to provide for the award of costs by way of damages in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences in civil suits or proceedings.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows :— IX of 1887. V of 1908.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 192 .

(*2*) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that this Act shall come into force throughout the Province or in any part thereof on such date as may be specified in the notification.

Insertion of new section 35A in Act V of 1908.

V of 1908. 2. In Part I of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as the said Code), after section 35 the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Compensatory costs in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences.

"35A. (*1*) If in any suit, appeal or other proceeding any party objects to the claim or defence on the ground that the claim or defence or any part of it is, as against the objector, false or vexatious to the knowledge of the party by whom it has been put forward, and if thereafter, as against the objector, such claim or defence is disallowed, abandoned or withdrawn in whole or in part, the Court, if the objection has been taken at the earliest opportunity and if it is satisfied of the justice thereof, may, after recording in writing its reasons for holding such claim or defence to be false or vexatious, make an order for the payment to the objector, by the party by whom such claim or defence has been put forward, of costs by way of damages.

(*2*) No Court other than a High Court shall make any such order for the payment of an amount exceeding one thousand rupees or exceeding the limits of its pecuniary jurisdiction, whichever amount is less :

Provided that a Court exercising the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and not being a Court constituted under that Act, may make such an order for the payment of any amount not exceeding five hundred rupees, or, if the presiding officer is a Munsif, two hundred and fifty rupees : IX of 1887.

Provided, further, that the High Court may make rules limiting the amount which any Court or class of Courts is empowered to award as costs under this section.

(*3*) No person against whom an order has been made under this section shall, by reason thereof, be exempted from any criminal liability in respect of any claim or defence made by him."

Amendment of section 104, Act V of 1908.

3. (*1*) In sub-section (*1*) of section 104 of the said Code,—

(*i*) after clause (*f*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*ff*) an order under section 35A." ; and

(*ii*) after clause (*i*) the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided that no appeal shall lie under clause (*ff*) against any order save on the ground that no order, or an order for the payment of a less amount, ought to have been made."

(*2*) To sub-section (*2*) of the same section the following *Explanation* shall be added, namely :—

"*Explanation*.—An order under section 35A., made in respect of any claim or defence put forward for the first time in the appeal is not an order passed in appeal within the meaning of this sub-section."

Amendment of Order XLI, Schedule I, Act V of 1908.

4. To rule 33 of Order XLI of the First Schedule to the said Code, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that the Appellate Court shall not make any order under section 35A., in pursuance of any objection on which the Court, from whose decree the appeal is preferred, has omitted or refused to make such order."

Amendment of section 24, Act IX of 1887.

5. In section 24 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, for the words and figures "section 588, clause (29) of the Code of Civil Procedure", the words and figures "section 104 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908," shall be substituted; and after the words "District Court," the following words shall be added, namely :— IX of 1887. V of 1908.

"on any ground on which an appeal from such order would lie under that section".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is intended to take the place of the Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st March, 1921, and was withdrawn with the leave of the Assembly on the 25th January, 1922. The object of that Bill was to provide more effective means of meeting the great evil arising from the institution of fraudulent and dishonest suits by empowering Courts to award compensatory costs in fraudulent suits. The Bill was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions, and along with the opinions received, was referred to a Committee consisting of Members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly appointed by the Governor General in Council. The Committee was of the opinion that the summary procedure proposed by the Bill was likely to prove far more of a deterrent than the fear of a prosecution for perjury in the remote future. They considered, however, that the scope of the Bill should be extended in certain respects.

The detailed recommendations of the Committee were was follows :—

"*I.—Limitation of amount to be awarded.*

"It was agreed that the amount to be awarded should not exceed the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of the Court or Rs. 1,000, whichever is less, with the following special provisions regarding Courts exercising Small Cause Court powers, namely, a maximum of Rs. 250 for a Munsiff and Rs. 500 for a subordinate Judge; a provision to be added that these maxima are to be subject to rules made by the High Court so as to enable High Courts to limit the amount awardable by certain classes of Courts, *e.g.*, the lower grade Courts of Munsiffs with limited jurisdictions as in the Punjab.

"*II.—Appeals.*

"In connection with this, it was incidentally decided that provision should be made for reasons to be recorded in writing whenever an order is made awarding compensatory costs. It was also agreed that there should be an appeal in every case, except that (*a*) there should be no appeal against an order refusing damages or against the absence of any order, and (*b*) there should be no appeal by way of cross appeal or otherwise asking for an increase of the amount awarded. It was agreed that in no case should there be a second appeal.

"*III.—False defences.*

"Though the Committee was not entirely unanimous on the point, it was agreed that provision should be made also for the award of damages to the plaintiff where a false defence was set up by the defendant.

"*IV.—Execution proceedings.*

"It was pointed out that the evil existed to a larger extent in execution proceedings than in original suits, and it was unanimously decided that the provisions of the Bill should apply to false claims put forward in support of execution proceedings as well as to false objections.

"*V.—Vexatious suits.*

"The opinion was generally held that the provisions of the Bill should apply to suits, etc., which are both false and vexatious. The matter was left to be examined by the draftsmen.

"*VI.—Operation of the Bill.*

"It was agreed that the Bill should only come into operation in such areas as might be notified by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council. It was suggested that the power to extend the operation might cover the whole or any specified portion of the Bill."

The present Bill has been prepared in order to carry out the recommendations of the Committee.

DELHI:

The 26th January, 1922. W. H. VINCENT.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 31st January, 1922 :—

No. 5 OF 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

I of 1894. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 192 .

I of 1894. Amendment of section 6, Act I of 1894.

2. In sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), after the words "The said declaration," the words "except as hereinafter provided" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 7, Act I of 1894.

3. To section 7 of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that no officer who is responsible for the selection of the land to be acquired, or who has made the preliminary inquiry under section 4, shall be appointed Collector under this section."

Amendment of section 9, Act I of 1894.

4. In section 9 of the said Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), after the words "and that," the words "objection, if any, to such taking possession of the land and" shall be inserted;

(b) in sub-section (2), after the words "the nature of their respective interests in the land," the words "the reasons for their objection, if any, to its acquisition" shall be inserted; and in the same sub-section after the words "for such interests," the words "as they claim in the land" shall be inserted.

Substitution of new section for section 11, Act I of 1894.

5. For section 11 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Inquiry and award by Collector.

"11. (1) On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the inquiry has been adjourned, the Collector shall first proceed to inquire into the objection, if any, which any person interested has stated pursuant to a notice given under section 9 to the proposed acquisition of the land, and shall pass orders either allowing or rejecting the objection. The acquisition of the land shall be objected to only on the ground that the purpose for which the land is required is not a public purpose within the meaning of the Act, or that the proposed acquisition is malicious or vexatious :

Provided that, in the case of big projects such as railways, irrigation canals or roads, the proposed acquisition shall be presumed to be proper until the contrary is proved.

(2) If either the officer applying for the acquisition of the land or the person objecting to it is dissatisfied with the order of the Collector in their behalf, he may, by written application made to the Collector within a month of the Collector's order being communicated to him, require that the matter be referred by the Collector for the determination of the Court. The provisions of sections 18 to 22 shall, as far as may be, apply to inquiries by the Court under this clause. The decision of the Court shall be final.

(3) If the Court upholds the objection to the proposed acquisition of the land, no further action shall be taken in the matter. If no objection to the acquisition has been duly made, or if an objection has been made, but finally set aside by a competent authority, the Collector shall proceed to inquire into the objections, if any, which any person has stated pursuant to a notice issued under section 9 to the measurements made under section 8 and into the value of the land and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation, and shall make an award under his hand of—

(i) the true area of the land;

(ii) the compensation which in his opinion should be allowed for the land; and

(iii) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, of whom, or of whose claims, he has information whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.

(4) Nothing contained in clauses (1) to (3) of this section shall affect the provisions of section 17."

Amendment of section 35, Act I of 1894.

6. In sub-section (3) of section 35 of the said Act, after the words "apportionment thereof," the words "or in case any person interested objects to the acquisition" shall be inserted.

7. To sub-section (1) of section 36 of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

Amendment of section 36, Act I of 1894.

"Provided that the propriety of the proposed acquisition itself is not in dispute."

8. In section 47 of the said Act, the following words shall be omitted, namely:—

Amendment of section 47, Act I of 1894.

"he shall, if a Magistrate, enforce the surrender of the land to himself, and, if not a Magistrate."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as it stands, makes no provisions against unlawful or vexatious acquisition of land. This is felt as a real grievance, and the Bill is intended to remove this grievance. As subsidiary provisions the Bill lays down that the officer who is responsible for the selection of the land to be acquired or for the preliminary inquiry under section 4 of the Act, shall not be appointed as Collector, and that the Collector shall not enforce his own orders. It is desirable that the acquiring officer should enter on his *quasi* judicial duties with an open mind.

J. RAMAYYA.

The 21st July, 1921.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 31st January, 1922 : —

No. 6 of 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

V of 1898. WHEREAS it is expedient to give a legal status to persons practising as lawyers in Criminal Courts, known as mukhtars, and further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for that purpose; It is hereby enacted as follows: —

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 192 .

(*2*) It shall extend to the whole of British India.

Amendment of section 4, Act V of 1898.

2. In clause (*r*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, after the words "an attorney of a High Court," the words "and a mukhtar" shall be inserted, and the words "mukhtar or" shall be omitted. V of 1898.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Persons practising in Criminal Courts known as mukhtars practise under a licence from the High Courts after duly passing an examination held under the auspices of the High Courts for that purpose and are recognised practitioners in Criminal Courts. For all practical purposes, they are treated as recognised members of the profession. Under the present law the mukhtars have received permission from the Courts to act for their clients. In fact, this permission is usually and generally granted, but in some rare cases have been withheld. Above all, the members of the profession have a sentimental grievance inasmuch as they have been placed in the same category as ordinary persons without any training or licence. The grievance has caused much discontent, and it is desirable that it should be removed. This will not affect the dignity or status of any class of lawyers, or in any way affect the administration of justice. As the mukhtars have to pass a fairly good test and have to renew their licence every year, which depends upon their professional good conduct, it is unnecessary to retain the disability under which they at present suffer.

Clause 2 removes the disabilities referred to above.

The 23rd August, 1921. ABUL KASEM.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st February 1922:—

No. 7 OF 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.

IV of 1912. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Indian Lunacy (Amendment) Act, 1922.

IV of 1912. Amendment of section 3, Act IV of 1912. **2.** In section 3 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, (hereinafter referred to as the said Act),—

(a) in clause (*1*), after the word 'asylum' where it occurs for the second time, the words 'or mental hospital' shall be inserted; and

(b) to clause (*2*) the following shall be added, namely:—

"together with any other charges specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, in exercise of any power conferred upon him by this Act."

Amendment of section 84, Act IV of 1912. **3** To section 84 of the said Act, the following words shall be added, namely:—

"if it is satisfied that provision has been or will be made for the curative treatment therein of persons suffering from mental diseases."

Insertion of new section 84A in Act IV of 1912. **4** After section 84 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Power to cancel licence if provision for curative treatment is insufficient. "84A. If in any licensed asylum no provision for curative treatment has been made, or the Local Government considers that the provision made is insufficient, the Local Government may require the person in charge of the asylum to take such measures for making or supplementing such provision as it may deem necessary, and, if such person does not comply with the requisition within a reasonable time, the Local Government may revoke the licence."

Insertion of new sections 89A and 89B in Act IV of 1912. **5** After section 89 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Fixation of cost of maintenance. "89A. The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, prescribe the amount payable on account of the cost of maintenance of lunatics detained in any asylum for the cost of whose maintenance any Local Government is liable, and the proportions in which such amount shall be payable respectively by the Local Governments so liable. Any such amount may include charges on account of the upkeep of the asylum and of the capital cost of the establishment of the asylum.

Incidence of costs of maintenance payable by Government. 89B. (*1*). When under the provisions of this Act the cost of the maintenance of a lunatic is payable by the Government, then such cost shall be payable—

(a) in the case of a lunatic not domiciled in British India, by the Local Government of the province in which the reception order or the order under section 25, as the case may be, was made; and

(b) in the case of a lunatic domiciled in British India, by the Local Government of the province in which the lunatic has last resided for a period of five years before the reception order or the order under section 25, as the case may be, was made; or, if the lunatic has not been resident in any one province for such period, by the Local Government of the province in which such order was made.

(*2*) If any question arises as to the incidence of the cost of maintenance of any lunatic under sub-section (*1*), the question shall be referred to the Governor General in Council, and his decision thereon shall be final."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to amend the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, so as—

(1) to permit of the designation of lunatic asylums as mental hospitals; and

(2) to provide for the recovery of charges for lunatics maintained in an asylum of one province who belong to another province.

2. Modern opinion is in favour of asylums being regarded as hospitals for the treatment of mental cases, and not as homes in which lunatics can be interned and restrained, and in the present condition of asylums in India, it is, therefore, considered desirable that the curative treatment which should be available in these institutions should be emphasised. It is, however, necessary to retain the word " asylum " in the Act, because of its use in other legislation; but by making the definition cover not only an institution designated as an " asylum," but also one designated as a " mental hospital ", it will be possible for Local Governments to cause their institutions to be styled either by the one name or by the other, or by a combination of the two. The proposed amendments in clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill are consequential to this proposal.

3. Under the Reform Scheme the maintenance in an asylum of one province of a lunatic belonging to another province should be regarded as a service rendered by the former province to the latter, for which payment should be made under Devolution Rule 14 (e).

It is probable that great increases in the number of lunatics so maintained in asylums of provinces to which they do not belong will follow from the substitution of large central asylums for small district asylums, and it is considered that upon the adoption of this policy any substantial improvement in the condition of asylums in India must largely depend. The Bill, therefore, proposes that, so far as lunatics domiciled in India are concerned, in any case in which the cost of maintenance will fall upon a Local Government, the Local Government to meet the cost shall be the Local Government of the province in which the lunatic has last resided for a period of five years If there is no such Local Government then, the cost would fall upon the Local Government of the province from which the lunatic was sent to the asylum In order to cover the case of central asylums established to meet the needs of more than one province, it is further provided that the cost of maintenance may include charges on account of the capital cost of the establishment of the asylum

DELHI,
The 28th January, 1922.

W. H. VINCENT.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5.] DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1922.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of rupees fifteen per annum.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st February 1922, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The western depression which entered northwest India about the 23rd advanced eastwards and reached north Burma on the 30th; it occasioned widespread rain and snow on the frontier hills and along the Himalayas from Kashmir to Almorah, and nearly general rain in Bihar, with local falls in the Punjab plains, Chota Nagpur, north and central Bengal, Assam and north Burma. Another disturbance from the west passed into northwest India on the 30th, but it has as yet given little rain or snow there. During the past week weather was occasionally disturbed in the south of the Bay and there were local falls in the Bay Islands and on the Burma coast.

2. *Burma.*—Rain fell locally or at a few stations on the coast between Bassein and Victoria Point on the 27th, 30th and 31st; elsewhere rain was limited to a light fall at Bhamo.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—On the 29th nearly general rain fell in Bihar, and local rain in Chota Nagpur, north and central Bengal and Assam. There were a few falls in Assam on the 30th and 31st, and in north Bengal on the 30th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—In the Kumaon hills there was nearly general rain or snow on the 27th and 28th, with local falls on the 29th. Local rain fell in the plains in the northwest of the United Provinces on the 28th. Over the rest of the division the week was rainless.

Northwest India.—Nearly general rain or snow fell in north Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province on the 27th, and in the Punjab hills on the 27th and 28th; there were local or scattered falls in north Baluchistan on three other days and in the Punjab hills

on one other day. In Kashmir snow fell locally between the 27th and 29th, and at a few stations on one other day. In the plains of the division outside the North-West Frontier Province rainfall occurred only in parts of the Punjab; on the 27th there was nearly general rain in the north Punjab, with local falls in the southwest Punjab.

The Peninsula.—Weather was dry.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows:—

January 25th. Chaman 0·57″.

„ 26th. Quetta 0·53″ and Pishin 0·54″.

„ 27th. Victoria Point 0·54″, Tavoy 0·49″, Sialkot 0·40″, Rawalpindi 1·40″, Srinagar 0·39″, Sonamarg 0·61″, Dras 0·53″, Peshawar 0·51″, Harnai 0·45″, Murree 0·80″, Dalhousie 0·90″ and Cherat 0·70″.

„ 28th. Mussooree and Chakrata each 0·46″, Roorkee 0·20″, Simla 0·32″, Dalhousie 1·12″, Sonamarg 0·36″ and Dras 0·39″.

„ 29th. Sibsagar 0·43″, Dhubri 0·26″, Shillong 0·48″, Dinajpur 0·18″, Hazaribagh 0·28″, Purnea 0·30″, Patna 0·51″, Naya Dumka 0·20″, Mukteswar 0·43″, Sonamarg 0·45″ and Dalhousie 0·50″.

„ 30th. Port Blair 0·30″, Tavoy 0·38″, Bassein 2·63″, Bhamo 0·27″, Dibrugarh 0·23″, Gauhati and Cherrapunji each 0·18″ and Jalpaiguri 0·98″.

„ 31st. Bassein 0·29″.

4. The week's rainfall is 25 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma and Baluchistan; and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in Bihar and the North-West Frontier Province. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. In the remaining divisions the week's rainfall is 25 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from 1st November to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Upper Burma, the United Provinces West, the Punjab Southwest, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, the Central Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore; and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the Bay Islands, the United Provinces East, the Punjab East and North, Central India East and the Madras Deccan. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 1st February 1922.			Rainfall data from 1st November 1921 to 1st February 1922.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal.	
							This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands . . .	0·6	0 3	+0·3	16·1	17·9	—1·8	—10	—13
Lower Burma . .	0 5	0·1	+0 4	3 4	4·7	—1·3	—23	—37
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	3·9	2·4	+1·5	+63	+70
Assam	0·3	0·4	—0·1	1·7	2·3	—0·6	—26	—26
Bengal	0·1	0·2	—0·1	0·8	1 9	—1·6	—84	—88
Orissa	0	0·1	— 0·1	0·4	2·5	—2·1	— 81	—83
Chota Nagpur	0·1	0·2	—0·1	0 4	1·4	—1·0	—71	—75
Bihar	0·2	0·2	0	0·6	0·9	—0·3	—33	—43
United Provinces, East . .	0	0·2	—0·2	1·6	1·4	+0·2	+14	+33
United Provinces, West . .	0·1	0·3	—0·2	2·3	1·8	+0 5	+28	+47
Punjab, East and North . .	0·3	0·4	— 0·1	2·2	2·2	0	0	+6
Punjab, South-West . . .	0·1	0·2	—0·1	1 8	1·1	+0·7	+64	+89
Kashmir	0·6	1·0	—0·4	7·7	5·4	+2·3	+43	+61
N.-W. Frontier Province . .	0·3	0·3	0	4·4	1·7	+2·7	+159	+193
Baluchistan	0·5	0·4	+0·1	4·2	2·4	+1·8	+75	+85
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	1·5	0·4	+1·1	+275	+400
Rajputana, West . . .	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Rajputana, East . . .	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Central India, West . .	0	0	0	0·4	0·8	—0·4	—50	—50
Central India, East . . .	0	0·1	—0·1	1·7	1·6	+0·1	+6	+13
Berar	0	0	0	1·2	1·5	—0·3	—20	—20
Central Provinces, West . .	0	0·1	—0·1	1·7	1·4	+0·3	+21	+31
Central Provinces, East . .	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	1·2	—0·6	—50	—45
Konkan	0	0	0	0·7	1·0	—0·3	—30	—30
Bombay Deccan . .	0	0	0	3·2	1·2	+2·0	+167	+167
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	2·4	1·1	+1·3	+118	+118
Hyderabad, South . . .	0	0	0	4·8	1·0	+3·8	+380	+380
Mysore	0	0	0	4·6	2·8	+1·8	+64	+64
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	4·2	7·0	—2 8	—40	—39
Madras, South-East . . .	0	0·1	—0·1	9·7	14·4	—4 7	—33	—32
Madras Deccan . . .	0	0	0	2·7	2·7	0	0	0
Madras Coast, North . . .	0	0·1	—0·1	2·4	7·4	—5·0	—68	—67

C. W B. NORMAND,
for *Director General of Observatories.*

Dated the 1st February 1922.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 28th January 1922.

Burma.—No rain fell during the week except in Mergui and Meiktila. Reaping of winter rice is approaching completion Threshing and winnowing are advancing in Upper Burma. Sowing of miscellaneous crops, gathering of groundnut and maize and reaping of late sesamum continue. Sowing of summer crops has also commenced. Standing crops are good. Cattle are generally healthy. The price of unhusked rice has risen slightly to Rs. 185 and that of white rice (specials) is Rs. 450 per hundred baskets.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice is practically finished. Plucking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane, transplanting of spring rice, ploughing for autumn rice and jute and preparation of land for *jhuming* continue. The outturn of the transplanted winter rice is good and of cotton is below normal. The outturn and prospects of other crops are fair. Cattle disease is reported from two districts. The price of common rice is practically unchanged.

Bengal.—The week was practically rainless. Transplantation of summer rice and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Harvesting of early oilseeds and potatoes continues. Prospects of standing crops are generally fair, but rain is badly needed for their growth. Preparation of lands for autumn crops is proceeding. The average price of common rice has fallen by 0·27 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light showers fell everywhere except in the districts of Orissa and the Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum. Hail storms are reported from Patna, Purulia and Gaya. Some damage is done to spring crops. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Threshing of winter paddy is in progress. Standing spring crops are generally doing well. The price of common rice has risen in six districts, fallen in three and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters (excluding Angul) was 7·41 seers a rupee against 7·51 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 10·22 seers against 10·20 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—Light to moderate rain again fell throughout the Province and was beneficial to spring crops. Light showers of hail were received in parts of a few districts but no serious damage is reported. Preparation of land for sugarcane and extra crops, sowing of extra crops, irrigation of spring crops and poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory but some cattle disease still exists in some districts. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are mostly stationary.

Punjab.—Light rain has fallen in parts of all the reporting districts. It was beneficial to standing crops but more rain is needed. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* continue. The yield is generally normal. The condition of wheat and other standing crops is generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas. Sowings of extra spring crops have commenced in some districts. Cattle are healthy. Water and green fodder are sufficient. Stocks of food grains are generally insufficient. Prices have fallen slightly in some districts and are stationary in others. They are generally above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat:—Rawalpindi 3¾, Lahore 4, Ferozepur 4¼ and Ambala and Lyallpur 4¼ seers per rupee.

Punjab States.—The rainfall during the week was light in Bhawalpur, Kapurthala and part of Jind. Mandi received 1·20 inches of rain, Bilaspur 2·13 inches, Faridkot ·15 inch and Chamba 2¼ inches. Continued rains threaten spring crops. Grain stocks are insufficient in Mandi. Fodder scarcity is decreasing in Faridkot. Cattle disease is reported from Chamba. Prices are high in Jind, Mandi and Bilaspur and rising in Faridkot except in the case of maize and barley. The highest price of wheat is Rs. 9¼, of gram Rs. 7¼ and of *bajra* Rs. 6¼ per maund in Faridkot and the lowest price is :—wheat 4 and rice 3¼ seers per rupee in Mandi.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell throughout the Province. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress with outturn good. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices of food grains are falling slightly but are still dangerously high. Wheat is selling in Peshawar at $4\frac{7}{16}$ seers and in Dera Ismail Khan at $4\frac{11}{16}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Rain fall slight. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Kashmir.—Report not received.

Baluchistan.—More rain fell during the week and benefited spring crops. Prices and economic conditions are unaltered. 254 persons were employed on relief works. More relief works will shortly be required to help the destitute. The condition of live stock is good. Fodder is sufficient except in Chaman and Pishin.

Rajputana.—Light showers are reported from the Jaipur, Bharatpur and Karauli States. The maximum fall was 65 cents in the Utgir tahsil in the Karauli State. The weather is cold and cloudy at times. The outturn of autumn crops is from eight to sixteen annas in the rupee. Spring crops are in good condition and are being irrigated. Cotton picking is nearing completion. Cattle disease is reported from parts of Kotah and Dungarpur, also from the Barwar district of the Kishengarh State and from Chabra, Tonk and its villages in the Tonk State. Fodder is sufficient but water is insufficient in parts of Kotah. Prices are stationary except in Partabgarh where a fall is reported.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was partial in Indore and Bhopal, general in Baghelkhand and good in Bundelkhand. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, Malwa and the Southern States. Spring crops are being irrigated in parts of the Southern States, Malwa and Bundelkhand. Cotton picking is in progress in Dhar and Malwa. The condition of standing crops is fair to good except in the Rampura-Bhanpura district. The probable outturn is good except in the Rampura-Bhanpura district. The condition of agricultural stock is fair to good except for cattle disease in parts of Rewa, Chatarpur, Lughasi and Barwani. The condition of pasturage is fair to good. Prices are high. The condition of opium is fair in Indore and good in Malwa.

Gwalior.—Winter rains have benefited spring crops in northern districts. The condition of standing crops is good. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Cattle disease still prevails. Prices of *juar* and *bajra* have slightly dropped and of other food grains continue high. Weeding and watering of opium continue. Picking of cotton is nearing completion.

Central Provinces.—Rainfall *nil*. The weather continues to be cool with occasional light clouds. Spring crops in some villages of the Saugor district have been damaged slightly by hail received in the previous week. Picking of cotton and threshing and winnowing of autumn crops have been almost completed. Standing spring crops are thriving and recent rain has improved their prospects. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition, except for cattle disease in parts of several districts. The supply of fodder and water is ample. Gram fell in Chhindwara by $1\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. The price of wheat continues to fall slowly but steadily.

Feudatory States:—Spring crops are in good condition.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally thriving, though suffering from the want of moisture in parts of the Deccan. Harvesting of autumn crops still continues. Reaping of spring crops has commenced. Picking of cotton is progressing in Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Baroda. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Water for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Cattle are good. Prices are declining.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Ploughing and manuring of lands for the next sowings continue. The condition of standing crops, rice, *juar*, wheat, gram, pulses and oilseeds is fair. Harvesting of tobacco, chillies and castor is proceeding and of *juar*, wheat and gram has commenced in parts. The outturn is estimated at eight to twelve annas Fodder is available. The water supply is sufficient except in parts. Stocks of food grains are sufficient. Employment is available and prospects are generally fair. The condition of cattle is generally fair except in parts of the Bir, Bidar, Nalgonda and Nizamabad districts, where cattle disease is prevalent. Prices of food grains continue to be high and stationary. *Juar* is selling at $3\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee in the Bir district.

The weekly report on famine is as follows:—No rain fell during the week. Prices of rice and *juar* continue to be stationary. The former is selling at $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ seers and the latter at $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 9 seers per rupee. Number on relief in hundreds:—works *nil*, gratuitous 5, total 5.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week. Prices of food grains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. The outturn of the harvested *ragi*, paddy and sugarcane is fair. Prospects of the season are fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The weather is cold. Harvesting of paddy and picking of coffee continue. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is good. Prices of food grains are high.

Madras.—The week was rainless. Standing crops are fair but paddy shows signs of withering in parts of Chittoor and North Arcot. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding in fifteen districts. The condition of cattle is good. Water is sufficient generally except in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, central district and the south-west coast. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient Prices are tending to fall. Prospects are fair but the labour conditions are unsatisfactory in parts of Malabar affected by the Mopla outbreak. Two test works are in progress in Kurnool with an attendance of 1,609 persons. Gratuitous relief was given to 991 persons.

The weekly report on famine in Bellary and Anantapur is as follow :—Three relief works are in progress in each district. Distress is decreasing. Coolie classes are mostly affected People are resorting to works except those who find work in fields. There is no foreign influx. The condition of people on relief works and the public health are generally fair. No emaciation is noticeable. Relief measures are adequate. No special relief to weavers and artizans is necessary. Cooked food is provided by private charity in Bellary. Prices of *cholam* :—Bellary 8 and Anantapur 7·4 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief :—Bellary—works 2,786, gratuitous 818, total 3,554; Anantapur—works 2,219, gratuitous 1,143, total 3,362.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief in British Provinces and in Indian States in which famine or scarcity exists.

Name of Province or State.	Figures reported up to the 26th January 1922.			Figures reported up to the 2nd February 1922.			Increase or decrease, *plus* or *minus*.
	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Baluchistan	402	...	402	254	...	254	—148
(2) Hyderabad	...	500	500	...	500	500	...
(3) Madras	5,595	3,067	8,662	6,564	2,952	9,516	+854
Total	5,997	3,567	9,564	6,818	3,452	10,270	

J. HULLAH,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, t e 3rd February 1922.

Statistics for the week ending the 21st January 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		
Bombay City	12	11
East Khandesh District	20	24
Satara District	4	4
Nasik District	1	3
Dharwar District	64	34
TOTAL	101	76
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		
Bellary District	12	9
Madura District	88	39
Ramnad District	8	6
Salem District	111	88
South Arcot District	(a) 2	(a) 1
TOTAL	221	143
BIHAR AND ORISSA.		
Patna District	10	10
Gaya District	6	1
Shahabad District	8	6
Saran District	89	70
Muzaffarpur District	108	80
Darbhanga Town	2	1
Darbhanga District	88	67
Monghyr District	18	19
TOTAL	329	254
UNITED PROVINCES.		
Cawnpore District	17	23
Fatehpur District	20	20
Banda District	34	21
Ghazipur District	35	12
Ballia District	118	80
Gorakhpur District	90	30
Basti District	94	67
Azamgarh District	147	143
Bahraich District	14	9
TOTAL	569	405
PUNJAB.		
Gujrat District	(b)1	(b) 1
Gujranwala District	2	1
Jhelum District	30	17
Rawalpindi District	15	10
Jammu City	12	8
TOTAL	60	37

(a) 1 imported. (b) Imported.

In the return for the week ending 7th January 1922 the following ad ition should be made :—

Bombay—Kolaba District—*add* 6 cases, 5 deaths.

Statistics for the week ending the 21st January 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of—*concld.*

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BURMA.		
Rangoon Town	43	41
Insein District	3	3
Hanthawaddy District	3	3
Tharrawaddy District	36	35
Pegu District	3	3
Prome District	24	43
Bassein Town	1	1
Bassein District	3	3
Henzada District	29	23
Maubin District	6	6
Toungoo District	18	18
Thaton District	13	12
Amherst District	6	6
Thayetmyo District	33	33
Magwe District	6	5
Mandalay Town	99	89
Mandalay District	10	9
Myitkyina District	1	2
Meiktila District	26	15
Yamethin District	5	4
Myingyan District	4	2
Northern Shan States	3	2
TOTAL	375	358
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Nagpur District	22	11
Bhandara District	3	3
Jubbulpore District	90	71
Seoni District	9	6
Mandla District	20	18
Narsinghpur District	57	31
Akola District	8	4
TOTAL	209	144
MYSORE STATE.		
Bangalore Civil and Military Station	5	3
Bangalore City	1	1
Bangalore District	16	14
Mysore City	4	3
Mysore District	17	14
Hassan District	7	6
Kadur District	6	3
Shimoga District	17	10
Chitaldroog District	12	7
Tumkur District	8	3
Kolar District	15	10
TOTAL	108	74
GRAND TOTAL	1,972	1,491

In the returns for the week ending 7th and 14th January 1922 the following additions should be made:—

Hyderabad, week ending 7th January 1922 { Raichur District *add* 15 cases, 13 deaths.
{ Bidar „ „ 19 „ 4 „

Punjab, week ending 14th January 1922—Shahpur „ „ 1 case 2 deaths.

DELHI: } A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*

The 1st February 1922. } *Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.*

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from cholera, small-pox and plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during week ending the 24th December 1921.

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.						
Bombay City	...	...	...	...	1	1
Karachi City	...	...	1	3	1	1
Ahmednagar District	...	...	7	...	...	...
Ratnagiri District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Panch Mahals District	...	...	13	2	...	...
East Khandesh District	...	...	...	...	18	13
Kaira District	...	...	2	1	...	...
Surat District	...	...	4	...	...	...
Nasik District	...	...	...	...	4	1
Dharwar District	...	...	1	1	42	16
Kanara District	...	...	2	1	...	...
Total	...	...	31	8	66	32
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.						
Anantapur District	...	...	44	3	...	...
Bellary District	...	...	3	...	18	13
Chingleput District	...	...	1	1	...	...
Chittoor District	...	...	9	...	...	...
Coimbatore District	24	20	2	...	102	73
Cuddapah District	2	2	44	6	...	...
Ganjam District	...	...	25	5	...	...
Godavari District	...	...	5	...	...	...
Guntur District	...	...	14	1	...	...
South Kanara District	...	...	23	...	...	...
Kistna District	18	7	...	...	...	...
Kurnool District	...	...	6	3	...	...
Madura District	54	25	8	4	44	29
Malabar District	10	6	4	1	...	...
Nellore District	2	...	2	1	...	...
The Nilgiris District	...	...	7	...	1*	...
Ramnad District	3	4	41	15	3	2
Salem District	18	15	8	2	57	45
Tanjore District	1	1	3	2	...	...
Tinnevelly District	...	...	4	1	...	...
Trichinopoly District	20	13	...	...	1*	1*
Madras City	2	...	50	8	...	...
Total	154	93	303	53	226	163
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.						
Burdwan District	21	12	1	...	...	...
Hooghly District	7	4	1	...	...	...
Howrah District	4	9	†	7	...	...
Midnapur District	41	29	2	2	...	...
24-Parganas District	41	29	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8	8	4	3	...	...
Murshidabad District	4	3	8	2	...	...
Khulna District	22	16	4	...	...	...
Dinajpur District	11	7	7	2	...	...
Jalpaiguri District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rangpur District	21	29	...	...	...	...
Bogra District	5	3	...	...	...	...
Pabna District	16	10	...	...	...	...
Malda District	4	2	10	...	...	...
Dacca District	53	37	6	2	...	...
Faridpur District	29	27	...	...	...	...
Bakarganj District	22	17	...	...	...	...
Noakhali District	†	71	...	...	...	...
Total	309	313	44	18	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA.						
Patna District (a)	...	...	4	4	15	10
Gaya District	...	...	15	...	5	8
Shahabad District	...	...	...	...	20	14
Saran District	...	...	11	3	42	27
Champaran District	...	...	8	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur District	...	...	...	...	29	15
Darbhanga District	5	5	...	...	74	58
Monghyr District	...	...	...	...	6	8
Bhagalpur District	...	...	13	1	...	...
Purnea District	...	...	15	6	...	...
Cuttack District	...	1	6	...	...	...
Balasore District	...	...	1	1	...	...
Puri Town	2	...	...	...	...	...
Puri District	...	...	13	...	...	...
Sambalpur District	...	...	2	...	...	...
Palamau District	...	...	11	...	...	...
Total	7	6	99	15	191	190

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Bareilly District	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pilibhit District	...	...	...	...	3	7
Cawnpore District	...	...	...	...	7	22
Fatehpur District	...	...	...	...	21	17
Allahabad City	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jaunpur District	8	8	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur District	...	...	...	...	23	12
Ballia District	...	...	...	...	24	18
Gorakhpur District	...	...	...	...	33	20
Basti District	43	30	...	...	26	23
Azamgarh District	9	8	...	...	33	29
Rae Bareli District	...	...	...	...	14	6
Fyzabad District	217	192	...	...	...	...
Gonda District	...	...	...	...	13	3
Bahraich District	...	...	...	...	2	8
Sultanpur District	45	37	...	...	...	...
Total	322	276	...	...	200	164
PUNJAB.						
Jhajjar Town	...	...	1	...	...	...
Jullundur District	...	...	2	2	...	...
Lahore Town	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lahore District	...	...	1	1	...	...
Sialkot District	...	...	...	...	3*	1*
Gujranwala District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sheikhupura District	...	...	...	...	7	11
Jhelum District	...	...	...	...	25	11
Rawalpindi District	...	...	...	...	59	39
Attock District	...	...	...	...	26(b)	22(b)
Mianwali District	...	...	...	...	1	...
Multan Town	...	...	12	12	...	...
Total	...	...	17	15	122	85
BURMA.						
Akyab Town (Port)	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rangoon Town (Port)	6	6	2	...	14	13
Hanthawaddy District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Insein District	...	...	...	...	1	2
Tharrawaddy District	...	...	2	1	7	8
Pegu Town	...	...	...	...	4	1
Pegu District	...	...	...	...	2	1
Prome Town	...	...	...	...	18	18
Prome District	...	...	...	...	12	10
Bassein District	...	...	...	...	7	7
Henzada Town	...	...	...	...	5	5
Henzada District	2	2	4	3	...	...
Maubin District	...	...	...	...	2	5
Toungoo Town	...	...	...	...	8	6
Thaton District	4	2	...	...	...	...
Moulmein Town	...	...	1	...	...	...
Amherst District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tavoy Town (Port)	4	4	...	...	...	...
Tavoy District	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mergui District	12	5	...	...	...	...
Mandalay Town	...	...	...	...	41	37
Mandalay District	...	...	...	...	4	1
Bhamo Town	...	...	...	...	3	2
Shwebo District	...	...	...	...	1*	1*
Thayetmyo Town	...	...	...	...	10	10
Magwe District	5	2	...	...	...	...
Meiktila Town	...	...	...	...	8	4
Meiktila District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Yamethin District	...	...	...	...	8	5
Total	34	22	10	4	158	139

* Imported.

† Not furnished.

(a) Refers to previous week.

(b) From 30th November to 24th December 1921.

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from cholera, small-pox and plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during week ending the 24th December 1921—*concld.*

—	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Katol Town	...	...	...	...	2	2
Nagpur District	...	...	...	...	4	4
Gondia Town	...	...	...	..	2	2
Jubbulpore Town	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jubbulpore Cantonment	...	...	...	...	3	3
Sihora Town	...	...	...	...	1	2
Jubbulpore District	...	...	...	...	101	80
Saugor District	...	...	...	...	1*	1*
Seoni Town	...	...	...	...	5	8
Mandla Town	...	...	...	..	4	2
Mandla District	...	...	...	...	2	2
Narsinghpur Town	...	...	...	...	10	5
Gadarwara Town	...	...	...	...	11	7
Narsinghpur District	...	...	...	...	10	6
Chhindwara District	...	...	...	...	1*	...
Chanda Town	...	...	17	1	...	...
Amraoti District	...	...	10	...	...	...
Akola District	...	...	...	...	22	11
Total	...	...	27	1	180	130
ASSAM.						
Cachar District	Not available.	14	Not available.	...	...	...
Sylhet District		81		3	...	...
Darrang District		8		...	...	...
Nowgong District		16		...	...	...
Total		119		3	...	...

—	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES.						
MYSORE STATE.						
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Not available.				5	5
Bangalore District					17	11
Mysore City					6	6
Mysore District					22	17
Hassan District					7	8
Kadur District					27	17
Shimoga District					18	7
Tumkur District					10	4
Total					112	75
HYDERABAD STATE.						
Hyderabad City and Suburbs.	...	...	1	...	...	...
Raichur District	...	...	...	...	39	34
Usmanabad District	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	...	...	1	...	41	34
GRAND TOTAL		829		117	1,296	958

* Imported.

No. $\frac{1532\text{-}1623}{60}$, dated Simla, the 31st January 1922.

Forwarded for information.

A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

No. 2-C. S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 14th January 1922.

LEAVE PROCEDURE RULES MADE UNDER FUNDAMENTAL RULE 74 (b).

RESOLUTION.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue, under fundamental rule 74(*b*), the rules appended to this Resolution prescribing the procedure in connection with leave to be followed elsewhere than in India.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Advisers), all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments, the Auditor General, the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, all Accountants General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts, the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, the Examiner, Government Press Accounts, the Controller of War Accounts, the Examiner of Customs Accounts, the Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, Delhi, the Audit Officer, Bombay Devolopment Scheme, the Audit Officer, Delhi (New Capital), and the Auditor of Government of India Sanctions.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

LEAVE PROCEDURE RULES MADE UNDER FUNDAMENTAL RULE 74 (b).

REPORT OF ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. A Government servant taking leave in the United Kingdom must report his arrival in that country to the High Commissioner for India.

PAYMENT OF LEAVE-SALARY.

Payment at the Home Treasury.

2. No Government servant can begin to draw leave-salary from the Home Treasury until he has presented to the High Commissioner a leave-salary certificate in such form as the Auditor General may prescribe.

3. Leave-salary is issued from the Home Treasury monthly in arrear on the first day of each calendar month

4. Payment will be made, at the option of the Government servant drawing leave-salary, by any of the following methods:—

(a) To the Government servant himself on his personal application.

(b) To his banker or other agent, duly authorised under power-of-attorney, on production of a life certificate duly filled up and executed. In cases where the banker has guaranteed the Secretary of State or the High Commissioner against loss consequent upon dispensation with proof of existence, a life certificate is unnecessary.

Note.—A supply of life certificate forms may be obtained from the High Commissioner.

(c) To the presenter of a payment form comprising a receipt and a life certificate, both duly completed by the Government servant.

Note.—If the Government servant intimates to the High Commissioner his election of this method, he will be regularly supplied with the requisite payment form as the due date of issue approaches.

Payment in a Colony.

5. No Government servant can begin to draw leave-salary from a Colonial treasury until a warrant in form 1 has been issued in his favour. Such warrants will be issued in triplicate. The original, bearing the Government servant's signature, will be forwarded by the issuing authority to the Colonial authority concerned; the duplicate to the High Commissioner; and the triplicate will be retained by the Government servant. Payment of leave-salary will not be made unless the Colonial authority is in possession of the original and the Government servant of the triplicate of the warrant.

6. Each payment of leave-salary must be endorsed upon the back of both the original warrant and the triplicate, and an acknowledgment of receipt must be endorsed by the Government servant upon the back of both copies.

7. When no space for the entry of endorsements of payment remains upon the back of a warrant, or when a warrant is lost or destroyed, a fresh warrant will be issued by the original issuing authority on the application of the Government servant submitted through the Colonial disbursing officer.

8. If the transfer from one Colony to another of payment of the leave-salary of a Government servant is sanctioned by the Colonial authorities, such transfer must be reported by the Government servant to the Governor-General in Council and to the High Commissioner.

Transfer of payment from the Home Treasury to a Colony and *vice versa*.

9. (a) If a Government servant who is drawing his leave-salary in a Colony desires to transfer payment to the Home Treasury, he can do so on production of his warrant to the High Commissioner.

(b) If a Government servant who is drawing his leave-salary from the Home Treasury desires to transfer payment to a Colony, he must obtain a warrant in form I from the High Commissioner, who will forward the original of the warrant to the Colonial authority concerned.

(c) A transfer sanctioned under clause (a) or (b) of this rule must be reported by the Government servant to the Governor-General in Council.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

General rule.

10. A Government servant absent from India on leave who desires an extension of his leave must make application for such extension not less than three months before the expiry of his leave. An application made within three months from such expiry will not be considered unless special reasons for consideration exist.

Applications by Government servants on leave in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies.

11. An application for extension of leave by a Government servant on leave in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies must be made to the High Commissioner. Unless the extension is desired on medical grounds or is for a period of not more than fourteen days, the application must be accompanied by evidence that the Government on whose cadre the Government servant is borne has been consulted and has no objection to the extension. It is in exceptional cases only that the High Commissioner will grant an extension without the production of such evidence, and then for such period only as may be necessary to obtain the orders of the Government concerned, which will be sought by telegraph at the applicant's expense.

12. If a Government servant on leave in any of the localities named in rule 11 desires, on medical grounds, an extension for a longer period than fourteen days, he must satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office of the necessity for the extension In order to do so, he must, as a general rule, appear at the India Office for examination by the Board; but in special cases, and particularly if he be residing at a distance of more than sixty miles from London, a certificate in a form to be obtained from the High Commissioner may be accepted if signed by two medical practitioners. A certificate obtained outside the United Kingdom and signed by foreigners must be attested by consular or other authority as bearing the signatures of qualified medical practitioners.

13. If a Government servant on leave in any of the localities named in rule 11 desires, on grounds other than medical, an extension of leave granted on medical certificate, he must satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office, by the procedure described in rule 12, that he has recovered his health.

Applications by Government servants on leave elsewhere out of India.

14. An application for extension of leave by a Government servant on leave out of India elsewhere than in the localities named in rule 11 must be made to the authority which granted the leave.

15. If an application made under rule 14 is for an extension of leave on medical certificate, it must be accompanied by a certificate from two medical practitioners in the following form :—

"We hereby certify that we have carefully examined C. D. of the________ __________ who is suffering from____________________ and we declare upon our honour that, according to the best of our judgment and belief, he is at present unfit for duty in India, and that it is absolutely necessary for the recovery of his health that his present leave, which will expire in India on______ __________, shall be extended by________________________ months / weeks."

*Date*____________________

*Place*____________________

The certificate must describe in full detail the nature of the disease and the present condition of the Government servant. If it be signed by foreigners, it must be attested by consular or other authority as bearing the signatures of qualified medical practitioners.

Certificate of leave necessary before extension can be granted to a Government servant who is not in possession of a leave-salary certificate.

16. An extension of leave will not be granted by the High Commissioner to a Government servant to whom no leave-salary certificate has been issued, or who has exchanged his leave-salary certificate for a warrant before leaving India, unless he produces a certificate of leave in form II.

RETURN FROM LEAVE.

Permission to return.

17. A Government servant who is required, by or under fundamental rule 71, to produce a medical certificate of fitness before returning to duty, must obtain permission to return to duty before so returning.

18. If the Government servant desiring to return is on leave in any of the localities named in rule 11, his application must be made to the High Commissioner and he must satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office of his fitness to return at least two months before the expiry of his leave. In order to do so he must follow the procedure prescribed in rule 12. When the Medical Board has been satisfied, the High Commissioner will grant permission to return.

19. If the Government servant desiring to return is on leave out of India elsewhere than in the localities named in rule 11, his application must be made to the authority which granted his leave and must be accompanied by a certificate of fitness in the prescribed form.

20. Permission to return cannot be granted to a Government servant to whom no leave-salary certificate has been issued, or who has exchanged his leave salary certificate for a warrant before leaving India, until he produces a certificate of leave in form II.

Last-pay certificate.

21. Before returning to duty, a Government servant on leave in Europe must obtain a last-pay certificate from the High Commissioner. A last-pay certificate cannot be granted to a Government servant to whom no leave-salary certificate has been issued unless he produces a certificate of leave in form II. A Government servant who has drawn his leave-salary on a warrant must, on return to India, deliver to the audit officer his copy of the warrant, which will serve as a last-pay certificate.

FORM I.

COLONIAL LEAVE-SALARY WARRANT.

(*Obverse.*)

Warrant No.____________________of 19 .

A. B., having been granted leave for a period of_____months and_____ days under the orders of the Government of__________________, is hereby allowed the privilege of drawing his leave-salary at__________________from

---

2. His leave-salary will be as follows:—

Period.		Rate in rupees a month.
From ________	to ________	________
From ________	to ________	________
From ________	to ________	________

3. The leave-salary will be payable monthly in sterling, converted from rupees at the rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers from Calcutta on London on the day on which each monthly payment becomes due, but will be subject to the following *maxima and minima* :—

Period.		Maximum. £ a month.	Minimum. £ a month.
From ________	to ________	——	——
From ________	to ________	——	——
From ________	to ________	——	——

4. In addition to the leave-salary shown in paragraph 3, A. B. is entitled to exchange compensation allowance at the rate of $\frac{\text{0¼ per cent. of his leave-salary}}{\text{Rs. \quad a month}}$ for the period from ________ to ________ This should be converted into sterling at the rate prescribed in paragraph 3; provided that A. B. shall not receive less than £1 sterling for each 15 rupees of the allowance.

*5. The payments should be charged to the High Commissioner for India, for appropriation by him of the leave-salary under the following heading ________

____

6. The following deductions are to be made from the leave-salary of each month before payment :—

		Rs.	£
I. C. S. Provident Fund deductions	At 4 *per cent.* of leave-salary.		
Civil Fund deductions . . .			
Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund subscriptions	Ordinary	......	......
	For self	......	......
Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund subscriptions	For sons	......	......
	For daughters	......	......

Where the amount of a deduction is expressed in rupees, it shall be converted into sterling at the same rate as the leave-salary from which it is deducted.

Dated at ________

The ________ 19 .

Accountant General or Comptroller.

---

*The following particulars should be noted in this column :—

(*i*) The major, minor and detailed head of account;

(*ii*) whether debitable to Central or Provincial revenues; if the latter, the name of the Provincial Government;

(*iii*) whether the expenditure pertains to a reserved or a transferred subject; and

(*iv*) whether the expenditure is voted or non-voted.

NOTE 1.—Leave-salary is payable in rupees to Government servants residing in Ceylon during their leave (fundamental rule 91).

NOTE 2.—The signature of the Government servant concerned should be obtained on the original copy of the warrant.

NOTE 3.—The ordinary rate of conversion will be the rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers from Calcutta on London on the day on which each monthly payment becomes due, subject to a minimum rate of 1*s.* 4*d. per* rupee in respect of leave-salary drawn on account of the first four months of leave on average pay and of 1*s.* 6*d. per* rupee in other cases. The maximum rates of leave-salary are those prescribed in fundamental rule 89 and the minimum rates those prescribed in fundamental rule 90.

(*Reverse.*)

Name, rank and description of payee.	Period for which payment is made.	Monthly rate.			Amount.			Signature of paying officer.	Receipt of payee.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		

One copy of this warrant will be retained by A. B. and will be given up to the audit officer in India on his return to India. Each payment will be recorded on the reverse of the copies kept by the Colonial disbursing officer and by A. B. and will be certified by the paying officer and receipted by A. B.

FORM II.

CERTIFICATE OF LEAVE.

Granted to________________proceeding out of India.

1. Government under which employed________________
2. Post last held________________
3. Nature of leave granted________________
4. Date of commencement of leave________________
5. Date of expiry of leave________________
6. Whether a medical certificate of fitness must be produced before return to duty________________
7. Amount of leave, expressed in terms of leave on average pay, at the Government servant's credit on the expiry of the present leave______
8. Period of leave on average pay which might, under fundamental rule 81, be granted if the present leave were extended________________

Signature,
Audit Officer.

Place________________.

Date________________.

NOTE 1.—No leave-salary is payable on this certificate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be produced before the High Commissioner with any application for an extension of leave or permission to return to duty or the grant of a last-pay certificate.

Memorandum explanatory of each rule in the rules of leave procedure made under fundamental rule 74 (b).

Rule 1—is taken from article 222, Civil Service Regulations, with the substitution of the High Commissioner for the Secretary of State.

Rule 2.—This is taken from articles 867 and 874, Civil Service Regulations, and covers the first part of article 886 also. The High Commissioner has been substituted for the Secretary of State, as he will in future pay leave-salary on behalf of the Government of India.

Rule 3—replaces the first part of article 869 of the Civil Service Regulations. The old arrangements of quarterly calculations and rounded instalments will not be maintained in future

Rule 4—replaces the second part of article 869, Civil Service Regulations. At the suggestion of the High Commissioner, the procedure has been modified in some respects.

Rule 5—contains the substance of the first part of article 889, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 6—is the second part of article 889, Civil Service Regulations, amplified in accordance with existing practice.

Rule 7—contains the substance of the last part of article 889, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 8—contains the relevant part of article 891, Civil Service Regulations, with the High Commissioner substituted for the Under-Secretary of State.

Rule 9—provides for certain cases for which the old rules make no specific provision. It is considered unnecessary in this connection to provide for article 871 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, as the procedure thereby prescribed follows necessarily from rules 2 and 5.

Rule 10—contains a regulation previously embodied in articles 299 (*a*) and 300, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 11—contains the substance of the first paragraph of article 299 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations, and of article 299 (*b*), with the substitution of the High Commissioner for the Secretary of State. The rule makes no mention of commutation of leave, which ceased to exist, under that name, when the fundamental rules came into force. It is considered unnecessary to repeat in these rules the provision that the Government servant on leave must pay the cost of telegrams. The High Commissioner will see to this, and the fact will be mentioned in the memorandum of instructions to officers proceeding on leave. The note under article 299 (*b*) has been omitted for similar reasons.

Rule 12—contains the substance of the second paragraph of article 299 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations, read with article 888 (*a*).

Rule 13—contains the substance of the first part of the third paragraph of article 299 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations. The second part of that paragraph is omitted, as it is considered to be unsuitable under the new leave rules.

Rule 14—is taken from the first part of article 300, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 15—is article 888 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, re-worded in places.

Rule 16—is taken from articles 872 and 873, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 17.—The fact stated in this rule is nowhere in the Civil Service Regulations laid down as a general rule, but it follows as a matter of course from the provision in fundamental rule 71 for the production of a medical certificate.

Rule 18—contains the substance of the relevant portion of article 224, Civil Service Regulations, with the substitution of the High Commissioner for the India Office.

Rule 19—also follows as a matter of course from fundamental rule 71. The Government of India propose to delegate the power of extending leave to the authority which granted it.

Rule 20—is taken from articles 872 and 873, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 21.—"Leave-salary Certificate" is the new title adopted by the Auditor General in his leave procedure rules. The requirement of such a certificate is taken from article 886, Civil Service Regulations; that of a certificate of leave is obviously necessary before a last-pay certificate can be granted; and the delivery of a warrant is taken from article 890, Civil Service Regulations.

No. I.-10 (T).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Delhi, the 4th February 1922.

APPRECIATION BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL OF THE THOROUGHNESS AND DESPATCH IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE WORK ENTRUSTED TO THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE.

RESOLUTION.

THE appointment of a Special Committee, by the Governor-General in Council, with the following personnel, to enquire into and report on certain matters relating to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was announced in the Resolution by the Government of India in the Department of Industries, No. I.-10 (T), dated the 21st November 1921 :—

Chairman :

Sir William J. Pope, K.B.E., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, Cambridge University.

Members :

The Hon'ble Sir Ashutosh Mukharji, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., D.L., Puisne Judge, Calcutta High Court, and Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University.

Sir Henry H. Hayden, Kt., C S.I , C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Professor C. V. Raman, Professor of Physics, Calcutta University.

Secretary :

Dr. Alfred Hay, D.Sc., M.I.E.E., Officiating Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The Committee was appointed on the motion of the Standing Committee of the Court of Visitors, and comprehensive terms of reference were drawn up in accordance with the representation made by that body and in consultation with Sir Derabji Tata, Kt., the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and the Council of the Institute.

The Committee invited and considered the views of a large number of witnesses and made a complete examination of the scope and working of the Indian Institute of Science. They submitted their report on the 7th January 1922. It is now under the consideration of the Governor-General in Council and will shortly be published. In the meantime the Governor-General in Council wishes to place on record his appreciation of the thoroughness and despatch with which Sir William Pope and his Colleagues have performed the task entrusted to them.

ORDERED—that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, Sir Dorabji Tata, Kt., the Members of the Court of Visitors and the Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Chairman and Members of the Special Committee, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Serial Number.	RAILWAYS.	OPEN MILEAGE. 1922.	TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING 21st January 1922.	EARNINGS PER MILE WORKED FOR WEEK. 1922.	TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 21st January 1922.	Serial Number.
			Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		State Railways.					
5' 6" gauge.	1	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	2,697	13,25,000	491	5,18,85,000	1
	2	Bezwada Extension	21	6,300	300	4,55,000	2
	3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,005	10,93,000	1,088	4,55,15,000	3
	4	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	1,632	8,55,000	524	3,42,86,000	4
	5	East Indian	2,614	24,77,000	948	11,54,45,000	5
	6	Great Indian Peninsula	2,621	29,39,000	1,121	10,03,23,000	6
	7	Agra-Delhi Chord	126	90,000	714	37,15,000	7
	8	Baran-Kotah	40	3,200	80	1,42,000	8
	9	Bhopal-Itarsi (including Indian State Section)	57	49,000	860	20,08,000	9
	10	Cawnpore-Banda	76	6,500	86	2,92,000	10
	11	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	2,566	11,13,000	434	4,78,54,000	11
	12	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	4,295	24,95,000	581	10,44,19,000	12
	13	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	1,591	6,10,000	383	2,61,89,000	13
3' 3⅜" gauge.	14	Aden	28	4,200	150	2,08,000	14
	15	Assam-Bengal	893	1,98,000	222	65,86,000	15
	16	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,836	9,01,000	491	3,52,17,000	16
	17	Burma	1,342	6,32,000	471	2,41,93,000	17
	18	Burma Extensions	188	48,000	255	20,47,000	18
	19	Southern Shan States	86	10,000	116	6,08,000	19
	20	Dhone-Kurnool	32	3,100	97	1,40,000	20
	21	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	124	30,700	248	13,50,000	21
	22	Lucknow-Bareilly	317	68,700	217	27,36,000	22
	23	Mysore	262	65,700	251	28,61,000	23
	24	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	1,587	7,56,000	476	3,53,77,000	24
	25	Travancore Branch	146	43,200	296	17,93,000	25
	26	Tirhoot	806	2,40,000	298	99,13,000	26
2' 6" gauge.	27	Broach-Jambusar	30	2,300	77	1,26,000	27
		TOTAL	27,018	1,60,64,900	595	65,56,28,000	
2' 0" gauge.	28	Jorhat (Provincial)	33	3,200	97	1,08,000	28
		All other Railways.					
5' 6" gauge.	29	Amritsar-Patti	56	12,900	230	6,41,000	29
	30	Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section) (*a*)	...	...	...	...	30
	31	Bhopal-Ujjain	114	20,000	175	11,57,000	31
	32	Bina-Goona-Baran	149	6,500	44	4,04,000	32
	33	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	239	74,300	311	44,23,000	33
	34	Hardwar-Dehra	32	11,500	359	6,30,000	34
	35	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	16	2,500	156	1,31,000	35
	36	Jullundur-Mukerian	45	5,700	127	4,47,000	36
	37	Khanpur-Chachran	22	700	32	31,600	37
	38	Kolar Gold Fields	10	4,000	400	1,64,000	38
	39	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	80	16,500	206	8,08,000	39
	40	Mandra-Bhaun	47	3,500	74	1,39,000	40
	41	Nagda-Ujjain	33	7,000	212	3,29,000	41
	42	Nizam's Guaranteed State	334	1,45,000	434	69,14,000	42
	43	Petlad-Cambay	33	7,900	239	3,69,000	43
	44	Phagwara-Rahon	47	6,700	143	3,31,000	44
	45	Rajpura-Bhatinda	108	33,400	309	13,66,000	45
	46	Salem District Board	4	1,700	425	75,400	46
	47	Sara-Sirajganj	53	15,900	300	6,89,000	47
	48	Sialkot-Narwal	38	6,400	168	2,60,000	48
	49	Southern Punjab (Main Line)	429	1,37,000	319	56,48,000	49
	50	Jullundur-Doab	133	11,900	89	5,36,000	50
	51	Ludhiana Extension	155	29,400	190	13,24,000	51
	52	Tapti Valley	156	46,200	296	16,78,000	52
	53	Tenali-Repalli	21	2,500	119	1,20,000	53
3' 3⅜" gauge.	54	Ahmedabad-Dholka	34	3,500	103	1,74,000	54
	55	Ahmedabad-Parantij	89	11,400	128	5,43,000	55
	56	Bengal and North-Western	1,251	2,91,000	233	1,32,15,000	56
	57	Bengal-Dooars	158	22,500	142	12,15,000	57
	58	Bezwada-Masulipatam	52	11,900	229	5,20,000	58
	59	Bhavnagar State	217	41,300	190	17,83,000	59
	60	Chaparmukh-Silghat	51	2,000	39	1,03,000	60
	61	Cooch Behar State	33	5,400	164	2,40,000	61
	62	Dhrangadra	40	3,700	92	1,44,000	62
	63	Dibru-Sadiya	86	35,000	407	13,39,000	63
	64	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	224	28,100	125	12,54,000	64
	65	Gondal	231	36,800	159	18,52,000	65
	66	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	441	1,75,000	397	51,59,000	66
	67	Jaipur State	122	9,900	81	4,59,000	67
	68	Jamnagar	54	9,200	170	3,95,000	68
	69	Jodhpur-Bikaner	1,106	1,47,000	133	64,95,000	69
	70	Junagad State	140	19,500	139	8,31,000	70
	71	Kolhapur State	29	11,100	383	3,79,000	71
	72	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	100	6,300	63	2,28,000	72
	73	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	93	20,700	223	9,90,000	73
	74	Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	101	20,000	198	6,02,000	74
	75	Mysore-Arsikere	264	52,500	199	20,48,000	75
	76	Podanur-Pollachi	25	4,800	192	2,25,000	76
	77	Rohilkund and Kumaon	270	41,300	153	23,82,000	77
	78	Sangli State	5	1,200	240	49,600	78
	79	Secunderabad-Gadwal	104	8,700	84	3,61,000	79
	80	Shoranur-Cochin	65	21,800	335	7,83,000	80
	81	Tanjore District Board	135	23,700	176	10,52,000	81
	82	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	67	7,000	104	3,04,000	82
2' 6" gauge.	83	Barsi	118	35,300	299	10,98,000	83
	84	Bilimora-Kalamba	35	2,600	74	99,800	84
	85	Bodeli-Chhota Udaipur	23	2,300	100	69,800	85
	86	Champaner-Shivrajpur	33	1,300	39	92,500	86
	86a	Choranda-Koral (*b*)	12	100	8	1,100	86a
	87	Dhond-Baramati	27	2,500	93	1,23,000	87
	88	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	139	28,500	205	10,47,000	88
	89	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	187	19,500	104	7,82,000	89
	90	Godhra-Lunavada	25	1,900	76	79,200	90
	91	Jacobabad-Kashmor	76	4,200	55	1,13,000	91
	92	Khulna-Bagerhat	20	1,600	80	71,500	92
	93	Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chik Ballapur)	102	6,000	59	3,12,000	93
	94	Kosamba-Zankhvav	26	1,400	54	45,900	94
	95	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	30	4,300	143	1,94,000	95
	96	Pachora-Jamner	35	4,400	126	1,17,000	96
	97	Petlad-Vaso	19	2,700	142	1,02,000	97
	98	Rajpipla State	39	2,600	67	1,24,000	98
2' 0" gauge.	99	Darjeeling-Himalayan	51	17,200	337	12,45,000	99
	100	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	100	13,000	130	3,58,000	100
	101	Pipar-Bilara	25	700	28	34,600	101
		TOTAL	9,063	18,53,500	205	7,96,41,000	
		GRAND TOTAL	36,114	1,79,21,600	496	73,53,72,000	

(*a*) The earnings for the period (25,800) and to date (10,55,000) have been included with the British Section.

(*b*) Opened from 18th November 1921.

K. VENKATARAMA IYER,
Offg. Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

Delhi, the 1st February 1922.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

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EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1922.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 10th February 1922.

No. 334.—In pursuance of section 1, sub-section (2) of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911, (X of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the said Act shall have operation in the Cachar and Nowgong Districts in Assam.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

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The Gazette of India.

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No. 6.] DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 7th February 1922.

No. F.-79.—Mr. H. D. Craik of the Indian Civil Service is appointed to be Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department with effect from the 7th February 1922, and until further orders.

The 9th February 1922.

No. D.-4044.—Mr. H. Tonkinson of the Indian Civil Service is appointed to be Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department with effect from the 8th February 1922 and until further orders.

JAILS.

The 9th February 1922.

No. F.-240.—The services of Captain N. S. Jatar, D.S.O., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Central Provinces for employment in the Jail Department, with effect from the 21st January 1922.

JUDICIAL.

The 3rd February 1922.

No. F.-228.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 (*i*) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the date of his assumption of the duties of his office up to the 31st March 1922, both days inclusive, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 9th February 1922.

No. F.-473.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as Assistant Commandants, Burma Military Police, with effect from the dates on which they assume charge of their duties :—

1. Captain C. H. Gilligan, attached 96th Berar Infantry.
2. Captain C. L. L. Stokes, attached 1st Battalion, 39th Royal Garhwal Rifles.

No. F.-209.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 4th February 1922.

RESOLUTION.

At a meeting of the Council of State held on the 15th September 1921, the following resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Sir Manackjee Dadabhoy :—

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that this Council be authorised, if necessary, by statute, to receive from the public, petitions on all matters relating to public wrong, grievance or disability or to any act or acts of public servants, or to public policy; to investigate the complaint and to make a report to this Council; and that a committee be constituted on public petitions with powers to examine witnesses and record evidence."

In the course of the debate an undertaking was given that Government would appoint a small committee to examine the whole question and on this assurance the Hon'ble Sir M. Dadabhoy withdrew his resolution.

In pursuance of this undertaking the Governor General is now pleased to appoint a Committee to examine the question of whether the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature should

exercise any powers with reference to petitions and, if so, what those powers should be, and further in that case whether standing committees of the two Chambers should be constituted and, if so, what should be the procedure and what limitations should be imposed on the powers of the Committees.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Muddiman, Kt., C S.I., C.I E., President of the Council of State, has consented to preside over the Committee and the following have agreed to serve as Members :—

1. The Hon'ble Sir Frederic Whyte, Kt., President of the Legislative Assembly.
2. The Hon'ble Sir Binode Mitter, Kt., Member of the Council of State.
3. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., C.B.E., Member of Council of State.
4. Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.L.A.
5. Mr. N. M. Samarth, M.L.A.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, C.I.E.

The Committee, which will submit its report to the Government of India, will assemble at Delhi on or about the 15th February 1922.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to all local Governments of Governor's provinces and to the Legislative Department for information. Also that a copy be forwarded to the President and Members of the Committee.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th February 1922.

No. 340-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Muhammad Haidar Khan as Consul-General for Afghanistan at Delhi.

No. 348-102-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Cornwall H. Loomis as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 6th February 1922.

No. 324-195-Gen.—*Errata.*—In the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 37-I. C., dated the 2nd January 1922, *for* "Shivappa Dundappa Manvi, of Gadag, Dharwar District, Bombay Presidency," *read* "Shivappa Dandappa Manvi, of Gadag, Dharwar District, Bombay Presidency," and *for* "Chanbasappa Shivrudrappa Shirhatti of Hubli, District Dharwar, Bombay Presidency" *read* "Chanabasappa Shidrampp Shirhatti, of Hubli, Dharwar District, Bombay Presidency."

No. 368-Est.—Sir Henry Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, is granted leave on average pay for ten months with effect from the 27th January 1922, under rules 77(*b*), 78 and 81(*b*) of the Fundamental Rules.

No. 369-42-Est.—Major H. V. Biscoe, of the Political Department, is granted leave on average pay for 9 months and 14 days and on half average pay for 1 year, 2 months and 17 days, with effect from 5th January 1922, under rules 77(*b*), 78 and 81(*b*) of the Fundamental Rules.

The 7th February 1922.

No. 385-23-Est.—Major P. G. Loch, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 6th February 1922, and until further orders.

No. 332-268-Gen.—In consequence of the misconduct of Babu Ram Garib Lal, of Gorakhpur, in the United Provinces, he is hereby deprived of the title of Rai Bahadur, which was conferred on him as a personal distinction, in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 243-C., dated the 12th December 1911.

The 8th February 1922.

No. 416-191 (1)-Est.—Rai Sahib Diwan Gyan Nath, of the Punjab Provincial Civil Service, is appointed to the Political Department of the Government of India substantively on probation and is posted as Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, with effect from the 21st January 1922.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 9th February 1922.

No. 245-F. E.—Mr. P. N. Rajagopal has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 27th January 1922.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 11th February 1922.

No. 302-P. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely :—

Rule 4-B of the said rules shall be omitted.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 11th February 1922.

No. 295-P. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st April 1922, the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th September 1909, namely :—

1. For rule 16, the following shall be substituted :—

16. *General Division.*—Inland telegrams are divided into five classes :—

(*a*) State (or Government) telegrams (Rules 36 to 42-A).

(*b*) *Raj* (or Indian State) telegrams (Rules 42-B to 42-D).

(*c*) Service telegrams (Rules 43 to 46).

(*d*) Private telegrams.

(*e*) Press telegrams (Rules 129 to 136).

All these telegrams are transmitted according to their classification, *Express* or *Ordinary* (*see* Rules 61, 62 and 129) and in the order in which tendered.

2. In rule 36, for the words "nor are the officials and servants of Indian States" the words "for telegrams from the officials of Indian States, *see* Rules 42-B to 42-D" shall be substituted

3. In rule 41, before the words "Government officials" in both places where they occur, the word "British" shall be inserted.

4. After rule 42-A the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Raj telegrams.

42-B. *Definition.*—A *Raj* telegram is a telegram sent by an official of an Indian State on the business of that State.

42-C. *Payment.*—*Raj* telegrams shall be marked *Raj* by the sender and shall be paid for in service stamps of the Government of India, in cash or on the deposit account system (Rule 65). The charges shall be the same for *Raj* as for State or Private telegrams.

42-D. *Abbreviated Addresses.*—The conditions for the registration of abbreviated addresses laid down in Rule 32 do not apply to the abbreviated addresses of Indian State officials. These are registered free of charge and without any restriction as to the number of words used. Applications for the registration of abbreviated addresses of Indian State officials should be made to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta, through the Agent to the Governor General, the Resident or the Chief Political Officer for the State in which such official is employed.

5. In rule 59, for the words "State or Private" the words "State, *Raj*, or Private" shall be substituted.

6. In rule 66, for the words "Service Postage Stamps, *i.e.*, Postage Stamps overprinted with 'On His Majesty's Service' or 'Service' should be used in payment of State telegrams" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Service Postage Stamps of the Government of India, *i.e.*, Postage Stamps overprinted with 'On His Majesty's Service' or 'Service' should be used in payment of State or *Raj* telegrams."

7. In rule 86, for the words "All State telegrams to whomsoever addressed and all Private telegrams addressed to officers of Government by official designation only, will be re-directed free" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"All State or *Raj* telegrams to whomsoever addressed, and all Private telegrams addressed to British Government officials or officials of Indian States by official designation only, will be re-directed free."

8. In rule 92, for the words "Government officials" the words "British Government officials or officials of Indian States" shall be substituted.

9. In rule 93, before the word "Private" the words "*Raj* or" shall be inserted.

10. In rule 101, before the words "Government official" in both places where they occur, the word "British" shall be inserted.

11. In rule 145, before the word "Private" in both places where it occurs, the words "*Raj* or" shall be inserted.

12. For rule 149 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

149. *State, Raj or Private.*—When no doubt exists as to an overcharge having been made on an Inland State, *Raj* or Private telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, the overcharge is to be at once refunded by such Office (Rule 74).

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 11th February 1922.

No. 694.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of a book in Persian entitled "Kashaf-i-Talbis" or "do rui wa nairang Inglis" (exposure of the deception or double dealing and deceit of the English) printed at the "Kawah" Press, Berlin.

No 760.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of a fortnightly journal entitled "Azadí Sharq" (Independence of the East) published at Berlin-Charlottenburg by Shaikh Abdul Rahman Saif, partly in German and partly in Arabic, Persian, English and Urdu.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Delhi, the 7th February 1922.

No. 118.—The services of Rai Bahadur Jamini Mohan Mitra, Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th January 1922.

MEDICAL.

The 3rd February 1922.

No. 84.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Mackenzie, I.M.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Professor of Pathology, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, with effect from the 12th November 1921.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 10th February 1922.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 212.—Captain (now Major) A. H. C. Trench, C.I.E., Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director General of Military Works. From 5th August 1914 to 27th October 1917.

No. 213.—Brevet Major L. B. Grant, 4th Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), is permitted to retain, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 14th July 1920.

No. 214.—The undermentioned officers are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank specified (without pay, allowances, or gratuity of that rank) for the periods stated :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (now Colonel) C. N. Baker, C.I.E., the temporary rank of Colonel while holding the appointment of Deputy Field Accountant General. From 13th May to 12th September 1919.

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) R. E. Carr-Hall, C.I.E., the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointment of Field Controller of Military Accounts. From 15th November 1918 to 15th February 1920.

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) D. A. E. Will, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointments of Controller of Military Accounts and Deputy Military Accountant General. From 1st May 1919 to 6th March 1920,

Major A. W. Daldy, O.B.E., the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointment of Controller of Military Accounts. From 1st May 1919 to 6th April 1920.

Major H. F. Shairp, O.B.E., the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointment of Controller of Military Accounts. From 1st May 1919 to 31st October 1920.

Major E. S. J. Anderson, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointment of Controller of Military Accounts. From 1st May 1919 to 31st October 1920.

Major G. W. Ross, D.S.O., the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointment of Deputy Field Controller of Military Accounts. From 15th November 1918 to 2nd October 1919.

Major G. W. Ross, D.S.O., the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointment of Deputy Financial Adviser (Military Finance). From 9th February to 31st October 1920.

Major H. R. Hardinge, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Controller of Military Accounts. From 24th November 1919 to 31st October 1920.

Major W. V. Richards, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointments of Deputy Field Controller of Military Accounts and Field Controller of Military Accounts. From 15th November 1918 to 31st October 1920.

Major L. F. G. S. Wylde, O.B.E., the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointment of Controller of Military Accounts. From 1st May to 20th November 1919.

Major C. J. G. Bird, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointments of Deputy Field Controller of Military Accounts, Field Controller of Military Accounts and Controller of Military Accounts. From 15th November 1918 to 22nd February 1920.

Major S. G. V. Ellis, D.S.O., the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointment of Deputy Field Controller of Military Accounts. From 15th November 1918 to 14th November 1919.

Major S. G. V. Ellis, D.S.O., the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointment of Deputy Financial Adviser. From 4th May to 31st October 1920.

Major H. Murray, C.I.E., the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Controller of Military Accounts. From 9th February to 31st October 1920.

Major A. G. Murray, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointments of Controller of Military Accounts and Deputy Military Accountant General. From 7th April to 31st October 1920.

Major G. H. Morgan, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Controller of Military Accounts. From 22nd November 1919 to 31st October 1920.

Major J. F. Allen, the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel while holding an appointment as Controller of Military Accounts. From 21st February to 31st October 1920.

Major H. D. Watson, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment of Deputy Field Controller of Military Accounts. From 26th May 1919 to 19th April 1920.

Major J. S. Graham, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointment of Controller of Military Accounts. From 16th May to 15th September 1920.

Major P. Ashfield, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding the appointment of Deputy Field Controller of Military Accounts. From 2nd January to 20th February 1919.

No. 215.—Captain (now Major) F. Etheridge, D.S.O., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. From 14th November 1914 to 28th November 1915.

No. 216.—Captain (now Major) D. O. W. Lamb, O.B.E., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. From 27th November 1915 to 21st June 1917.

No. 217.—Captain (now Major) D. O. W. Lamb, O.B.E., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. From 22nd June 1917 to 23rd September 1917.

No. 218.—Captain (now Major) E. S. Harcourt, M.C., 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. From 16th June to 15th October 1917.

No. 219.—Captain (now Major) E. S. Harcourt, M.C., 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade. From 16th October 1917 to 25th February 1918.

No. 220.—Army Department Notification No. 987, dated the 4th June 1920, is hereby cancelled.

No. 221.—In Army Department Notification No. 1466, dated the 23rd July 1921, after the name of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. H. Hogg, C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Engineers, *for* "28th July to 2nd September 1919" *substitute* "28th July to 22nd September 1919."

No. 222.—In Army Department Notification No. 64, dated the 21st January 1922, *for* "Major E. M. Matthews" *read* "Major F. M. Matthews."

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 223.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Walter Fellowes Cowan Gilchrist, C.I.E., M.V.O., Commandant, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 27th December 1921.

Captains to be Majors.

Richard Hassell Sheepshanks, D.S.O., 12th Cavalry.
Brevet Major Guy Fisher Turner, M.C., 76th Punjabis.
Theophilus John Ponting, M.C., 92nd Punjabis.
Ernest John Cripps, Supply and Transport Corps.
Henry Sim Ibbetson Pearson, 1st Battalion, 41st Dogras.
} Dated 19th January 1922.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Charles Allen Tice, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 14th February 1920.

Walter Truro Norris, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 30th April 1920.

Hugh Frederick Masters, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 9th June 1920.

William Robert Erskine, M.C., attached 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles). Dated 1st August 1921.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Herbert Ewart Limb, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 28th February 1920.

Robert Wallace Edmiston, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 1st March 1920.

William Ambrose Carey, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 24th June 1920.

Aubrey Neil Weinman, Supply and Transport Corps.
Harold Frank Hancock, Supply and Transport Corps.
} Dated 19th July 1920.

Leslie Robert George Bowman, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 15th November 1920.

Temporary Second Lieutenant to be temporary Lieutenant.

Satyabratta Singh Roy, attached 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry. Dated 1st December 1920.

No. 224.—In Army Department Notification No. 2375, dated the 23rd December 1921, under the sub-heading "Lieutenants to be Captains" *for* "Robert Ballantyne Playford" *read* "Robert Ballantyne Plaford."

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 225.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains to be Majors.

Framroze Jamsetjee Kolapore.
Edward Galwey Kennedy, M.B.
Arthur Lewin Sheppard, M.B.
Joseph Arthur Alexander Kernahan (Brevet Major).
Maurice Lionel Corrie Irvine, M.B.
John Valentine Macdonald, M.C., M.B. (Brevet Major).
George Lawrence Duncan, M.B. (acting Lieutenant-Colonel).
Anath Nath Palit, F.R.C.S.E.
Hubert Alan Hirst Robson, M.B.
Cecil George Howlett, M.B.

Dated 29th January 1922.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 226.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Oswald Ernest Samuel Power. Dated 6th October 1920.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 227.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

2nd Battalion, 10th Jats.

Captain H. J. Huxford, 125th Napier's Rifles, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. From 23rd May to 8th June 1918, inclusive.

36th Sikhs.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) P. H. Denyer, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 15th November 1921.

2nd Battalion, 41st Dogras.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) V. J. S. Cornwell, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on withdrawal of the battalion from field service. Dated 18th December 1921.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Major B. E. Anderson, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force), attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion proceeded on field service. Dated 1st January 1922.

2nd Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

Major R. W. Gaskell, 9th Bhopal Infantry, attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 27th December 1921, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel V. K. Birch, vacated with effect from the 14th December 1921.

Captain S. C. Kerridge, M.C., 87th Punjabis, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 27th December 1921, *vice* Major R. W. Gaskell.

Lieutenant W. H. Rowe, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 27th December 1921, *vice* Captain S. C. Kerridge, M.C.

2nd Battalion, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. J. B. Linell (Indian Army, Temporary Commission), relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be Adjutant. Dated 30th June 1919.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Major E. G. T. Tuite-Dalton, M.C., to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. From 29th December 1921 to 8th January 1922, *vice* Major R. T. Duncan, vacated with effect from the 14th December 1921.

Captain E. W. Langlands, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. From 27th December 1921 to 8th January 1922, *vice* Captain (acting Major) G. H. Paget, killed on 12th December 1921.

4th Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Brevet Major (acting Major) C. A. Gouldsbury, 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), attached, relinquishes his acting rank on the withdrawal of the battalion from field service. Dated 26th December 1921.

1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Major G. C. Wheeler, V.C., to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion proceeded on field service. Dated 5th December 1921.

Captain G. P. Crampton, attached, to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion proceeded on field service. Dated 5th December 1921.

Lieutenant H. M. Smyth, attached, to be acting Captain while commanding a company proceeded on field service. Dated 5th December 1921.

Animal Transport.

21st Bullock Corps.

Lieutenant C. L. Albrecht, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding an Animal Transport Unit. From 26th September to 31st October 1919, inclusive.

No. 228.—In Army Department Notification No. 2435, dated the 30th December 1921, in so far as it relates to Lieutenant C. E. Humphreys, *for* "87th Punjabis" *read* "74th Punjabis."

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 229.—In Army Department Notification No. 1039, dated the 22nd October 1915, against the name of Ethelbert George Bland, *read* "but to rank from the 19th April 1915."

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

25th Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Battalion.

No. 230.—The undermentioned gentleman is granted a commission, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st April 1917 :—

To be Lieutenant.

Aidan Oswald Evans.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 231.—Lieutenant Alan Rendel Westmacott, attached 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign the service, with effect from the 1st November 1920.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 232.—The undermentioned officer is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his temporary commission, with effect from the date specified, and to retain the rank of Captain :—

Shama Charan Shaw. Dated 20th November 1921.

No. 233.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their temporary commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

Captain Raghupati Banerji. Dated 15th January 1922.

Captain Ramanath Singha. Dated 16th January 1922.

Captain Duriseti Narayana Rao. Dated 17th January 1922.

Captain Purna Chandra Chowdhury. Dated 18th January 1922.

Captain Kyaw Nyan. Dated 19th January 1922.

Captain Shankar Dhando Karve. Dated 25th January 1922.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

No. 234.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their commissions, with effect from the 30th September 1920 :—

25th Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Battalion.

Lieutenant Aidan Oswald Evans.

42nd Assam Bengal Railway Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Berkeley, and to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the corps on retirement.

Indian Defence Force Medical Corps.

Lieutenant Augustus Sousa.

No. 235.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 687, dated the 1st April 1921, Lieutenant-Colonel C. N. Moberley, C.I.E., V.D., is permitted to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the corps on retirement.

No. 236.—In Army Department Notification No. 2130, dated the 11th November 1921, *for* "39th Chota Nagpur Regiment" *read* "1st Bihar Light Horse."

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 237.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 251, dated the 10th February 1922, *Rai Sahib* S. S. Ghosh, a Secretariat Assistant, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Army Department, *vice* Mr. E. A. Daniel, with effect from the 1st February 1922.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 238.—The Hon'ble Mr. William Pell Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., is appointed Honorary Colonel of The Bangalore Battalion, with effect from the 1st December 1921.

No. 239.—The Reverend Wilfred John Simmons is appointed Honorary Chaplain to The Bihar Light Horse, with effect from the 1st October 1921.

No. 240.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

The United Provinces Horse (Northern Regiment).

To be Lieutenants.

James Rae Pearson.
Archibald Hugh Buckner Symonds. } Dated 1st October 1920.

James de Graff Hunter. Dated 29th November 1921.

No. 17 Battery, Royal Field and Garrison Artillery.

To be Lieutenant.

Cyril Francis Ball. Dated 1st October 1920.

The Calcutta Scottish.

To be Captain.

Howard Frederick Hobbs. Dated 9th December 1921.

To be Lieutenants.

Henry Roland Cobbett.
Ian Mackay Law. } Dated 6th December 1921.

David Walter MacEwen. Dated 8th December 1921.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Frank Bernard Johnson. Dated 6th December 1921.
Patrick Manus O'Farel Hosack. Dated 8th December 1921.

The Delhi Contingent.

No. 4 (Delhi) Machine Gun Company.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Harry Melville Griffiths. Dated 15th October 1921.

No. 5 (Agra) Company, Machine Gun Corps.

To be Captain.

Charles Taylor Key. Dated 1st October 1920.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Harold Tinker.
Edward Bertram Walters. } Dated 1st October 1920.

Auxiliary Force Medical Corps.

To be Captain.

Augustus Sousa. Dated 1st October 1920.

Auxiliary Force Veterinary Corps.

To be Captain.

William Henry Priston. Dated 2nd November 1921.

No. 241.—In Army Department Notification No. 2363, dated the 17th December 1921, *for* "Crosier Richardson Tofts" *read* "Crosier Fullerton Tofts."

No. 242.—In Army Department Notification No. 2443, dated the 31st December 1921, *for* "The Punjab Rifles" *read* "The Delhi Contingent."

No. 243.—Army Department Notification No. 44, dated the 13th January 1922, in so far as it relates to Second Lieutenant William Coltman, is hereby cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

No. 244.—The services of the Reverend D. F. Mackenzie, M.A., Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the date of his release from military duty.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

6th Royal Jat Light Infantry.

No. 245.—Chiranji Lal, appointed Jemadar on probation in Army Department Notification No. 2466, dated the 18th October 1918, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 1st September 1918.

PROMOTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

No. 246.—Sub-Conductor James Mansell to be Conductor, *vice* Conductor Charles Alexander Davies transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th November 1921.

No. 247.—Staff Serjeant Frank Reginald Warner to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor Frederick Board, deceased; with effect from the 20th November 1921.

No. 248.—Sub-Conductor Martin Carney to be Conductor, *vice* Conductor Tom Foster of the Southern List transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th December 1921.

No. 249.—Sub-Conductor William John Jones to be Conductor, and Staff Serjeant Harry Bridge to be Sub-Conductor; *vice* Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant John Malcolm of the Southern List absorbed in the grade of Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant; with effect from the 11th December 1921.

No. 250.—Supernumerary Conductor Albert Cook to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor, *vice* Conductor James Benjamin Breach of the Southern List promoted; with effect from the 15th December 1921.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 251.—Mr. E. A. Daniel, Superintendent, Army Department, is granted leave on average pay for two months, with effect from the 1st February 1922.

(Army Department Notification No. 2140, dated the 11th November 1921, is hereby cancelled.)

RESIGNATIONS.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles.

No. 252.—Major A. M. Anscomb, I.S.O., V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the corps on retirement. Dated 30th September 1920.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 253.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions, with effect from the dates specified:—

The Assam Valley Light Horse.

Captain Charles Wilfred Allen. Dated 1st January 1922.

The Allahabad Rifles.

Second Lieutenant Jeremiah Joseph Durack. Dated 22nd December 1921.

REWARDS.

No. 254.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following reward for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field, whilst serving with the Waziristan Force, North-West Frontier, India:—

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 3249 Lance Naik Des Ram, 1st Battalion, 26th Punjabis.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 255.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 2965 Havildar Lachmiah, 99th Deccan Infantry, with effect from the 26th December 1921.

TRANSFERS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 256.—Lieutenant William Roche is transferred from The United Provinces Horse (Southern Regiment) to The United Provinces Horse (Northern Regiment) with effect from the 1st December 1921.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 257.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement, dated the 3rd January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 3rd January, 1922, pages 119, 123, 124 and 128.

War Office,
3rd January, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.O., 2nd Grade.—The date of the relinquishment of his appt. by Maj. I. Burn-Murdoch, O.B.E., 32nd Pnrs., Ind. Army, is 16th Mar. 1921, and not as in the Gazette of 12th July 1921.

* * * * *

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

RESERVE UNITS.

INFANTRY.

The undermentioned relinquish their commns. :—

* * * * *

On appt. to the Ind. Army.
3rd Suffolk R.—Lt. T. N. White. 8th Feb. 1919.
3rd Cheshire R.—Capt. H. G. Watkin. 30th Sept. 1919.
3rd Dorset. R.—Lt. R. B. Dawkes. 16th Apr. 1918.
3rd Welch R.—Capt. H. C. James. 24th Sept. 1919.
3rd North'n R.—Lt. A. C. Kempster. 30th Sept. 1919.
4th Manch. R.—Capt. H. H. O'Leary. 23rd June 1919.
3rd Leinster R.—Capt. J. J. O'Brien. 22nd Jan. 1919.
4th Leinster R.—Capt. C. G. Snelling. 12th July 1918.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO REGULAR UNITS OR CORPS.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

K.O.S.B.—Capt. E. Robertson relinquishes his commn. on appt. to the Ind. Army. 25th Mar. 1919.

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REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

Garrison Battalions.

* * * * *

R.U. Rif.

1st Garr. Bn.—

Temp. Lt. P. W. Suys relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R.O. 26th Nov. 1919.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 4th January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 3rd January, 1922, pages 135, 137 and 141.

War Office,
4th January, 1922.

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MEMORANDA.

*   *   *   *   *

Capt. A. M. McLean, M.C., Ind. Army Res. of Off., to be temp. Maj. whilst Comdt. Sig. Serv. Park and Depôt, from 28th Sept. 1917 to 3rd June 1919.

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REGULAR FORCES.

*   *   *   *   *

INFANTRY.

*   *   *   *   *

Garrison Battalions.

Manch. R.

1st Garr. Bn.—

Temp. Lt. B. Humfrey relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R.O. 26 May 1919.

*   *   *   *   *

London Gazette, dated the 6th January, 1922, pages 173 and 174.

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India Office,
6th January, 1922.

*   *   *   *   *

The KING has approved the admission of the undermentioned officer to the Indian Army :—

To be Captain :—

Capt. Eric Wells Morris, D.S.O., by exchange from the Connaught Rangers. 30th July 1920, but to rank from 1st Sept. 1915. The rank of Capt. Morris as Lieut. is antedated to 4th June 1913.

*   *   *   *   *

The KING has approved the relinquishment of their temp. commns. by the undermentioned officers with effect from the dates specified, and the grant or the retention of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY.

*   *   *   *   *

Second Lieutenant, and is permitted to retain the rank of Second Lieutenant.

Maung Tin Tut, on appointment to the Indian Civil Service. 12th Dec. 1921.

*   *   *   *   *

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captain :—

J. Auber. 21st Dec. 1921.

Lieutenants :—

C. W. Buddick. 31st Augt. 1921.

A. E. Foster. 14th Dec. 1921.

J. Lockstone. 26th Dec. 1921.

*   *   *   *   *

The KING has approved the resignation of the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :—

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenant :—

W. Biggs. 2nd Jan. 1921.

The KING has approved the transfer to the temp. non-effective list of the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :—

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captain :—

E. G. Savage. 6th July 1921.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

INDIAN ARMY.

* * * * *

Lt.-Col. V. F. W. Tregear. 1st Jan. 1922.

* * * * *

Maj. J. S. Oldham. 23rd Nov. 1921.

* * * * *

In Lon. Gaz. notifn. dated 9th Sept. 1921, publishing the list of Officers, Ladies, Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers and Men, mentioned for distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty, by Lieutenant-General Sir J. A. L. Haldane, K.C.B., D.S.O., General Officer, Commanding-in-Chief, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, in his despatch dated 7th Feb. 1921, under the heading—

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

for "Agricultural Department" read "Military Farms Department," and for "Riddick, Mr. T. J.," read "Riddick, Mr. H. J."

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 6th January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 6th January, 1922, page 255.

War Office,

6th January, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

Asst. Dir. of Rlys. (*Cl. X*).—Capt. G. C. Stowell, M.B.E., Ind. Army Res. of Off., relinquishes his appt. and the temp. rank of Lt.-Col. 1st Apr. 1920.

The undermentioned temp. appts. is made :—

A.G.'s & Q.M.G.'s STAFF.

D.A.Q.M.G.—Maj. F. L. Gore, O.B.E., 113th Inf., Ind. Army, from 22nd Nov. 1920 to 22nd May 1921.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 9th January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 6th January, 1922, page 263.

War Office,
9th January, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

A.G.'s & Q.M.G.'s STAFF.

A.A.G.—Maj. F. B. Lane, O.B.E., 8th Cav., Ind. Army. 1st Sept. 1921.

* * * * *

G. FELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 10th February 1922.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 7.—Sub-Lieutenant E. G. G. Hunt, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Assistant Surveyor, 4th Class, Marine Survey of India, on 18 months' probation, with effect from the 21st January 1922.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 8.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

To be Engineer Commander.

Engineer Lieutenant-Commander Alexander Annan Duncan. Dated 18th December 1921.

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

Midshipman Jesse Evelyn Napier Coope. Dated 7th December 1921.

G. FELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 6th February 1922.

No. 183-E.—22.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Izat, D S.O., R.E., of the Indian Service of Engineers, Railway Department, whose services are lent to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, is granted leave for 8 months on average pay and 15 days on half average pay under rules 76, 81 and 89 of the Fundamental Rules with effect from the 15th April 1922 or subsequent date.

The 8th February 1922.

No. 771-P.—The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, Bombay, having inspected the Choranda Koral Railway authorised its opening for public traffic on 18th November 1921.

The Railway Board, after considering his report, have confirmed his action.

The 9th February 1922.

No. 76-P.—17.—In supersession of Notification No. 76-P.—17, dated the 19th December 1921, it is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Assam Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Khowang *viâ* Sibsagar Town to Sibsagar Road station, a distance of about 35 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Khowang-Sibsagar Road Station Railway Survey.

No. 2117-E.—20.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Anderson, D.S.O., R.E., Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (on leave), is appointed Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, with effect from the 14th April 1921.

No. 2117-E.—20-1.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. S. O'Connor, Officiating Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 14th April 1921.

H. L. COLE,
Secretary, Railway Board.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER (SURPLUS STORES).

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 8th February 1922.

No. E.-273-S.—Mr. P. J. Gahan, M.B.E., Controller (Sales), Calcutta, is appointed to be Controller (Sales), Bombay, with effect from the 28th January 1922.

R. R. REAKS,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 10th February 1922.

No. 340.—The following Communiqué, dated the 6th February 1922, is published for general information :—

The manifesto issued by Mr. Gandhi on the 4th February justifying his determination to resort to mass civil disobedience contains a series of misstatements. Some of these are so important that the Government of India cannot allow them to pass unchallenged. In the first place they emphatically repudiate the statement that they have embarked on a policy of lawless repression and also the suggestion that the present campaign of civil disobedience has been forced on the non-cooperation party in order to secure the elementary rights of free association, free speech and of free press. In *limine* the Government of India desire to draw attention to the fact that the decision to adopt a programme of civil disobedience was finally accepted on the 4th November before the recent notifications relating either to the Seditious Meetings Act or the Criminal Law Amendment Act, to which Mr. Gandhi unmistakeably refers, were issued. It was in consequence of serious acts of lawlessness committed by persons who professed to be followers of Mr. Gandhi and the non-cooperation movement that the Government were forced to take measures which are in strict accordance with the law for the protection of peaceful citizens in the pursuit of their lawful avocations.

2. Since the inauguration of the non-cooperation movement, the Government of India actuated by a desire to avoid anything in the nature of the repressions of political activity, even though it was of an extreme character, have restricted their action in relation thereto to such measures as were necessary for the maintenance of law and order and the preservation of public tranquillity. Up to November no steps save in Delhi last year were taken against volunteer associations. In November however the Government were confronted with a new and dangerous situation In the course of the past year, there had been systematic attempts to tamper with the loyalty of the soldiers and the police and there had occurred numerous outbreaks of serious disorder directly attributable to the propaganda of the non-cooperation party amongst the ignorant and excitable masses. These outbreaks had resulted in grave loss of life; the growth of a dangerous spirit of lawlessness; and an increasing disregard for lawful authority. In November they culminated in the grave riots in Bombay, in which 53 persons lost their lives and approximately 400 were wounded. On the same date dangerous manifestations of lawlessness occurred in many other places and at this period it became clear that many of the volunteer associations had embarked on a systematic campaign of violence, intimidation and obstruction, to combat which proceedings under the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure had proved ineffective. In these circumstances the Government were compelled to resort to measures of a more comprehensive and drastic character. Nevertheless the operation of the Seditious Meetings Act was strictly limited to a few districts in which the risk of grave disturbances of the peace was specially great and the application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 was confined to associations the majority of the members of which had habitually indulged in violence and intimidation. It is impossible here to set out in detail the evidence which justified the adoption of these measures in the different provinces. Abundant proof is however to be found in the published proceedings of the various legislative bodies, in the communiqués of different local Governments, and in the pronouncements of heads of provinces. While resolute in their determination to enforce respect for law and order and to protect loyal and peaceful subjects of the Crown, the Government have at the same time taken every precaution possible to mitigate, where desirable, the conditions of imprisonment and to avoid any action which might have the appearance of vindictive severity. Ample proof of this will be found in the orders issued by local Governments. Numerous offenders have been released; sentences have been reduced and special consideration has been shown in the case of persons convicted of offences under the Seditious Meetings Act or the Criminal Law Amendment Act There is thus no shadow of justification for the charge that their policy has been one of indiscriminate and lawless repression.

3. A further charge which has been brought by Mr. Gandhi is that the recent measures of Government have involved a departure from " the civilised policy laid down by His Excellency at the time of the apology of the Ali brothers, namely that the Government of India should not interfere with the activities of non-cooperators so long as they remained non-violent in word and deed." The following citation from the communiqué of the Government of India issued on the 30th May conclusively disproves this statement. After explaining that in view of the solemn undertaking contained in the statement over their signature, it had

been decided to refrain from instituting criminal proceedings against Messrs. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, the Government of India observed:

"It must not be inferred from the original determination of the Government to prosecute for speeches inciting to violence, that promoting disaffection of a less violent character is not an offence against the law. The Government of India desire to make it plain that they will enforce the law relating to offences against the State as and when they may think fit against any persons who have committed breaches of it."

4. It remains for the Government of India to deal with the allegation that His Excellency summarily rejected the proposal for a conference although the terms put forward by the Conference at Bombay and accepted by the Working Committee of the Congress were "quite in keeping with His Excellency's own requirements as indicated in his speech at Calcutta." How far this is from being the case will be manifest from a comparison of His Excellency's speech with the terms proposed by the Conference. His Excellency in that speech insisted on the imperative necessity as a fundamental condition precedent to the discussion of any question of a conference, of the discontinuance of the unlawful activities of the non-cooperation party. No assurance on this point was, however, contained in the proposals advanced by the Conference. On the contrary whilst the Government were asked to make concessions which not only included the withdrawal of the notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment and Seditious Meetings Acts and the release of persons convicted thereunder, but also the release of persons convicted of offences designed to affect the loyalty of the army, and the submission to an arbitration committee of the cases of other persons convicted under the ordinary law of the land—there was no suggestion that any of the illegal activities of the non-cooperators other than hartals, picquetting and civil disobedience should cease. Moreover it was evident from the statements made by Mr. Gandhi at the Conference that he intended to continue the enrolment of volunteers in prohibited associations and preparations for civil disobedience. Further Mr. Gandhi also made it apparent that the proposed Round Table Conference would be called merely to register his decrees. It is idle to suggest that terms of this character fulfilled in any way the essentials laid down by His Excellency or can reasonably be described as having been made in response to the sentiments expressed by him. Finally the Government of India desire to draw attention to the demands put forward in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Gandhi's present manifesto which exceed even the demands made by the Working Committee of the Congress. Mr. Gandhi's demands now include—

(1) the release of all prisoners "convicted or under-trial for non-violent activities;"

(2) a guarantee that Government will refrain absolutely from interference with all non-violent activities of the non-cooperation party even though they fall within the purview of the Indian Penal Code; or in other words an undertaking that Government will indefinitely hold in abeyance in regard to the non-cooperators the ordinary and long-established law of the land.

In return for these concessions he indicates that he intends to continue the illegal and seditious propaganda and operations of the non-cooperation party, and merely offers to postpone civil disobedience of an aggressive character until the offenders now in jail have had an opportunity of reviewing the whole situation. In the same paragraph he re-affirms the unalterable character of the demands of his party.

The Government of India are confident that all right thinking citizens will recognise that this manifesto constitutes no response whatever to the speech of His Excellency at Calcutta and that the demands made are such as no Government could discuss, much less accept.

5. The alternatives that now confront the people of India are such as sophistry can no longer obscure or disguise. The issue is no longer between this or that programme of political advance, but between lawlessness with all its dangerous consequences on the one hand and on the other the maintenance of those principles which lie at the root of all civilised Government.

Mass civil disobedience is fraught with such danger to the State that it must be met with sternness and severity. The Government entertain no doubt that in any measures which they may have to take for its suppression they can count on the support and assistance of all law-abiding and loyal citizens of His Majesty.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislature assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 9th February, 1922, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1922.

An Act to amend the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XVI of 1915.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Benares Hindu University (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Amendment of section 9, Act XVI of 1915.

2. For sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915, the following shall be substituted, namely : — XVI of 1915.

"(2) No person not being a Hindu shall become or be appointed a member of any Court other than the first Court unless he has been a member of the first Court."

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 7th February, 1922:—

No. 8 OF 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows:— V of 1908.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 192 .

Amendment of Rule 4 (3), Order III, Act V of 1908.

2. For sub-rule (3) of Rule 4 of Order III in the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) No legal practitioner entitled to practise in any High Court or Chief Court shall be required to present any document empowering him to act".

Amendment of section 10 of Bombay Act XVII of 1920.

3. Section 10 of the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920, so far as it is in conflict with the provisions of this Act, shall not apply to the Vakils of the High Court. Bom. Act XVII of 1920.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The only object of the proposed amendment is to extend the privilege of appearing without a vakalatnama or power-of-attorney to all legal practitioners of High Courts and Chief Courts, which had hitherto been enjoyed by Barristers and certain Advocates only.

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th December, 1921.

GIRDHARILAL AGARWALA.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 7th February, 1922:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, was recommitted have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto. Mr. D. R. Lyle has resigned his membership of the Assembly since the motion for recommitment was made; and the remaining members who have not signed the Report were prevented from attending the meeting of the Committee.

Paper No. I.—From the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.A., Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, No. 303-J., dated the 5th May, 1921.

From M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur R. Ramchandra Rao Avargal, Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 570, dated the 13th June, 1921, and enclosures.

From N. G. A. Edgley, Esq., I.C.S., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side, No. 3337-G., dated the 16th June, 1921.

From H. Ll. L. Allanson, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, No. 375-J. A.-7- J. T., dated the 25th June, 1921, and enclosure.

From Major C. T. C. Plowden, I.A., Secretary to the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2133-205-07, dated the 25th June, 1921, and enclosures.

From A. Mellor, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Assam, No. 120-L., dated the 27th June, 1921, and enclosure.

From A. E. Nelson, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces, No. C.-361-80, dated the 27th June, 1921, and enclosures.

From the Honourable Mr. R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 1003, dated the 28th June, 1921, and enclosures.

From C. H. B. Kendall, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to Government of the United Provinces, No. 959, dated the 28th June, 1921, and enclosures.

Paper No. II.—From R. Casson, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Burma, Legislative and Judicial Departments, No. 1828-L.-39, dated the 24th June, 1921, and enclosure.

From the Honourable Mr. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi, No. 4376-Legislative, dated the 4th July, 1921, and enclosure.

From J. Crerar, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.C., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, No. 6743, dated the 9th July, 1921, and enclosures.

From V. Connolly, Esq., I.C.S., Home Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 2704-S.-J., dated the 9th July, 1921, and enclosures.

From the Honourable Sir John Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1752-G.N., dated the 1st July, 1921.

From N. B. Gupta, Esq., C.I.E., Bar.-at-Law, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, No. 3168-J., dated the 30th July, 1921.

Paper No. III.—From P. C. Dutt, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Law (General) Department, No. 3360-B-1, dated the 13th August, 1921.

Clause 2.—We would omit this clause and, subject to what we say below, would leave section 5 of the Act as it stands. We think it would be dangerous to apply section 5 to all applications, for example, applications by a judgment-debtor to set aside a sale in execution of a decree, and applications by a decree-holder for execution of a decree. If section 5 were applicable to all such applications, there would be no finality in the processes of the Courts, and this would lead to a most undesirable result in all cases where title to property is involved. We think, however, that the words "made applicable by any enactment or rule for the time being in force" are, in so far as they refer to rules, vague, inasmuch as there is no definition of the term 'rule'. The intention no doubt is to refer to a statutory rule or a rule having the force of law, *e.g.*, rules contained in the Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, and, in particular, Order 22, Rule 9. We would, therefore, amend section 5 by substituting the words "by or under any enactment" for the words "by any enactment or rule."

Clause 3.—We have carefully considered each section in Parts II and III of the Act for the purpose of deciding whether it should apply to periods of limitation prescribed by special or local laws or not. We think provision should be made that section 4, sections 9 to 18 and section 22 should apply, unless they are expressly excluded by the special or local law, and that the remaining provisions of the Act should not apply. This will, of course, not preclude amendments of special or local laws with a view to the application of such provisions. We have accordingly amended section 29 (2), which clause 3 of the Bill will insert in the Act, and we have re-drafted the opening words of the sub-section with a view to make the intention clearer.

2. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

T. B. SAPRU.

W. H. VINCENT.

T. RANGACHARIAR.

N. M. SAMARTH.

C. KRISHNASWAMY RAO.

J. N. MUKHERJEE.

H. S. GOUR.

The 4th February, 1922.

[AS FURTHER AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate the changes made by the Select Committee on re-commitment in the Bill as previously reported by the Committee.]

A Bill further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Limitation (Amendment) Act, 192 .

Amendment of section 5, Act IX of 1908.

2. In section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), *for* the words "by any enactment or rule" *the words "by or under any enactment"* shall be *substituted.*

3. In section 29 of the said Act,—

Amendment of section 29, Act IX of 1908.

(*a*) for sub-section (*1*) the followng sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Savings.

"*29*(*1*) Nothing in this Act shall affect section 25 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. IX of 1872.

(*2*) *Where* any special or local law prescribes for any suit, appeal or application *a* period of limitation *different from the period prescribed therefor by the first schedule, the provisions of* section 3 *shall apply, as if such period were prescribed therefor in that schedule, and* for the purpose of determining any period of limitation *prescribed for any suit, appeal or application by any special or local law*—

(*a*) *the provisions contained in section 4, sections 9 to 18, and section 22* shall apply *only* in so far as and to the extent to which, *they are not* expressly excluded *by such special or local law; and*

(*b*) *the remaining provisions of this Act shall not apply.*", and

(*b*) Sub-sections (2) and (3) shall be re-numbered (*3*) and (*4*), respectively.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Legislative Assembly Standing Orders was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 3rd February, 1922:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which certain draft amendments of the Standing Orders were referred, have the honour to make the following Report:—

We have considered the draft amendments moved in the Assembly by the Honourable Sir William Vincent, Mr. Frank McCarthy, Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Rai Sahib Lakshmi Narain Lal and Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, and we have also examined numerous other suggestions for amendments emanating from members of the Assembly or Departments of the Government of India in respect of which no formal motions were made in the Assembly. For convenience we deal with the amendments in the order of the Standing Orders to which they relate.

Standing Order 7.—We have accepted the re-draft of this Standing Order proposed by the Honourable Sir William Vincent down to the end of 7 B(1). By a majority we have decided against the amendment suggested in the proposed Standing Order 7 B(2). This sub-order was intended to inaugurate a procedure by which a majority of the Assembly, with the permission of the President, could give priority on a non-official day to a Resolution which had not secured a place in the ballot for that day. We understand that this procedure was suggested as a substitute for the practice under which in the past Government has given time on official days for selected Resolutions of general public interest. Most of us think that this object, namely, of securing the discussion of a Resolution in which members are generally interested, should be capable of attainment under the Standing Orders as they are. If members are generally desirous that a particular Resolution should obtain time for discussion, their object can be secured by concentrating on that Resolution in one ballot. This would probably result in the particular Resolution obtaining an early place in the ballot, and its position could be secured if members earlier on the list would withdraw in its favour. We think that the tendency to co-operate in this manner might be weakened by introducing the priority procedure suggested in the draft Standing Order 7 B(2), and we have, therefore, omitted it. Our Honourable colleague, Sir William Vincent, made it clear to us that Government may not in the future be able to give time for non-official Resolutions.

We considered a suggestion by Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer that within five days of any ballot any two members might by agreement interchange their Resolutions on the list. We think that this would be objectionable and impracticable, and that members whose Resolutions had obtained an earlier place on the list than the Resolutions which would by Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer's proposal obtain precedence would have a justifiable grievance at this upsetting of the ballot result.

Rai Sahib Lakshmi Narain Lal's proposal to provide in Standing Order 7(2) that the President, with the consent of the Member of the Government concerned, may take up non-official business without a ballot on Government days was rejected by us. Rule 6 already enables non-official business to be taken on a Government day with the consent of the Government.

Standing Order 8.—We have accepted the proposed addition of sub-order (4) with some re-drafting in consequence of the decision to reject draft Standing Order 7 B(2).

Standing Order 9.—The same decision has necessitated a slight change in this draft amendment which otherwise we accept.

The Schedule.—It is convenient to refer to the Schedule here as the amendments necessitated therein are consequent on the amendments which we propose to Standing Orders 7, 8 and 9. In substance we have accepted the amendments suggested in the Honourable Sir William Vincent's draft, but we have gone a little further in one respect. We think there is no reason

why a member, who has two or more Bills to introduce, should be prevented from introducing them on the same day. We would, therefore, enable such a member to take as many numbers in the Ballot lists as he has Bills to introduce, up to the number of three, and at the ballot to name a Bill for each number which he draws. We have re-drafted certain portions of the Schedule to give effect to this proposal.

Standing Order 11.—We have inserted the words "and signed by the member giving notice" after the word "Secretary" as proposed by Mr. Frank McCarthy.

Standing Order 15.—We have adopted the same member's draft amendment to this Standing Order. We do not think that questions should quote from newspapers or should mention the name of a newspaper.

Standing Order 18.—We do not think any amendment is required to this Standing Order, but our attention has been drawn to an Office Memorandum by the Department of Industries on the cost of producing the Official Report of Debates of the Legislative Assembly. We are not here concerned with the whole of that Memorandum, but solely with one item which makes a statement regarding the cost of certain Questions and Answers, to which we desire to draw the serious attention of the Legislative Assembly.

The five longest Answers given to Questions since the beginning of the first Session of the Legislative Assembly have cost the sum of Rs. 2,250 ; the most expensive of them costing no less than Rs. 900 itself. The five Questions referred to are the following :—

	Approximate cost. Rs.
(1) *Question 89, Delhi Session*— Loss by sale of Reverse Councils, 50 pages, mainly in tabular form	900
(2) *Question 345, Simla Session*— Enhancement of railway freights, 46 pages, mainly in tabular form	700
(3) *Question 160, Simla Session*— Recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee, 23 pages	350
(4) *Question 61, Simla Session*— Purchase of Railway Wagons in America, 20 pages	250
(5) *Question 559, Simla Session*— Indian Forest Service, 20 pages	250

On account of the excessive length and of the most serious burden of labour which the answering of such questions must cast on Departments of Government, and also on account of the large expense incurred in printing them, we are of opinion that measures should be taken to prevent the use of the Question paper of the Assembly for purposes of this kind. We consider that the purposes themselves are legitimate, but that they do not come within the proper function of a Parliamentary Question. We, therefore, think that the President would be justified in applying a strict interpretation of Standing Order 16 to Questions and Answers of this character.

We do not at present attempt to prescribe any procedure to meet the difficulty which might arise by the exclusion of such Questions under the discretion of the President. The House of Commons possesses a method—that of moving for a Return—by which information of a lengthy, intricate or expensive character is supplied, separately, in a White Paper or Blue Book. It is for consideration whether a procedure of this kind should or should not be adopted by the Legislative Assembly. The only opinion which we express here, is that some method of this kind is necessary to obviate such gross excrescences as that which appears as the Appendix to Volume 1, Part I of Legislative Assembly Debates.

We do not approve the proposal by Rai Sahib Lakshmi Narain Lal to substitute for Standing Orders 17 to 20 a bare direction that written Answers shall be circulated to members. We think that most, if not all, of the difficulties which arise out of the question procedure could be obviated if members would take the trouble to acquaint themselves with the provisions of the Rules and Standing Orders on the subject, and particularly with rule 7, which enables the President to disallow a Question on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Governor General in Council.

Standing Order 19.—We have made an amendment here which will enable the President to direct, at the request of any member, that the answer to a starred question be given. We would not go to the length of Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar's proposal to require the member making such request to have written authority from the member who is absent.

Standing Order 23.—We have adopted here the amendment proposed in the Honourable Sir William Vincent's motion. We do not consider that there is any ground whatever for

making any of the amendments suggested by Rai Sahib Lakshmi Narain Lal and Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer in connection with the procedure for motions for an adjournment of the House.

Standing Order 25.—The amendments put forward by Mr. Frank McCarthy have in a modified form been adopted by us. We agree that a count should only be taken on demand, and that a second count should not be taken within an hour.

We have considered the series of amendments proposed by Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer which he would introduce in the form of new Standing Orders after Standing Order 30. We recognise that Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer has devoted considerable care and attention to the matters to which his amendments relate. But we think that they are matters which should be the subject of practice and precedent, and that they should not be introduced into the body of the Standing Orders. We are of opinion that his proposals would introduce a degree of rigidity into the procedure of the Assembly which is undesirable. There is at present a certain amount of elasticity which tends towards smooth working. Therefore, apart from numerous defects of drafting which the proposals contain, we do not think that they should be given effect to. We have, however, taken up in another form one suggestion of his, the object of which is to enable any member to adopt a motion put down in the name of an absent member. We think, however, this should be confined to Resolutions only, and that in every case the member proposing to adopt a Resolution should have written authority from the member who gave notice thereof, and that the President should have discretion even then to refuse permission to move. This alteration we have introduced by an amendment of Standing Order 61(2).

Standing Order 31.—The draft amendments proposed by the Honourable Sir William Vincent and Mr. Frank McCarthy both invite attention to the fact that this Standing Order is too rigid. We have attempted to examine all the cases in which a motion raising substantially the same question as another motion on which the Assembly has given a decision might not only be permissible, but might also be necessary. We have collected these cases into the proviso which we propose to add to Standing Order 31. We think the proviso exhausts the circumstances in which repetition should be permissible.

Standing Order 32.—We propose an amendment here to make it clear that the mover of an amendment, whether to a Resolution or to a Bill, has no absolute right of reply. We think discretion in the matter should be left in the hands of the President.

Standing Order 33.—We regard as unnecessary and undesirable the additions which Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer has proposed to this Standing Order. We do not agree to his amendments to Standing Order 37.

Standing Order 34.—Question has frequently arisen at meetings of the Assembly as to the position of a mover's right of reply when the closure is moved and carried. As the Standing Order is framed at present, we think there is no doubt that, when a motion for a closure is carried, any subsisting rights of reply have gone. We propose, therefore, that the President should have discretion to allow a right of reply after the closure is carried. We have re-drafted sub-order (3) in order to make its intention clearer.

Standing Orders 38, 39 and 40.—Various amendments have been proposed in these Standing Orders with a view to remove the doubts that have existed as to whether a Select Committee must be nominated by the same motion which refers the Bill to the committee. We have adopted the amendments of which notice was given by the Honourable Sir William Vincent to Standing Orders 38 and 40. These provide that, where a reference to a Select Committee is the result of a substantive motion, the committee should be appointed at the time, but where the motion for reference is by way of an amendment to a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration, then the appointment of the committee can be postponed to a subsequent meeting. We agree that as the Standing Order lays down that the Law Member, if a member of the Assembly, and the Member of the Government in charge must be members of the Select Committee, it is unnecessary that their names should be included in the motion.

Standing Orders 54 to 57.—We consider that steps should be taken at some time to make the amendment of the Standing Orders a far more deliberate proceeding than it is at present. It is a matter that should not be taken up light-heartedly. At the same time we are not prepared to put forward proposals at present with this end in view. We have contented ourselves with extending the period of notice required by Standing Order 54 from ten days to one month instead of 20 days suggested by Mr. Frank McCarthy.

Standing Order 59.—The amendment we propose here is intended to enable the President to deal with Resolutions of an omnibus character. We understand that many Resolutions of which notices are now received contain several issues, and the President will be in a position to disallow these, unless he is of opinion that they contain substantially one definite issue.

Standing Order 61.—The amendment made in this Standing Order has already been explained above.

Standing Order 62.—This Standing Order as drafted does not enable the President to extend the time for the speech of a mover of a Resolution or of a Member of the Government though other speeches can be extended with the President's permission beyond the fifteen

minutes which the Standing Order allows. We have, therefore, provided for some elasticity in this matter.

Standing Order 72.—Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer proposed that the Assembly should be given power to suspend the operation of any of the Standing Orders at any time. We think this would be dangerous. The original Standing Orders have provided in numerous places that the President has discretion to suspend a particular Standing Order, and we have not discovered any case in which the absence of that discretion has been inconvenient, except with regard to Standing Order 72. We have, therefore, proposed an amendment here.

Standing Order 75.—We have adopted the amendment put forward by Mr. Frank McCarthy.

We do not think we need discuss in detail the numerous other amendments put forward. To a large extent the amendments were aimed at introducing a cast-iron procedure without any power of relaxation. We think the business of the Assembly would be seriously hampered if the various periods of notice suggested were laid down and could in no case be departed from. We do not approve of the suggestion that pending notices of Resolutions and Questions should be carried on from Session to Session. This would involve a large amount of fruitless labour and expense in the office of the Assembly. Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer's amendments to Standing Orders 37 and 38 would, in our opinion, have the same effect of introducing an undesirable rigidity in the procedure. His amendment to Standing Order 40 goes far beyond the Standing Order of the House of Commons, and would introduce a dangerous latitude in the scope of a Select Committee's duties.

We have introduced a new Standing Order 76 to enable the President to delegate his powers under the Standing Orders to the Deputy President. At present the Deputy President has no powers except when actually presiding at meetings of the Assembly. Circumstances might arise to prevent the President from exercising the numerous functions which devolve on him outside the Chamber, and we consider it desirable that provision should be made for the carrying on of these functions by the Deputy President. We think that there are functions of the President under the Rules (notably his power under Rule 7) which might suitably be delegated to the Deputy President; but we think it would be more suitable if this provision were made by an amendment of the Rules themselves.

We recommend that the amendments made by us be passed by the Assembly.

A. F. WHYTE,
Chairman.
T. B. SAPRU.
P. GINWALA.
C. S. SUBRAHMANAYAM.
ABUL KASEM.
P. L. MISRA.
W. H. VINCENT.
G. G. SIM.
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

DELHI;
The 2nd February, 1922.

AMENDMENTS OF STANDING ORDERS SUGGESTED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

1. For Standing Order 7 the following Standing Orders shall be substituted, namely :—

"7. On days allotted for the transaction of Government business the Secretary shall arrange that business in such order as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Arrangement of Government business.

7A. (1) The relative precedence of notices of Bills given by non-official members shall be determined by ballot to be held, in accordance with the procedure set out in Schedule I, on such day, not being not less than fifteen days before the day with reference to which the ballot is held, as the President may direct :

Precedence of non-official Bills.

Provided that the President may, from time to time, make such variations in the said procedure as he may consider necessary or convenient.

(2) On a day allotted for the disposal of non-official Bills, Bills which have already been introduced by non-official members of either Chamber shall have priority over all other business, provided that any notice required by the Rules or Standing Orders has been given, and such Bills shall have relative precedence in the following order, namely :—

(a) Bills introduced in the Assembly in respect of which the next stage is the presentation of the Report of a Joint or Select Committee ;

(b) Bills passed by the Council in respect of which the originating Chamber was the Assembly ;

(c) Bills introduced and passed in the Council ;

(d) Bills introduced in the Assembly in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill be taken into consideration ;

(e) Bills introduced in the Assembly in respect of which the Report of a Joint or Select Committee has been presented ;

(f) Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions ; and

(g) Other Bills.

(3) The relative precedence of Bills falling under the same clause of sub-order (2) shall be determined by ballot, to be held at such time and in such manner as the President may direct :

Provided that Bills falling under clause (g) which remain over from the preceding Session shall, subject to the provisions of sub-order (2) of Standing Order 4, have priority over other such Bills in the order of the date of their introduction.

7B. The relative precedence of notices of resolutions given by non-official members shall be determined by ballot, to be held, in accordance with the procedure set out in Schedule I, on such day, not being not less than fifteen days before the day with reference to which the ballot is held, as the President may direct :

Precedence of resolutions.

Provided that the President may, from time to time, make such variations in the said procedure as he may consider necessary or convenient."

2. In Standing Order 8—

(a) in sub-order (3) for the words "No business" the words "Save as otherwise provided by the Rules or Standing Orders, no business" shall be substituted ; and

(b) after sub-order (3) the following sub-order shall be added, namely :—

"(4) Not more than five resolutions (in addition to any resolution which has been commenced on, and is outstanding from, a previous day) shall be set down in the list of business for any day allotted for the disposal of non-official resolutions."

3. For Standing Order 9 the following Standing Order shall be substituted, namely :—

"9. Non-official business set down for any day and not disposed of on that day shall not be set down for any subsequent day, unless it has gained priority at the ballot held with reference to that day :

Business outstanding at end of day.

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in Standing Orders 7A and 7B, any such business which has been commenced shall be set down for the next day allotted to business of that class, and shall have precedence over all other business set down for that day."

4. For clause 1 of Schedule I the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"1. Not less than seventeen days before each day allotted for the disposal of non-official business, the Secretary will cause to be placed in the Assembly Office a numbered list. This list will be kept open for two days, and during those days and at hours when the office is open, any member who wishes to give or has given notice of a resolution, or has given notice of a Bill, as the case may be, may have his name entered, in the case of a ballot for resolutions, against one number only, or, in the case of a ballot for Bills, against one number for each Bill of which he has given notice up to the number of three.

5. In clause 2 of Schedule I for the words "on the third day a ballot" the words "the ballot", and for the words "at which" the word "and", shall be substituted.

6. In clause 4 of Schedule I after the words "all the numbers" the words "or, in the case of a ballot for resolutions, five numbers" shall be inserted.

7. For clause 5 of Schedule I the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"5. Priority on the list will entitle the member to have set down, in the order of his priority for the day with reference to which the ballot is held, any Bill or any resolution, as the case may be, of which he has given the notice required by the Rules or Standing Orders :

Provided that he shall then and there specify such Bill or Bills or such resolution.

8. Clauses 6 and 7 of the Schedule shall be omitted.

9. In Standing Order 11 after the word "Secretary" the words "and signed by the member giving notice" shall be inserted.

10. In Standing Order 15 the word "and" at the end of clause (5) shall be omitted and shall be re-inserted at the end of clause (6), and after clause (6) the following clause shall be added, namely :—

"(7) It shall not quote anything from a newspaper or mention the name of a newspaper."

11. In Standing Order 19 for the words "the member to whom the question is addressed" the words "any member" shall be substituted, and the words "on the ground of public interest" shall be omitted.

12. In Standing Order 23 after the words "at 4 P.M.", the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

"or, if the President with the consent of the member of the Government concerned so directs, at any earlier hour at which the business of the day may terminate."

13. In Standing Order 25—

(*a*) after the word "count" the words "being demanded by a member" shall be inserted, and

(*b*) the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that no demand for a count to ascertain the presence of a quorum shall be made within one hour of any previous count."

14. To Standing Order 31 the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that nothing in this Standing Order shall, unless the President in any case otherwise directs, be deemed to prevent the making of any of the following motions, namely :—

(*a*) a motion for the taking into consideration or the reference to a Select Committee of a Bill, where an amendment has been carried to a previous motion of the same kind to the effect that the Bill be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions thereon ;

(*b*) any motion for the amendment of a Bill which has been re-committed to a Select Committee, or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions thereon ;

(*c*) any motion made as the result of a conference under rule 40 ;

(*d*) any motion for the amendment of a Bill made after the return of the Bill by the Governor General for re-consideration by the Assembly ;

(*e*) any motion for the amendment of a Bill which is consequential on, or designed merely to alter the drafting of, another amendment which has been carried ;

(*f*) any motion which has to be or may be made within a period determined by or under the Rules or Standing Orders.

15. To sub-order (3) of Standing Order 32 the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that nothing in this sub-order shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution, save with the permission of the President."

16. For sub-order (3) of Standing Order 34 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (3) Where a motion is made under sub-order (1), or a request is made under sub-order (2), the motion, and, if it is carried, the question, or, as the case may be, the question, shall be put without amendment or debate :

Provided that the President may allow any member any right of reply which he may have under these Standing Orders."

17. In clause (*b*) of sub-order (1) of Standing Order 38 the words " composed of such members of the Assembly as he may name in his motion " shall be omitted.

18. In Standing Order 40—

(*a*) to sub-order (1) the words " and it shall not be necessary to include their names in any motion for appointment of such a Committee " shall be added ; and

(*b*) in sub-order (2) after the words "is made or " the words " in the case of a motion made by way of amendment under clause (*a*) of sub-order (2) of Standing Order 39 " shall be inserted.

19. In sub-order (1) of Standing Order 54 for the words " ten clear days' " the words "one month's " shall be substituted.

20. In clause (*a*) of the proviso to Standing Order 59 for the word "a" the words " substantially one " shall be substituted.

21. For sub-order (2) of Standing Order 61 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (2) If the member when called on is absent, any other member authorised by him in writing in this behalf may, with the permission of the President, move the resolution standing in his name. But if no member has been so authorised or such permission is not granted, the resolution shall be deemed to have been withdrawn."

22. To the proviso to Standing Order 62 the following shall be added, namely :—

" or for such longer time as the President may permit."

23. For Standing Order 72 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" If notice of a motion to omit or reduce any grant has not been given two clear days before the day on which the demand is to be considered, any member may object to the moving of the motion, and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in the exercise of his power to suspend this Standing Order, allows the motion to be made."

24. In Standing Order 75 for the words " Governor General " the word " President " shall be substituted.

25. After Standing Order 75 the following Standing Order shall be added, namely :—

" 76. The President may, by order in writing, delegate to the Deputy President all or any of his powers under these Standing Orders."

Delegation of powers of President.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th February 1922, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The western depression which entered northwest India on the 30th was feeble at first, but intensified later and caused between the 1st and 3rd widespread rain and snow on the Himalayas from Kashmir to Almorah, with local rain in northeast Baluchistan, and the plains of the east and north Punjab and of the northwest United Provinces. Passing eastwards into northeast India it gave on the 4th nearly general rain in Bihar, and local rain in Orissa, north and central Bengal and Assam. Weather was more or less disturbed in the south of the Bay during the past week and there was local rain in south Madras between the 1st and 5th, and in Tenasserim between the 4th and 6th.

2. *Burma.*—In Tenasserim rain fell locally on the 5th and 6th, and at a few stations on one other day. Over the rest of the division, weather was dry.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There was local rain in Chota Nagpur on the 3rd. On the 4th rain fell nearly generally in Bihar, locally in north and central Bengal and Orissa, and at a few stations in Assam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Except for a light fall at Bahraich the week was rainless in the United Provinces East, Central India and the Central Provinces. In the northwest of the United Provinces nearly general rain fell on the 2nd and 3rd.

Northwest India.—On the Punjab hills nearly general rain and snow fell on the 2nd and 3rd; in the Punjab plains there was local rain on the 2nd, with a few falls on two other days. In Kashmir snowfall occurred locally on the 2nd. In northeast Baluchistan nearly general rain fell on the 1st and there were a few falls on the next day. Over the rest of the division, the only rainfall was 0·25″ at Mount Abu.

The Peninsula.—The only areas where rainfall occurred during the week were Malabar and southeast Madras. In Malabar rain fell locally on the 3rd and at a few stations on two other days; in southeast Madras there was local rain on the 2nd, with a few falls on three other days.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows:—

February	1st.	Quetta 0·42″ and Pamban 1·45″.
„	2nd.	Bareilly 0·18″, Meerut 0·24″, Dehra Dun 0·33″, Mussooree 0·52″, Chakrata 0·53″, Ambala 0·75″, Simla 0·42″, Dharampore 1·16″, Dalhousie 1·50″, Ludhiana 0·62″, Rawalpindi 0·22″, Lyallpur 0·18″, Srinagar and Mount Abu each 0·25″, Tinnevelly 0·70″ and Negapatam 0·72″.
„	3rd.	Mussooree 2·79″, Meerut and Roorkee each 0·26″, Dehra Dun 1·06″, Simla 0·73″, Dharampore 1·10″, Dalhousie 0·60″, Ambala 0·23″, Cochin 0·97″ and Trivandrum 1·30″.
„	4th.	Burdwan and Bogra each 0·25″, Cuttack 0·30″; Darbhanga 0·44″, Trivandrum 1·15″, Coimbatore 2·55″ and Kodaikanal 0·61″.
„	5th.	Victoria Point 0·45″, Mergui 0·32″ and Coimbatore 0·96″.
„	6th.	Victoria Point 0·40″.
„	7th.	Port Blair 0·35″.

4. The week's rainfall is 33 per cent. or more in excess in Lower Burma, the United Provinces West, Malabar and Madras Southeast; and is normal in the Bay Islands, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, and the Punjab East and North. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Upper Burma, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. In the remaining divisions the week's rainfall is 50 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from 1st November to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Upper Burma, the United Provinces West, the Punjab Southwest, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore; and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the Bay Islands, the United Provinces East, the Punjab East and North, Central India East, the Central Provinces West and the Madras Deccan. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 8th February 1922.			Rainfall data from 1st November 1921 to 8th February 1922.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0·3	0·3	0	16·4	18·2	—1·8	—10	—10
Lower Burma	0·2	0·1	+0·1	3·6	4·8	—1·2	—25	—23
Upper Burma	0	0	0	3·9	2·4	+1·5	+63	+63
Assam	0·1	0·3	—0·2	1·8	2·6	—0·8	—31	—26
Bengal	0·1	0·1	0	0·4	2·0	—1·6	—80	—84
Orissa	0·1	0·1	0	0·5	2·6	—2·1	—81	—84
Chota Nagpur	0·1	0·2	—0·1	0·5	1·6	—1·1	—69	—71
Bihar	0·2	0·2	0	0·8	1·1	—0·3	—27	—33
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	1·6	1·6	0	0	+14
United Provinces, West	0·4	0·3	+0·1	2·7	2·1	+0·6	+29	+28
Punjab, East and North	0·3	0·3	0	2·5	2·5	0	0	0
Punjab, South-West	0·1	0·2	—0·1	1·9	1·3	+0·6	+46	+64
Kashmir	0·1	0·6	—0·5	7·8	6·0	+1·8	+30	+42
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·3	—0·3	4·4	2·0	+2·4	+120	+159
Baluchistan	0·2	0·5	—0·3	4·4	2·9	+1·5	+52	+75
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	1·5	0·5	+1·0	+200	+275
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·7	—0·7	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·4	0·8	—0·4	—50	—50
Central India, East	0	0·2	—0·2	1·7	1·8	—0·1	—6	+6
Berar	0	0	0	1·2	1·5	—0·3	—20	—20
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·7	1·5	+0·2	+13	+21
Central Provinces, East	0	0·3	—0·3	0·6	1·5	—0·9	—60	—50
Konkan	0	0	0	0·7	1·0	—0·3	—30	—30
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	3·2	1·2	+2·0	+167	+167
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	2·4	1·2	+1·2	+100	+118
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	4·8	1·0	+3·8	+380	+380
Mysore	0	0	0	4·6	2·8	+1·8	+64	+64
Malabar	0·9	0·1	+0·8	5·1	7·1	—2·0	—28	—40
Madras, South-East	0·8	0·1	+0·7	10·5	14·5	—4·0	—28	—38
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	2·7	2·7	0	0	0
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	2·4	7·5	—5·1	—68	—68

C. W. B. NORMAND,
for *Director General of Observatories.*

Dated the 8th February 1922.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 4th February 1922.

Burma.—Light showers are reported in eight districts. Reaping of winter rice has been almost completed. Threshing and winnowing are proceeding normally in Upper Burma. Sowing of summer crops, gathering of groundnut and maize and reaping of late sesamum have almost been completed. Standing crops are good. Cattle are generally healthy. The price of unhusked rice has risen further to Rs. 188—192 while that of white rice (specials) was Rs. 460 per hundred baskets.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of pulses and mustard, plucking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane, transplanting of spring rice, ploughing for autumn rice and jute and preparation for *jhumming* continue. The outturn of cotton is below normal and the outturn and prospects of other crops are fair. Cattle disease is reported from two districts. The price of common rice has fallen slightly.

Bengal.—Light and scattered showers fell in the north and in parts of west Bengal. More rain is needed for the growth of spring crops and for the cultivation of autumn crops. Pressing of sugarcane, transplantation of summer rice, harvesting of early oilseeds and potatoes are proceeding. Prospects of standing crops are generally fair. The average price of common rice has fallen by 0·35 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light showers fell everywhere except in Angul, Puri, Sambalpur and Singhbhum. Hail storms are reported from Patna, Shahabad, Saran and Monghyr and some damage is said to have been done to spring crops. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Threshing of winter paddy is in progress. Standing spring crops are generally doing well. The price of common rice has risen in four districts, fallen in three and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters (excluding Angul) was stationary at 7·41 seers and that of maize was 10·07 seers against 10·22 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from eleven districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—The rainfall during the week was for the most part light and insignificant. Slight damage by hail is reported from parts of some districts. Preparation of land for sugarcane and extra crops, sowing of extra crops, irrigation of spring crops and poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is in a satisfactory condition but some cattle disease is still reported from parts of certain districts. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices tend to fall in some districts.

Punjab.—Light rain fell in parts of nearly all the reporting districts and was useful. More rain is wanted. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* are in progress. The yield is generally normal. Wheat and other standing spring crops are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas. Extra spring crops are being sown in some districts. Cattle are healthy. Green fodder is sufficient. Water for drinking and for irrigation purposes is sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat:—Rawalpindi 3¾, Lahore and Lyallpur 4 and Ambala and Ferozepur 4¼ seers per rupee.

Punjab States.—Report not received.

North-West Frontier Province.—Light showers fell in parts. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The outturn is good The condition of standing crops is generally good. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices of food grains are falling slightly but still remain dangerously high. Wheat is selling in Peshawar at $4\frac{7}{16}$ and in Dera Ismail Khan at $4\frac{11}{16}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Rain and fodder are sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Kashmir.—The week was generally cloudy. No cattle disease is reported. Prices are stationary.

Baluchistan.—Report not received.

Rajputana.—Very light showers are reported from the Bharatpur and Sirohi States, the maximum fall being 15 cents in Sirohi. The weather is cold. Spring crops are in good condition and are being irrigated. Picking of cotton is nearly over. Fodder is sufficient. Water is insufficient in parts of Kotah. Prices are rising in Kotah and falling in Partabgarh and Banswara.

Central India.—Rainfall *nil*. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in Indore, Malwa and the Southern States. Spring crops are being irrigated in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Malwa and the Southern States. Picking of cotton is in progress in Malwa. The condition of standing crop is fair to good except in the Rampura-Bhanpura district. The probable outturn is fair to good except in the Rampura-Bhanpura district. The condition of agricultural stock is fair to good except for cattle disease in parts of Burwani. The condition of pasturage is good. Prices are high. The condition of opium is fair in Indore and good in Malwa.

Gwalior.—The winter rains are sufficient. The condition of standing crops is good. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices of *juar* and *bajra* have slightly dropped and of other food grains continue high. The condition of the opium crop is good. Picking of cotton has been generally completed.

Central Provinces.—No rain fell during the week. The weather has been clear and cool. Picking of cotton has been completed but threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are still in progress. Pressing and planting of sugarcane continue. Recent hail in Jubbulpore and insects in Narsinghpur, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Betul and Chanda have caused slight damage to spring crops over small areas. The condition of crops is otherwise generally satisfactory and prospects are favourable. Harvesting of pulses has begun. Sporadic cattle disease is still prevalent in places. There is no deficiency of fodder or water. *Juar* in Narsinghpur and Wardha, gram in Betul and wheat in Amraoti fell, while rice rose in Drug by 1 to 2 seers per rupee. Other variations are slight but exhibit a distinct downward tendency.

Feudatory States:—The state of standing crops is generally satisfactory.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally thriving, though suffering from the want of moisture in parts of the Deccan. Harvesting of autumn and spring crops continues. Picking of cotton is progressing in Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Baroda. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Water for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Cattle are good. Prices are stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Lands are being prepared for the next agricultural season. The condition of standing crops, *juar*, wheat, gram, oilseeds and pulses is fair to good. Harvesting of wheat, *juar*, gram and tobacco is proceeding. The outturn is estimated at eight to twelve annas The water supply for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient except in parts. Fodder is available. Stocks of food grains are sufficient. Employment is available and prospects are generally good. Cattle disease is reported from parts of Bir and Bidar. Prices of food grains continue to be high and stationary. *Juar* is selling at 4½ seers per rupee in the Gulbarga district.

The weekly report on famine not received.

Mysore.—Rainfall *nil*. Prices of food grains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. The outturn of the harvested paddy, *ragi* and sugarcane is fair. Prospects of the season are fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The week was rainless. Harvesting of paddy and picking of coffee continue. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food grains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was light or fair in Coimbatore, South Malabar, Travancore and Cochin and *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair but paddy shows signs of withering in parts of Chittoor and North Arcot. The outturn of the harvest paddy and dry crops is generally fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding in nineteen districts. The condition of cattle is good. Water is sufficient generally except in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, central districts and the south-west coast. Pasture and fodder are

generally sufficient. Prices are fairly steady. Prospects are fair but the labour conditions are unsatisfactory in parts of Malabar affected by the Mopla outbreak. Two test works are in progress in Kurnool with an attendance of 1,700 persons. Gratuitous relief was given to 994 persons.

The weekly report on famine in Bellary and Anantapur is as follows:—Three relief works in Bellary and two in Anantapur are in progress. Distress is decreasing. Coolie classes are mostly affected. People are resorting to works except those who find work in fields. There is no foreign influx. The condition of the people on relief works and the public health are generally fair No emaciation is noticeable. Relief measures are adequate. No special relief to weavers and artizans is necessary. Cooked food is provided by private charity in Bellary. Prices of *cholam*:—Bellary 8 and Anantapur 7·2 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief:—Bellary—works 2,700, gratuitous 790, total 3,490. Anantapur—works 1,655, gratuitous 537, total 2,192.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief in British Provinces and in Indian States in which famine or scarcity exists.

Name of Province or State.	Figures reported up to the 2nd February 1922.			Figures reported up to the 9th February 1922.			Increase or decrease, *plus* or *minus*.
	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Baluchistan	254	...	254	Report not received.			
(2) Hyderabad	...	500	500	Report not received.			
(3) Madras	6,564	2,952	9,516	6,055	2,321	8,376	−1,140
Total	6,818	3,452	10,270	6,055	2,321	8,376	

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 10th February 1922.

Statistics for the week ending the 28th January 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		
Bombay City	19	13
East Khandesh District	41	29
Satara District	8	9
Nasik District	2	2
Dharwar District	66	50
Karachi District	1	1
Karachi City	2	1
TOTAL	139	105
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		
Bellary District	(a) 15	(a) 9
Chittoor District	1*	1*
Coimbatore District	(a) 139	(a) 85
Madura District	(a) 4	3
Ramnad District	13	4
Salem District	(a)142	112
TOTAL	314	214
BIHAR AND ORISSA.		
Patna District	13	8
Gaya District	3	3
Shahabad District	41	31
Saran District	45	44
Muzaffarpur District	158	96
Darbhanga Town	5	5
Darbhanga District	83	70
Monghyr District	26	19
TOTAL	374	276
UNITED PROVINCES.		
Cawnpore District	...	10
Fatehpur District	18	13
Allahabad City	8	7
Banda District	42	25
Benares District	...	7
Ghazipur District	133	59
Ballia District	87	65
Gorakhpur District	79	38
Basti District	45	35
Azamgarh District	107	93
Fyzabad District	5	4
Gonda District	3	3
Bahraich District	10	9
TOTAL	537	368
PUNJAB.		
Gujranwala District	10	1
Sheikhupura District	8	4
Shahpur District	4	2
Jhelum District	40	30
Jammu City	10	4
TOTAL	72	41

* Suspicious. (a) 1 imported.

In the return for the week ending 21st January 1922 the following additions should be made :—

Punjab— { Sheikhupura District— *add* 4 cases, 1 death,
Shahpur District—*add* 1 case,

Statistics for the week ending the 28th January 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of—*concld.*

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BURMA.		
Rangoon Town	51	44
Insein District	5	3
Hanthawaddy District	4	5
Tharrawaddy District	40	41
Pegu District	3	3
Prome District	32	35
Bassein Town	2	2
Bassein District	8	4
Henzada District	16	18
Maubin District	3	2
Pyapon District	1	1
Toungoo District	26	26
Thaton District	4	4
Moulmein Town	2	2
Amherst District	1	1
Thayetmyo District	17	17
Minbu District	1	Nil
Magwe District	9	9
Mandalay Town	82	82
Mandalay District	5	5
Myitkyina District	2	2
Shwebo District	1	1
Sagaing District	1	1
Meiktila District	17	16
Yamethin District	2	1
Myingyan District	4	4
Northern Shan States	4	3
TOTAL	343	332
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Nagpur District	15	6
Bhandara District	3	2
Jubbulpore City	1*	1*
Jubbulpore District	112	78
Seoni District	3	2
Mandla District	10	9
Narsinghpur District	54	35
Amraoti District	2	..
Akola District	19	7
TOTAL	219	140
MYSORE STATE.		
Bangalore Civil and Military Station	9	8
Bangalore District	12	15
Mysore District	38	30
Hassan District	12	7
Kadur District	2	3
Shimoga District	23	10
Chitaldroog District	29	14
Tumkur District	5	4
Kolar District	13	8
TOTAL	143	99
GRAND TOTAL	2,141	1,575

* Imported.

In the return for the week ending 14th January 1922 the following additions should be made :—

Hyderabad State— { Raichur District—*add* 28 cases, 20 deaths.
Bidar " " 17 " 9 "

DELHI : } A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*

The 8th February 1922. } *Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.*

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from cholera, small-pox and plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during the week ending 31st December, 1921.

—	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.						
Bombay City	...	...	1	1	2	2
East Khandesh District	...	...	2	1	23	25
Satara District	...	...	...	...	37	19
Nasik District	...	...	7	...	5	2
Kolaba District	...	...	5	...	...	...
Nagar District	...	...	2	...	...	...
Poona District	...	...	3	3	...	...
Ratnagiri District	...	...	1	1	...	.
Kaira District	...	...	8	3	...	...
Panch Mahals District	...	...	11	1	...	...
Dharwar District	...	...	2	...	86	52
Karachi City	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total	...	...	42	10	155	102
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.						
Anantapur District	...	...	7	...	...	...
Bellary District	...	...	2	...	...	...
Coimbatore District	30	29	...	...	22	16
Cuddapah District	2	1	...	...	...	...
Ganjam District	...	...	34	10	...	...
Guntur District	...	...	5	2	...	...
South Kanara District	...	...	35	1	2	2
Kistna District	10	7	...	...	...	...
Kurnool District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Madura District	49	24	2	1	19	9
Malabar District	...	...	3	2	...	...
Nellore District	5	4	12	2	...	...
Ramnad District	...	...	5	..	18	11
Salem District	...	...	7	1	...	...
Tanjore District	1	1	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly District	14	12	...	...	...	...
Madras Town	...	...	3	2	...	...
Total	111	78	116	21	61	38
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.						
Burdwan District	1	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur District	21	19	3	3	...	...
Hooghly District	5	4	1	...	...	..
24-Parganas District	14	13	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9	9	11	9	...	...
Murshidabad District	...	1	9	1	...	...
Jessore District	*	145(a)	...	1(b)	...	...
Khulna District	24	18	7	..	...	...
Jalpaiguri District	...	...	16	3	...	...
Bogra District	8	4	...	...	...	...
Pabna District	12	8	...	...	...	...
Malda District	1	3	16	1	...	...
Dacca District	57	44	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh District	414(c)	185(c)	41	1	...	...
Faridpur District	38	20	7	1	...	...
Bakarganj District	20	8	1	1	...	...
Tippera District	270(d)	187(d)	...	...	...	...
Noakhali District	*	87	...	...	...	...
Total	894	755	112	21	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA.						
Patna District (b)	...	...	2	1	7	7
Gaya District	...	...	11	3	4	6
Shahabad District	...	...	22	7	12	16
Saran District	...	...	...	...	39	28
Champaran District	...	...	8	1	...	...
Muzaffarpur Town	...	...	...	...	8	4
Muzaffarpur District	...	...	...	...	21	18
Monghyr District	...	...	...	...	16	13
BIHAR AND ORISSA—contd.						
Bhagalpur District	...	...	10	5	...	...
Purnea District	...	...	6	3	...	...
Cuttack District	5	2	8	1	...	...
Balasore District	1	1	...	...	...	...
Puri Town	3	...	...	...	...	...
Puri District	...	...	22	2	...	...
Sambalpur District	...	...	8	1	...	...
Total	9	3	87	24	107	92
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Ghazipur District	...	...	...	...	36	24
Basti District	...	...	...	...	10	11
Azamgarh District	14	10	...	...	13	14
Rae Bareli District	...	...	...	...	10	8
Fyzabad District	198	164	...	...	...	...
Gonda District	...	...	...	...	1	2
Sultanpur District	28	26	...	...	...	...
Total	240	200	...	...	70	59
PUNJAB.						
Lahore District	...	...	3	2	...	...
Lahore Town	...	...	1	1	...	...
Sialkot District	...	...	...	...	5	7
Sheikhupura District	...	...	...	...	3	6
Gujrat District	...	...	...	...	1†	...
Jhelum District	...	...	...	...	31	16
Rawalpindi Town	...	...	1	1	...	...
Rawalpindi District	...	...	13	6	54	41
Multan District	...	...	8	8	...	...
Total	...	...	26	18	94	70
BURMA.						
Akyab Town (Port)	...	...	2	1	...	...
Akyab District	...	...	6	...	...	...
Rangoon Town (Port)	1	...	1	...	16	14
Tharrawaddy District	...	...	9	3	14	18
Pegu District	...	...	...	...	6	6
Prome Town	...	...	...	...	27	27
Prome District	...	...	...	...	14	13
Bassein Town (Port)	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bassein District	2	2	...	...	...	1
Henzada Town	...	...	...	...	9	9
Henzada District	1	1	9	1	1	1
Maubin District	...	...	...	...	4	3
Toungoo Town	...	...	...	...	8	5
Toungoo District	1	1	...	...	...	...
Thaton District	1	1	...	...	...	...
Amherst District	...	...	...	...	2	2
Tavoy Town (Port)	2	2	...	...	...	...
Mandalay Town	...	...	...	...	39	32
Maymyo Town	...	...	...	...	1†	...
Mandalay District	...	...	9	...	9	8
Bhamo Town	...	...	...	...	1	1
Katha District	...	...	...	...	2	2
Myitkyina Town	...	...	...	...	1	...
Thayetmyo Town	...	...	...	...	10	10
Magwe District	1	2	...	...	1	1
Meiktila District	...	...	...	...	12	9
Yamethin District	...	...	...	...	4	3
Total	9	9	36	5	182	163

* Not furnished.
† Imported.
(a) Includes 84 of last three weeks.
(b) Of previous week.
(c) Includes 238 attacks and 106 deaths of previous week.
(d) " 94 " " 85 " " " "

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from cholera, small-pox and plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during the week ending 31st December 1921—*concld.*

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Katol Town	...	...	...	...	2	...
Jubbulpore Town	..	...	...	...	1	1
Jubbulpore District	...	...	...	...	33	23
Damoh District	...	...	...	...	3	1
Seoni Town	...	...	...	...	7	5
Seoni District	...	...	...	...	11	11
Mandla Town	...	...	...	...	11	8
Narsinghpur Town	...	...	...	...	8	3
Chhota Chhindwara Town.	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gadarwara Town	...	...	...	...	16	10
Narsinghpur District	...	...	...	...	18	9
Khandwa Town	...	...	1	1	...	...
Nimar District	...	...	3	...	...	...
Amraoti District	...	...	2	...	...	...
Akola District	...	...	...	...	18	11
Total	...	...	6	1	129	82
ASSAM.						
Sylhet District	Not available.	37	Not available.	8	...	...
Nowgong District		6		5	...	...
Total		43		8	...	...
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.						
Peshawar District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dera Ismail Khan District.	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total	...	...	3	...	1	1

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES.						
Bombay.						
Kathiawar Agency	Not available				1*	4*
Burma.						
Southern Shan States	...	...	...	...	2	1
Mysore State.						
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Not available.				10	10
Bangalore District					20	12
Mysore City					7	7
Mysore District					63	56
Hassan District					11	8
Kadur District					3	1
Shimoga District					31	20
Tumkur District					6	7
Total					151	121
Hyderabad State.						
Hyderabad City and Suburbs.	...	...	1	...	...	...
Raichur District	...	...	...	...	44	28
Total	...	...	1	...	44	28
GRAND TOTAL		1,088		108	997	761

* Of previous week.

No. 1660-1751—60, dated Simla, the 3rd February, 1922.

Forwarded for information.

A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from Cholera, Small-pox and Plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during the week ending 7th January 1922.

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.						
Bombay City	...	...	1	...	1	1
Thana District	..	..	8	...	...	...
Ahmednagar District	..	..	10	...	..	..
East Khandesh District	...	...	...	..	35	29
Kaira District	...	...	7	3	..	.
Nasik District	...	...	...	...	7	6
Kolaba District	...	...	...	..	6	5
Ratnagiri District	..	...	5	...	...	..
Poona District	3	1	3	3	...	..
Satara District	..	...	..	...	8	9
Belgaum District	...	...	1	...	4*	2*
Dharwar District	...	...	5	...	70	41
Kanara District	...	.	2	...	...	...
Karachi City	.	...	...	1	1	1
Total	3	1	42	7	132	94
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.						
Anantapur District	...	...	27	12	...	...
Bellary District	...	...	8	...	76	56
Chingleput District	...	...	19	3	-	..
Chittoor District	...	...	1	4	1	1
Coimbatore District	19	14	2	1	143	113
Cuddapah District	1	1	21	...	...	...
Godavari District	...	...	3	2	..	...
Guntur District	..	...	18	9	..	...
South Kanara District	...	...	65	5	.	...
Kistna District	14	8	..	..	...	...
Madura District	98	64	17	9	...	...
Malabar District	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore District	1	1	9	4	..	..
The Nilgiris District	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ramnad District	...	.	20	...	9	6
Salem District	15	9	9	3	148	112
Tanjore District	2	2	8	9	...	...
Trichinopoly District	17	16	..	...	...	...
Madras City	1	1	18	9	...	..
Total	169	116	240	70	377	288
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.						
Burdwan District	2	1	1	...	...	...
Birbhum District	...	...	10	.	...	...
Midnapore District	17	11	13	1	...	...
Hooghly District	5	8	3	...	...	..
Howrah District	44	39	...	6	...	..
24 Parganas District	50	31	..	...	..	..
Calcutta	6	5	5	5	...	.
Nadia District	8	5	..	..	...	...
Murshidabad District	8	7	14	3	...	..
Jessore District	†	99‡	†	3	..	...
Khulna District	23	19	.	...		..
Rajshahi District	110	78	..		..	...
Jalpaiguri District	1	1	11	6	..	..
Rangpur District	14	9	..	..		..
Bogra District	...	1	...	..	..	...
Pabna District	5	3	.	...	.	...
Malda District	...		4	4	...	..
Dacca District	49	32	10	..	..	...
Mymensingh District	318	164	2		..	.
Faridpur District	11	11	15	2	..	..
Bakarganj District	6	4	...	...	..	..
Chittagong Port	...	..	1		...	...
Chittagong District	...	2	...	...	.	...
Tippera District	113	91	5		.	..
Noakhali District	†	30	...	..	...	..
Total	790	646	94	30	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA.						
Patna District*	1	1	4	1	30	24
Gaya District	...	...	6	4	3	2
Shahabad District	11	8	11	3	14	8
Saran District	...	...	...	..	26	18
BIHAR AND ORISSA—contd.						
Muzaffarpur Town	...	...	...	...	8	7
Muzaffarpur District	...	...	...	...	82	26
Darbhanga Town	...	...	...	...	15(a)	14(a)
Darbhanga District	17*	10*	...	...	203(b)	160(b)
Monghyr District	...	...	...	...	9	4
Bhagalpur District	...	...	2	...	...	...
Purnea District	...	...	22	2	..	...
Cuttack District	...	...	2	...	...	...
Balasore District	...	...	3	...	..	...
Daltonganj Town	...	...	2*	...	...	...
Palamau District	3	2	9*	5*	...	...
Singhbhum District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	32	21	62	15	340	263
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Pilibhit District	...	...	...	...	13	30(c)
Cawnpore City	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cawnpore District	...	...	...	...	2	28
Fatehpur District	...	...	...	...	31	26
Benares District	...	...	...	...	14	12
Ghazipur District	...	...	..	...	15	8
Ballia District	...	...	...	...	79	52
Gorakhpur District	...	...	...	...	246(d)	112(d)
Basti District	17	19	..	...	68	18
Azamgarh District	...	3	...	...	108	16
Rae Bareli District	...	...	...	...	13	6
Kheri District	1	1	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad District	64	61	...	...	...	...
Gonda District	...	...	...	...	4	3
Bahraich District	...	...	...	...	16	15
Sultanpur District	3	3	...	...	..	...
Total	85	87	...	...	629	443
BURMA.						
Akyab Town	...	...	23	2	...	...
Akyab District	1	1	4	...	...	...
Rangoon Town (Port)	1	1	...	...	10	9
Insein District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tharrawaddy District	...	...	3	3	22	22
Pegu District	...	.	...	...	4	5
Prome District	...	...	...	...	66	59
Bassein District	...	...	...	...	3	1
Henzada District	...	...	7	3	18	17
Maubin District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Toungoo Town	...	...	...	...	13	8
Thaton District	11	10	...	...	...	...
Amherst District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tavoy Town (Port)	4	4	..	...	...	...
Mergui Town (Port)	2	2	...	...	...	...
Mandalay Town	...	...	...	...	51	52
Maymyo Town	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mandalay District	...	...	...	...	3	3
Bhamo District	...	...	...	...	2	2
Myitkyina District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sagaing District	...	...	2	1	...	...
Thayetmyo District	...	.	...	...	13	13
Meiktila District	...	...	...	..	16	12
Yamethin District	...	...	...	...	5	5
Myingyan District	...	...	...	..	1	1
Total	19	18	39	9	252	214
PUNJAB.						
Rohtak District	...	...	14	1	...	...
Hoshiarpur Town	...	...	1	1	...	...
Lahore Town	...	...	2	...	...	...
Zaffarwal Town	...	...	2	2	...	...
Sialkot District	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sheikhupura District	...	...	...	...	3	5
Shahpur District	...	...	..	...	6	4
Jhelum District	..	...	..	...	36	28
Attock District	...	...	...	...	1*	..
Rawalpindi District	...	..	...	...	40	34
Lyallpur District	...	...	3	3	...	...
Multan Town	...	...	4	4	...	...
Total	..	...	26	12	96	66

* Of previous week. † Not furnished. ‡ Includes 7 of previous weeks.

(a) Includes 12 attacks and 9 deaths of previous week. (b) Includes 91 attacks and 67 deaths of previous week.

(c) Includes one death of previous week. (d) Includes 167 attacks and 73 deaths of previous week.

NOTE.—In the returns of the weeks ending 24th and 31st December 192 , the following additions should be made :—

Bengal Presidency—Rajshahi District— { During week ending 24th December 1922, cholera 168 cases, and 108 deaths.
" " 31st " " 143 " and 82 "

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from Cholera, Small-pox and Plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during the week ending 7th January 1922—*concld.*

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Katol Town	...	...	...	...	10	4
Nagpur District	...	...	...	...	3	1
Gondia Town	...	...	..	...	2	2
Bhandara District	...	...	16	...	.	...
Wardha District	...	...	1	1	...	...
Jubbulpore Town	...	.	...	...	3	3
Jubbulpore Cantonment	...	...	...	...	1	1
Murwara Town	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jubbulpore District	...	...	...	...	60	51
Seoni Town	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mandla Town	...	...	...	...	8	3
Gadarwara Town	...	...	...	...	6	5
Narsinghpur Town	...	...	...	...	5	4
Chhindwara Town	...	...	..	...	1	1
Narsinghpur District	...	...	...	..	19	13
Khandwa Town	1	1	...	...	...	.
Akola District	...	...	...	..	16	9
Amraoti District	...	...	16	1	.	...
Total	1	1	58	2	131	98
ASSAM.						
Cachar District	Not available.	5	Not available.	...	...	...
Sylhet District		23		4	...	...
Khasi and Jaintia Hills District		...		19	...	...
Darrang District		34		...	...	...
Nowgong District		2		...	...	...
Lakhimpur District		2		...	...	..
Total		66		23	...	...

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.						
Dera Ismail Khan District	...	..	1	1	...	...
INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES.						
Bombay.						
Kathiawar Agency	Not available.				2	2
Burma.						
Southern Shan States	..	..	...	...	4	3
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.						
Neemuch State	...	...	.	1	...	...
MYSORE STATE.						
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Not available.				15	14
Bangalore City					2	2
Bangalore District					12	10
Mysore City					3	3
Mysore District					60	49
Hassan District					9	6
Kadur District					12	5
Shimoga District					13	10
Chitaldroog District					6	2
Tumkur District					13	18
Kolar District					2	2
Total					146	116
HYDERABAD STATE.						
Raichur District	...	...	...	...	15	13
Bidar District	.	...	...	...	19	4
Total	...	...	...	...	34	17
GRAND TOTAL		953		170	2,143	1,604

No. $\frac{2037\text{-}2128}{60}$, dated Simla, the 7th February 1922.

Forwarded for information.

A. B. FRY, M.D., D.P H., *Lieut. Colonel, I M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 1st October 1921.

Name of town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Delhi Province.											
Delhi City	225,471	317	73·11	4	...	...	108	85	24	252	58·12
Bengal Presidency.											
Calcutta	896,067	250	14·5	6	1	...	84*	103*	71	506	29·4
Burdwan	35,921	6	8·7	...	...	...	4	...	1	7	10·1
Howrah	179,389	91	26·4	3	1	...	28	24	24	104	30·1
Dacca	108,551	96	46·0	...	...	...	34	4	9	82	39·3
Maniktala	53,767	17	16·4	1	...	...	10	12	6	44	42·6
Bhatpara	50,414	10	10·3	...	...	...	5	...	1	6	6·2
Midnapore	32,740	13	20·6	...	...	...	1	3	1	6	9·5
Serampore	32,078	15	24·3	...	...	..	2	1	1	6	9·7
Cossipore-Chitpur	48,178	8	8·6	...	...	...	8	...	4	16	17·3
South Suburban	31,533	10	16·5	...	...	..	4	1	2	11	18·1
Garden Reach	45,295	10	11·5	...	...	...	7	4	8	26	29·8
Titagarh	45,171	15	17·3	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	19·6
TOTAL	1,559,104	541	18·0	10	2	...	199	152	123	831	27·7
Bihar and Orissa.											
Patna City	136,153	90	34·4	...	...	...	37	9	7	91	34·8
Bihar	35,151	13	19·2	...	...	...	8	...	...	11	16·3
Dinapore Nizamat	51,025	14	23·5	..	...	...	5	...	1	10	16·8
Gaya	70,423	39	28·8	...	...	...	40	4	24	91	67·3
Arrah	38,549	43	58·1	...	...	...	34	...	...	37	50·0
Muzaffarpur	43,668	24	28·6	...	...	...	9	...	...	15	17·9
Darbhanga	62,628	32	26·6	...	...	...	8	...	1	31	25·8
Monghyr	46,913	43	47·7	...	...	...	10	3	9	33	36·6
Bhagalpur	74,349	40	28·0	...	...	...	8	...	...	11	7·7
Puri	40,011	12	15·6	1	...	...	6	3	4	21	27·3
Ranchi	32,994	21	33·1	2	...	..	8	...	...	12	18·9
TOTAL	60,864	371	31·5	3	...	...	173	19	46	363	30·8
Punjab.											
Jullundur	55,354	69	65	2	...	...	21	5	13	52	49
Ludhiana	43,152	56	68	2	...	...	24	9	8	43	52
Lahore	210,271	190	47	6	1	...	108	20	22	167	46
Amritsar	151,339	146	50	2	...	...	77	39	8	126	43
Sialkot	48,595	66	71	4	...	...	23	8	4	48	52
Rawalpindi	46,642	59	66	...	...	1	41	3	4	70	78
Multan	85,747	96	58	1	2	...	35	9	8	69	42
TOTAL	641,100	682	55·3	17	3	1	324	83	62	595	48·3

* Including deaths from Influenza.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 1st October 1921—*contd.*

Name of town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
North-West Frontier Province.											
Peshawar . .	74,037	49	35	...	...	...	30	14	...	56	39
Central Provinces.											
Nagpur . . .	134,008	184	71·40	...	...	...	34	17	13	129	50·06
Jubbulpore . .	79,009	39	25·67	...	...	538	18	29	11	614	404·11
Saugor . . .	34,876	28	41·75	...	...	...	4	7	3	20	29·82
Burhanpore . .	30,435	25	42·71	2	...	...	7	8	...	18	30·75
Raipur . . .	35,335	32	47·09	...	...	...	30	8	5	52	76·52
Amraoti . .	34,270	36	55·63	...	...	...	13	2	2	29	44·00
TOTAL .	347,933	344	51·4	2	...	538	106	71	34	862	128·8
United Provinces.											
Lucknow . .	217,167	208	49·94	...	...	...	49	59	9	199	47·78
Benares . . .	195,101	228	60·93	...	...	...	180	60	26	325	86·86
Cawnpore . .	195,085	188	48·91	...	...	...	88	26	5	206	55·06
Agra . . .	163,750	281	89·48	24	...	...	150	41	20	321	102·21
Allahabad . .	145,605	132	47·27	...	...	...	41	21	8	101	36·17
Bareilly . . .	119,175	97	42·44	2	...	...	45	20	7	96	42·00
Moradabad . .	82,671	131	82·62	33	...	...	154	22	6	218	137·50
Meerut . . .	77,711	95	63·74	16	...	...	35	3	20	89	59·72
Shahjahanpur .	68,782	93	70·50	5	...	...	33	20	11	95	72·02
Koil (Aligarh) .	66,963	93	72·42	8	...	...	56	3	3	86	66·97
Saharanpur . .	62,261	88	73·70	...	...	...	49	2	3	78	65·32
Mirzapur Bindhachal.	54,994	49	44·46	1	...	...	30	...	4	43	40·77
Jhansi . . .	54,385	93	89·16	2	...	...	52	4	5	77	73·82
Fyzabad Ajodhya .	51,342	29	29·45	...	...	...	14	7	3	29	29·45
Gorakhpur . .	50,211	39	40·50	...	...	...	18	5	11	41	42·57
Farrukhabad-Cum-Fatehgarh . .	48,800	59	63·04	...	...	...	32	8	5	64	68·38
Muttra . .	42,615	69	84·42	...	...	...	46	3	5	73	89·31
Sambhal . . .	41,585	73	91·53	10	...	...	94	1	9	128	160·49
Etawah . .	41,558	64	80·30	...	...	...	33	3	...	64	77·79
Amroha . . .	40,448	53	68·32	19	...	...	46	...	20	104	134·07
Budaun . . .	39,118	60	79·97	10	...	...	47	8	16	101	134·62
Hathras . . .	38,763	53	71·29	2	...	...	15	11	23	65	87·43
Dehra Dun . .	33,500	16	24·90	...	...	...	9	6	2	19	29·57
Jaunpur . . .	32,569	19	30·42	1	...	...	12	...	5	26	41·62
Hardwar Union .	30,764	28	47·46	...	...	...	12	...	3	17	28·61
Total .	1,994,923	2,333	60·28	133	...	...	1,340	333	229	2,663	69·60.
Madras Presidency.											
Berhampore . .	31,456	19	31·4	...	...	...	10	...	1	20	33·1
Vizagapatam . .	43,413	34	40·7	...	...	...	10	3	12	42	50·3
Vizianagram . .	37,550	33	45·7	...	...	...	9	...	8	27	37·4

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 1st October 1921—*concld.*

Name of town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Madras Presidency—contd.											
Cocanada	54,110	22	21·1	9	...	...	24	...	12	54	51·9
Rajahmundry	48,417	10	10·7	...	...	...	4	1	...	23	24·7
Ellore	42,531	40	48·9	...	1	...	5	...	2	20	24·5
Masulipatam	42,123	26	32·1	...	...	...	8	...	1	25	30·9
Bezwada	32,867	27	42·7	...	...	...	6	5	7	44	69·6
Guntur	43,612	107	127·6	...	...	...	16	...	3	46	57·2
Nellore	33,246	19	29·7	...	...	...	9	...	..	19	29·7
Madras	518,660	396	39·7	...	7	...	39	107	66	371	37·2
Conjeeveram	53,864	50	48·3	...	...	...	...	4	3	29	28·0
Cuddalore	56,574	46	42·3	...	...	...	2	1	2	20	18·4
Trichinopoly	123,512	69	29·0	...	...	...	5	8	5	43	18·1
Tanjore	60,341	38	32·7	...	...	...	7	1	3	24	20·7
Kumbakonam	64,647	20	16·1	...	...	...	6	...	1	23	18·5
Negapatam	60,168	26	22·5	...	...	...	5	1	1	22	19·0
Madura	134,130	138	53·5	1	1	...	13	2	11	89	34·5
Tinnevelly	44,805	44	51·1	...	...	...	3	...	3	18	20·9
Palamcottah	44,909	37	42·8	...	...	...	1	...	11	21	24·3
Tuticorin	40,185	29	37·5	..	...	...	...	1	4	14	18·1
Bellary	34,956	24	35·7	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	11·9
Vellore	49,746	60	62·7	...	...	...	2	3	2	23	24·0
Coimbatore	47,007	38	42·0	...	...	...	5	1	5	26	28·8
Mangalore	48,412	34	36·5	...	...	...	4	4	5	32	34·4
Calicut	78,417	40	26·5	...	...	...	6	1	4	38	25·2
Palghat	44,319	29	34·0	...	...	...	4	...	2	12	14·1
TOTAL	1,913,977	1,355	36·8	10	9	...	199	148	175	1,185	30·8
Bombay Presidency.											
Bombay City	979,445	422	22·40	...	...	3	100	310	187	835	44·3
Poona	117,256	36	15·96	...	...	...	12	39	15	120	53·37
Sholapur	89,424	73	42·42	...	...	...	38	4	5	83	48·27
Surat	114,868	72	32·59	...	...	...	3	39	7	66	29·87
Broach	43,403	44	52·72	...	...	...	...	10	1	19	22·76
Ahmedabad	225,539	250	57·63	...	...	...	50	89	6	200	46·11
Karachi	148,394	164	57·47	9	...	1	54	17	26	183	64·13
Hyderabad	69,140	68	51·14	1	...	...	17	5	4	50	37·60
Dhulia	30,341	20	34·27	...	...	...	5	6	1	22	37·70
TOTAL	1,817,810	1,149	32·9	10	...	4	278	519	202	1,578	45·1
Burma.											
Rangoon	293,316	Not available.		1	...	31	15	46	19	240	42·70
Mandalay	138,666	Do.		...	1	...	15	21	3	111	41·62
Moulmein	58,754	Do.		...	...	...	3	10	9	38	33·63
Akyab	37,893	Do.		...	...	...	3	2	...	7	9·61
Bassein	37,031	Do.		...	...	3	2	9	1	33	46·28
TOTAL	565,710	Do.		1	1	34	38	88	32	429	39·4

REMARKS.

During the week ending the 1st October 1921, a total of 8,764 deaths were recorded in 104 principals town in the various provinces of India, with a population of over 30,000 and with an aggregate population of 9,751,929. This corresponds to an annual death rate of 44·4 per mille.

Ninty-nine of the towns for which figures are available registered 7,141 births, giving an annual birth rate of 40·4 per thousand of population. In the same towns 8,335 deaths were recorded.

The following towns returned a death rate of over 70 per mille:—

Jubbulpore (404·11), Sambhal (160·49), Moradabad (137·50), Budaun (134·62), Amroha (134·07), Agra (102·21), Muttra (89·31), Hathras (87·43), Benares (86·86), Rawalpindi (78), Etawah (77·79), Raipur (76·52), Jhansi (73·82) and Shahjahanpur (72·02).

In Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Karachi, Benares, Cawnpore, Agra, Moradabad and Jhansi the chief mortality was from fevers; in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Lucknow from respiratory diseases and in Jubbulpore from plague.

190 deaths were due to chelera; 15 to small-pox and 577 to plague. Of the total mortality from cholera 133 deaths were reported from thirteen towns of the United Provinces and of the total number of deaths from plague 31 were recorded in Rangoon and 538 in Jubbulpore.

No. 1793-1882—134.

Forwarded for information.

SIMLA (INDIA); *The 3rd February 1922.*

A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.*, *Offg Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.*

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various Provinces of India for week ending 8th October 1921.

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Delhi Province.											
Delhi City . .	225,471	297	68·50	...	...	...	112	56	21	214	49·35
Bengal Presidency.											
Calcutta . . .	896,067	301	17·5	8	...	...	70*	130*	72	573	33·3
Howrah . . .	179,389	77	22·3	1	...	...	41	24	17	122	35·4
Dacca . . .	108,551	63	30·2	...	...	...	33	9	10	81	38·8
Maniktala . .	53,767	11	10·6	...	...	...	14	7	4	45	43·5
Bhatpara . .	50,414	17	17·5	...	...	...	7	...	...	12	12·4
Burdwan . .	35,921	5	7·2	...	...	...	7	2	2	13	17·4
Midnapore . .	32,740	4	6·4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3·2
Serampore . .	32,078	16	25·9	...	...	...	...	2	7	11	17·8
Cossipore-Chitpur .	48,178	6	6·5	...	...	...	5	2	1	14	15·1
South Suburban .	31,533	10	16·5	...	...	...	5	3	1	10	16·5
Garden Reach .	45,295	12	13·8	2	...	...	9	5	5	28	32·1
Titagarh . .	45,171	9	10·3	...	...	...	13	...	...	14	16·1
Total .	1,559,104	531	17·7	11	...	...	205	184	119	924	30·8
Bihar and Orissa.											
Patna City . .	136,153	74	28·3	3	...	...	28	13	10	78	29·8
Bihar . . .	35,151	12	17·8	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	7·4
Gaya . . .	70,423	36	26·6	...	...	...	18	8	21	66	48·8
Arrah . . .	38,549	37	50·0	...	...	...	18	...	...	26	35·1
Muzaffarpur . .	43,668	33	39·4	...	...	...	8	2	1	23	27·4
Darbhanga . .	62,628	41	34·1	...	...	...	6	...	1	36	29·9
Monghyr . .	46,913	46	51·1	...	...	...	12	5	6	32	35·5
Bhagalpur . .	74,349	38	26·6	...	...	...	19	1	...	28	19·6
Ranchi . . .	32,994	9	14·2	...	...	...	6	...	...	12	18·9
Total .	540,828	326	31·3	3	...	...	120	29	39	306	29·4
Punjab.											
Jullundhar . .	55,354	58	55	...	...	...	16	1	3	30	28
Ludhiana . .	43,152	39	47	...	...	...	14	6	4	25	30
Lahore . . .	210,271	199	49	2	...	...	87	19	5	147	36
Amritsar . .	151,339	169	58	1	...	...	56	31	2	100	34
Sialkot . . .	48,595	59	63	1	...	...	16	6	7	40	43
Rawalpindi . .	46,642	59	66	...	...	3	38	6	4	62	69
Multan . .	85,747	93	57	...	2	...	31	13	8	70	43
Total .	641,100	676	54·8	4	2	3	258	82	33	474	38·4

* Including deaths from Influenza.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various Provinces of India for week ending 8th October 1921—*contd.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
North-West Frontier Province.											
Peshawar	74,037	30	21	...	...	...	28	10	1	47	33
Central Provinces.											
Nagpur	134,008	139	53·94	...	...	1	25	30	9	125	48·50
Jubbulpore	79,009	44	28·96	...	1	455	15	30	9	524	344·87
Saugor	34,876	45	67·09	...	...	...	8	9	7	27	40·26
Burhanpore	30,435	34	50·09	...	...	...	8	7	...	16	27·34
Raipur	35,335	19	27·96	...	...	...	25	3	4	44	64·75
Amraoti	34,270	45	68·28	...	...	...	9	2	5	20	30·35
Total	347,933	326	48·7	...	1	456	90	81	34	756	113·0
United Provinces.											
Lucknow	217,167	176	42·26	...	...	...	41	63	8	181	43·46
Benares	195,101	212	56·66	...	...	...	118	52	26	267	71·36
Cawnpore	195,085	146	39·02	...	...	...	93	11	6	167	44·63
Agra	163,750	244	77·69	1	...	...	118	26	13	232	73·87
Allahabad	145,605	116	41·54	1	...	...	31	22	7	95	34·02
Bareilly	119,175	93	40·69	...	...	...	38	13	9	83	36·31
Moradabad	82,671	98	61·81	12	...	...	150	25	5	195	122·99
Meerut	77,711	86	57·70	1	...	...	28	5	14	64	42·94
Shahjahanpur	68,782	110	83·39	...	...	...	39	26	11	110	83·39
Koil (Aligarh)	66,963	66	61·39	...	...	...	54	2	3	79	61·51
Saharanpur	62,261	72	60·30	...	...	...	39	3	2	59	49·41
Mirzapur (Bindhachal).	54,994	57	54·04	...	...	...	36	...	3	49	46·46
Jhansi	54,385	66	63·28	1	...	...	35	1	3	58	55·61
Fyzabad-Ajodhya	51,342	45	45·70	1	1	...	19	7	6	41	41·63
Gorakhpur	50,211	42	43·61	2	...	...	16	7	6	42	43·61
Farrukhabad-Cum-Fatehgarh.	48,800	68	72·66	...	...	...	40	10	3	71	75·86
Muttra	42,615	74	90·54	...	...	...	62	4	5	93	113·78
Sambhal	41,585	44	55·17	...	...	...	115	...	2	122	152·96
Etawah	41,558	58	72·77	...	...	...	28	4	1	60	75·28
Amroha	40,448	60	77·35	11	...	...	90	3	17	143	184·34
Budaun	39,118	46	61·31	8	...	...	64	2	3	92	122·63
Hathras	38,763	49	65·91	...	...	...	13	6	20	53	71·29
Dehra Dun	33,500	15	23·35	...	...	...	6	6	1	19	29·57
Jaunpur	32,569	14	22·41	1	...	...	8	...	3	21	33·52
Hardwar Union	30,764	31	52·54	...	...	...	21	2	...	28	47·46
TOTAL	1,994,923	2,088	54·57	39	1	...	1,302	300	177	2,424	63·36
Madras Presidency.											
Berhampore	31,456	16	26·4	...	...	...	7	...	1	12	19·8
Vizianagram	37,550	21	29·1	...	...	...	9	...	7	25	34·6
Cocanada	54,110	37	35·6	...	...	...	32	1	5	48	46·1

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various Provinces of India for week ending 8th October 1921—*concld.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Madras Presidency—contd.											
Rajahmundry	48,417	12	12·9	...	...	...	5	...	2	22	23·6
Ellore	42,531	35	42·8	...	...	...	12	...	4	34	41·6
Masulipatam	42,123	22	27·2	...	...	...	8	2	1	23	28·4
Bezwada	32,867	30	47·5	...	...	...	2	3	8	41	64·9
Guntur	43,612	30	35·8	...	...	...	11	...	2	33	39·3
Nellore	33,246	21	32·8	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	25·0
Madras	518,660	402	40·3	...	4	...	40	34	56	335	33·6
Conjeeveram	53,864	43	41·5	...	...	...	...	5	...	32	30·9
Cuddalore	56,574	46	42·3	...	...	...	2	3	2	23	21·1
Trichinopoly	128,512	71	29 9	...	...	...	4	9	8	43	18·1
Tanjore	60,341	33	28·4	...	...	...	10	3	1	32	27·5
Kumbakonam	64,647	24	19·3	...	...	...	3	3	2	27	21·7
Negapatam	60,168	27	23·3	...	...	...	3	4	3	32	27·7
Madura	134,130	86	33·3	...	1	...	9	2	5	72	27 9
Tinnevelly	44,805	49	56·9	...	...	...	5	2	1	29	33·7
Palamcottah	44,909	25	28·9	...	...	...	1	2	5	14	16·2
Tuticorin	40,185	28	36·2	...	3	...	5	...	3	21	27·2
Bellary	34,956	28	41·7	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	7·4
Adoni	31,645	18	29·6	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	11·5
Vellore	49,746	60	62·7	...	...	...	5	2	1	30	31·4
Salem	59,153	35	30·8	...	3	...	3	...	3	23	20·2
Coimbatore	47,0 7	35	38·7	...	1	...	3	...	7	26	28·8
Mangalore	48 412	29	31·1	...	...	...	2	3	4	25	26·9
Calicut	78,417	59	39·1	...	...	...	7	1	4	46	30·5
Palghat	44,319	41	48·1	...	1	...	5	...	2	26	30·5
Total	1,961,362	1,363	36·1	...	13	...	194	80	140	1,102	29·2
Bombay Presidency.											
Bombay City	979,445	416	22·08	1	2	3	133	340	136	900	47·8
Poona	117,256	31	13·74	...	...	...	16	59	9	128	56·67
Sholapur	89,424	49	28·49	...	...	...	36	5	2	80	46·51
Surat	114,868	64	28·97	...	...	...	2	22	2	52	23·54
Broach	43,403	42	50·32	...	...	...	1	7	...	22	26·36
Ahmedabad	225,539	219	50·49	...	...	...	60	83	7	209	48·18
Karachi	148,394	176	61·67	2	...	...	50	23	15	161	56·42
Hyderabad	69,140	64	48·13	...	...	...	11	10	2	38	28·58
Dhulia	30,341	25	42·84	...	...	...	3	1	...	10	17·13
Total	1,817,810	1,086	31·1	3	2	3	312	550	173	1,600	45·8
Burma.											
Rangoon	293,316	Not available.		...	...	8	18	40	14	195	34·69
Mandalay	138,666	Do.		...	...	...	14	21	2	118	42·37
Moulmein	58,754	Do.		...	...	...	5	5	5	40	35 40
Akyab	37,893	Do.		...	...	...	3	...	...	9	12·35
Bassein	37,081	Do.		...	...	2	5	5	7	32	44·87
Total	565,710	Do.		...	...	10	40	71	28	389	35·8

REMARKS.

During the week ending the 8th October 1921, a total of 8,236 deaths were recorded in 103 principal towns in British India, with a population of over 30,000 and with an aggregate population of 9,728,278. This corresponds to an annual death rate of 44·0 per mille.

Ninety-eight of the towns, for which figures are available, registered 6,723 births, giving an annual birth rate of 38·2 per thousand of population. In the same towns 7,847 deaths were recorded.

The following towns returned a death rate of over 70 per mille :—

Jubbulpore (344·87), Amroha (184·34), Sambhal (152·96), Moradabad (122·99), Budaun (122·63), Muttra (113·78), Shahjahanpur (83·39), Farrukhabad-Cum-Fatehgarh (75·86), Etawah (75·28), Agra (73·87), Benares (71·36) and Hathras (71·29).

In Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Benares, Cawnpore, Agra, Moradabad, Sambhal, Amroha and Budaun the chief mortality was from fevers ; in Calcutta, Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Lucknow from respiratory diseases and in Jubbulpore from plague.

Cholera was responsible for 60 deaths, small-pox for 19 and plague for 472. Of the total mortality from cholera 39 deaths were recorded in ten towns of the United Provinces and of the total number of deaths from plague 455 were reported from Jubbulpore.

No. 1941-2025—134.

Forwarded for information.

SIMLA (INDIA), The 7th February, 1922. } A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,* *Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.*

No. D.-3163-Establishments.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 30th January 1922.

AMENDMENT TO HOME DEPARTMENT RESOLUTION No. 286 (ESTABTS.), DATED THE 13TH FEBRUARY 1920.

RESOLUTION.

The following amendment shall be made in the Home Department Resolution no. 286 (Estabts.), dated the 13th February 1920, regarding the introduction of revised rates of pay for the Indian Civil Service :—

Add the following as note 2 to clause (3) of paragraph 1 re-numbering the existing note, Note 1 :—

Indians who are selected in India for the service by open competition or otherwise will not be eligible for overseas allowance.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance), the Auditor, Government of India Sanctions, and the offices subordinate to this Department for information and guidance.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. F.-34-Ests.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 7th February 1922.

ALLOTMENT OF CANDIDATES APPOINTED TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE IN 1921-22.

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen who have been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service by nomination under the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915, are, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, allotted to the provinces shown against their names:—

Nawabzada Saidullah Khan—Punjab.

Mr. H. Weightman—Assam.

2. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that on arrival at Bombay these gentlemen shall ascertain from the Resident Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders as to their destinations await them. In the absence of any such orders, Nawabzada Saidullah Khan should proceed to Lahore and report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and Mr. Weightman should proceed to Calcutta and report himself to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the local Governments concerned for information and guidance. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen mentioned therein.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Serial Number.	Railways.	Open Mileage. 1922.	Total earnings for week ending 28th January 1922.	Earnings per mile worked for week. 1922.	Total earnings from 1st April to 28th January, 1922.	Serial Number.
			Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		State Railways.					
5' 6" gauge.	1	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	2,697	14,20,000	527	5,33,05,000	1
	2	Bezwada Extension	21	7,900	376	4,63,000	2
	3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,005	11,61,000	1,155	4,69,01,000	3
	4	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	1,632	8,59,000	526	3,51,46,000	4
	5	East Indian	2,614	27,23,000	1,042	11,81,68,000	5
	6	Great Indian Peninsula	2,621	28,58,000	1,090	10,31,80,000	6
	7	Agra-Delhi Chord	126	85,000	675	38,00,000	7
	8	Baran-Kotah	40	2,200	55	1,44,000	8
	9	Bhopal-Itarsi (including Indian State Section)	57	45,000	789	20,53,000	9
	10	Cawnpore-Banda	76	7,000	92	2,99,000	10
	11	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	2,566	11,81,000	460	4,90,34,000	11
	12	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	4,295	29,26,000	681	10,73,45,000	12
	13	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	1,591	6,75,000	424	2,68,64,000	13
3' 3⅜" gauge.	14	Aden	28	4,200	150	2,06,000	14
	15	Assam-Bengal	893	1,98,000	222	67,84,000	15
	16	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,836	9,07,000	494	3,61,78,000	16
	17	Burma	1,342	6,84,000	510	2,48,91,000	17
	18	Burma Extensions	188	55,000	293	21,04,000	18
	19	Southern Shan States	86	14,000	163	6,04,000	19
	20	Dhone-Kurnool	32	3,200	100	1,43,000	20
	21	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	124	30,800	248	13,81,000	21
	22	Lucknow-Bareilly	317	87,300	275	28,23,000	22
	23	Mysore	262	69,600	266	29,31,000	23
	24	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	1,587	8,02,000	505	3,61,79,000	24
	25	Travancore Branch	146	46,100	316	18,39,000	25
	26	Tirhoot	806	2,87,000	356	1,01,99,000	26
2' 6" gauge.	27	Broach-Jambusar	30	2,400	80	1,29,000	27
		TOTAL	27,018	1,71,40,700	634	67,30,43,000	
2' 0" gauge.	28	Jorhat (Provincial)	33	2,500	76	1,05,000	28
		All other Railways.					
[illegible] gauge.	29	Amritsar-Patti	56	12,700	227	6,54,000	29
	30	Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section) (*a*)	...	...	...	...	30
	31	Bhopal-Ujjain	114	22,500	197	11,80,000	31
	32	Bina-Goona-Baran	149	6,000	40	4,10,000	32
	33	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	239	79,100	331	45,02,000	33
	34	Hardwar-Dehra	32	12,700	397	6,42,000	34
	35	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	16	2,300	144	1,33,000	35
	36	Jullundur-Mukerian	45	5,500	122	2,52,000	36
	37	Khanpur-Chachran	22	600	27	32,200	37
	38	Kolar Gold Fields	10	4,300	430	1,68,000	38
	39	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	80	16,700	209	8,83,000	39
	40	Mandra-Bhaun	47	3,600	77	2,03,000	40
	41	Nagda-Ujjain	33	6,900	209	3,54,000	41
	42	Nizam's Guaranteed State	334	1,71,000	512	70,88,000	42
	43	Petlad-Cambay	33	8,100	245	3,80,000	43
	44	Phagwara-Rahon	47	5,900	126	3,27,000	44
	45	Rajpura-Bhatinda	108	33,900	314	13,90,000	45
	46	Salem District Board	4	2,000	500	77,300	46
	47	Sara-Sirajganj	53	16,100	304	6,96,000	47
	48	Sialkot-Narwal	38	5,600	147	2,86,000	48
	49	Southern Punjab (Main Line)	429	1,29,000	301	57,72,000	49
	50	Jullundur-Doab	133	10,900	82	5,47,000	50
	51	Ludhiana Extension	155	29,100	188	13,53,000	51
	52	Tapti Valley	156	46,100	296	17,52,000	52
	53	Tenali-Repalli	21	2,600	124	1,23,000	53
3' 3⅜" gauge.	54	Ahmedabad-Dholka	34	3,600	106	1,75,000	54
	55	Ahmedabad-Farantij	89	11,500	129	5,54,000	55
	56	Bengal and North-Western	1,251	3,49,000	279	1,35,64,000	56
	57	Bengal-Dooars	158	21,500	136	12,37,000	57
	58	Bezwada-Masulipatam	52	12,200	235	5,32,000	58
	59	Bhavnagar State	217	47,100	217	18,30,000	59
	60	Chaparmukh-Silghat	51	2,000	30	1,10,000	60
	61	Cooch Behar State	33	6,400	194	2,46,000	61
	62	Dhrangadra	40	3,700	92	1,51,000	62
	63	Dibru-Sadiya	86	35,000	407	13,73,000	63
	64	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	224	25,000	112	12,69,000	64
	65	Gondal	231	36,500	158	18,91,000	65
	66	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	441	1,56,000	354	53,16,000	66
	67	Jaipur State	122	14,200	116	4,85,000	67
	68	Jamnagar	54	7,000	130	4,09,000	68
	69	Jodhpur-Bikaner	1,106	1,43,000	129	66,38,000	69
	70	Junagad State	140	23,300	166	8,54,000	70
	71	Kolhapur State	29	11,300	390	3,9[illegible],000	71
	72	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	100	6,100	61	2,33,000	72
	73	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	93	20,700	223	10,10,000	73
	74	Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	101	20,000	198	6,22,000	74
	75	Mysore-Arsikere	264	46,100	175	20,95,000	75
	76	Podanur-Pollachi	25	5,100	204	2,30,000	76
	77	Rohilkund and Kumaon	270	46,800	173	28,78,000	77
	78	Sangli State	5	1,200	240	50,900	78
	79	Secunderabad-Gadwal	104	9,400	90	3,71,000	79
	80	Shoranur-Cochin	65	23,200	357	8,12,000	80
	81	Tanjore District Board	135	25,300	187	10,77,000	81
	82	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	67	6,200	93	3,12,000	82
2' 6" gauge.	83	Barsi	118	28,300	240	11,26,000	83
	84	Bilimora-Kalamba	35	2,500	71	1,02,000	84
	85	Bodeli-Chhota Udaipur	23	2,000	87	71,800	85
	86	Champaner-Shivrajpur	33	1,400	42	91,700	86
	86*a*	Choranda-Koral (*b*)	12	100	8	1,300	86*a*
	87	Dhond-Baramati	27	2,800	104	1,31,000	87
	88	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	139	32,000	230	10,79,000	88
	89	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	187	19,500	104	8,01,000	89
	90	Godhra-Lunavada	25	1,800	72	81,300	90
	91	Jacobabad-Kashmor	76	4,000	53	1,17,000	91
	92	Khulna-Bagerhat	20	1,600	80	73,100	92
	93	Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chik Ballapur)	102	5,800	57	3,15,000	93
	94	Kosamba-Zankhvav	26	1,300	50	47,200	94
	95	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	30	4,500	150	1,97,000	95
	96	Pachora Jamner	35	4,800	137	1,22,000	96
	97	Petlad-Vaso	19	2,500	132	1,04,000	97
	98	Rajpipla State	39	2,600	67	1,26,000	98
2' 0" gauge.	99	Darjeeling-Himalayan	51	16,600	325	12,67,000	99
	100	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	100	12,300	123	3,71,000	100
	101	Pipar-Bilara	25	900	36	35,500	101
		TOTAL	9,063	18,98,900	210	8,15,89,300	
		GRAND TOTAL	36,114	1,90,42,100	527	75,47,37,300	

(*a*) The earnings for the period (23,600) and to date (10,78,000) have been included with the British Section.

(*b*) Opened from 18th November 1921.

K. VENKATARAMA IYER,

Offg. Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

Delhi, the 9th February 1922.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 15th February, 1922.

No. 27.—In continuation of Legislative Department Resolution No. 115, dated 12th October, 1921, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. Ganesh Srikrishna Khaparde as a Member of the Statute Law Revision Committee.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 10th February 1922.

No. F.-826.—In pursuance of sub-section 2(*i*) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Jamshedji Behramji Kanga, M.A., LL.B., to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from the 10th February 1922 to the 13th February 1923, inclusive, or until further orders.

The 16th February 1922.

No. F.-228.—Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., took his seat as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 6th February 1922.

POLICE.

The 14th February 1922.

No. F.-510.—Mr. R. Stott, Assistant Examiner of Questioned Documents, is granted combined leave as below, with effect from the 20th March 1922 :—

Privilege leave for 6 months.

Furlough on average salary for 3 months.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 13th February 1922.

No. 459-42 (1)-Est.—Captain H. W. C. Robson, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 2 days combined with furlough on average salary for 4 months and 28 days and ordinary furlough for 4 months with effect from the 1st November 1921, under Articles 233, 301 (*b*) and 316 A of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 463-Est.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 4th February 1922.

The 14th February 1922.

No. 469-23-Est.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. A. Patterson, C.I.E., of the Politica Department, is posted as Resident at Jaipur, with effect from the 4th February 1922.

No. 470-23-Est.—Mr. P. B. Warburton, of the Political Department, is posted as Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 1st February 1922.

The 15th February 1922.

No. 441-Gen.—Mr. F. S. Hosley, Superintendent, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 7 days combined with leave on average pay for 6 months and 24 days, under Rules 77 (*b*) (*ii*), 78 and 81 (*b*) (*ii*) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 3rd January 1922.

No. 442-Gen.—The following promotion is made in the Secretariat :—

Mr. J. R. Rodgers, Assistant, to officiate as Superintendent. Dated 3rd January 1922.

No. 444-Gen.—Mr K. Fink, M.B.E., Superintendent, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months combined with leave on average pay for 2 months, under Rules 77 (*b* (*ii*), 78 and 81 (*b*) (*ii*), with effect from the 16th January 1922.

No. 445-Gen.—The following promotion is made in the Secretariat :—

Mr. J. W. Edmondson, Assistant, to officiate as Superintendent. Dated 16th January 1922.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Delhi, the 15th February 1922.

No. 513-F.—In modification of the Notifications in the Finance Department, Nos. 3495-F. and 209-F., dated the 20th December 1921 and 17th January 1922, respectively, it is notified for public information that with effect from Thursday, the 16th February 1922, Treasury Bills will be issued for a term of three months in addition to those for six, nine and twelve months and subject to the conditions at present applicable to the latter. The rates will be as follows with effect from the same date :—

For three months' Bills . .	Rs. 98 annas 7 per cent.
For six months' Bills . . .	Rs. 96 annas 15 per cent.
For nine months' Bills . . .	Rs. 96 annas 3 per cent.
For twelve months' Bills . .	Rs. 95 annas 2 per cent.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 11th February 1922.

No. 175-Accts.—The following promotions of Deputy Examiners are made in the Military Accounts Department in existing vacancies with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Rao Sahib D. G. Jeste . . .	Deputy Examiner, temporary and supernumerary.	Deputy Examiner, permanent.	From the 18th November 1921.
Mr. A. K. Banerjee . . .	Deputy Examiner (temporary).	Deputy Examiner, temporary and supernumerary.	Ditto.
Mr. J. Hellier	Deputy Examiner, temporary and supernumerary.	Deputy Examiner, permanent.	From the 8th December 1921.
Khan Sahib Sheikh Ahmad Sahib .	Deputy Examiner (temporary).	Deputy Examiner, temporary and supernumerary.	Ditto.
Mr. G. R. Grimson	Deputy Examiner, temporary and supernumerary.	Deputy Examiner, permanent.	From the 24th December 1921.
Mr. W. A. Sarkies	Deputy Examiner (temporary).	Deputy Examiner, temporary and supernumerary.	Ditto.

No. 176-Accts.—Staff Sergeant C. E. Fox, a supervisor in the office of the Assistant Controller of War Accounts, Jubbulpore, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Controller of War Accounts, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd January 1922, *vice* Rao Sahib C. N. Ramaswami Aiyangar granted two months' privilege leave.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Delhi, the 15th February 1922.

No. 313-24.—Mr. W. A. Pool, M.R.C.V.S., Officiating Second Bacteriologist, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, is granted leave on average pay for 10 months combined with leave on half average pay for 14 months with effect from the 7th March 1922.

FORESTS.

The 16th February 1922.

No. 208.—Mr. R. D. Richmond, Assistant Inspector General of Forests, is granted leave on average salary for 10 months under Rule 81 (*b*) (*i*) of the Fundamental Rules and note thereunder, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th February 1922. From the same date his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Mr. N. V. Holberton, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, is appointed to be Assistant Inspector General of Forests, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th February 1922, *vice* Mr. R. D. Richmond.

No. 210—108-21.—The services of Mr. J. M. D. Mackenzie, Deputy Conservator of Forests, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma with effect from the afternoon of the 25th January 1922.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 16th February 1922.

No. 94.—The Reverend G. H. Seeley, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 27th December 1921.

MEDICAL.

The 13th February 1922.

No. 107.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Nutt, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is confirmed in the appointment of Professor of Surgery, King George's Medical College, Lucknow, with effect from the 31st August 1921.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 18th February 1922.

No. 898.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for the corresponding items of entry No. 100 in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 7191, dated the 17th December 1921, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
			Rs. A.	
100	Yarns and Textile Fabrics, that is to say :—			
	* * * *	...	...	...
	Silk piece goods (white or coloured, plain or figured and all widths) and apparel, from Japan and China (including Hongkong)—			
	Japan—			
	Paj, Thama, Junken and Nankin, all kinds, including striped, printed, embossed and pineapples	lb.	27 0	20 per cent.
	Satins and Kohaku, all kinds, including striped, printed, woven and embossed	"	32 0	20 " "
	Twill, all kinds	"	28 0	20 " "
	Jarina (gold embroidered)	"	39 0	20 " "
	Fugi and Boseki, all kinds	"	25 0	20 " "
	Fancies, printed and woven, including Georgettes, Kobe-crepes, crepe-de-chine (Chirmin), ninons and gauzes	"	38 0	20 " "
	Embroideries, all kinds, including apparel	"	57 0	20 " "
	Apparel other than embroidered, including shawls, dhuties, scarves, mufflers, handkerchiefs and hosiery	"	42 0	20 " "
	Dupettas and China silk patkas	"	25 0	20 " "
	Burmese scarves—			
	(*a*) Paj	"	30 0	20 " "
	(*b*) Other kinds	"	45 0	20 " "
	Cotton and silk mixed satins embroidered	"	16 0	20 " "
	Cotton and silk mixed satins, other kinds	"	11 0	20 " "
	Cotton and silk mixed hosiery	"	30 0	20 " "
	Cotton and silk mixed Boseki, all kinds	"	9 0	20 " "
	Silk Fents	"	16 0	20 " "
	Other kinds including mixed apparel	...	*Ad valorem*	20 " "
	China (including Hongkong but excluding Cantons)—			
	Honans, all kinds, apparel and patkas	lb.	9 0	20 " "
	Shantungs, all kinds, apparel and patkas	"	5 8	20 " "
	Corded, all kinds, except Woochow	"	8 0	20 " "
	White cord (Woochow), all kinds	"	18 0	20 " "
	Crepe, Gauze and Paj, all kinds	"	23 0	20 " "

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	China (including Hongkong but excluding Cantons)—contd.			
	Satins and fancies, all kinds	lb.	32 0	20 per cent.
	Other kinds	...	*Ad valorem*	20 " "
	Cantons, all kinds, including apparel	...	" "	20 " "
	Silk piece goods, apparel and other manufactures of silk not otherwise specified	...	" "	20 " "
	Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread	...	" "	11 " "
	Woollen yarn, knitting wool and other manufactures of wool including felt	...	" "	11 " "
	All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics not otherwise specified	...	" "	11 " "

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 17th February 1922.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 258.—Captain (now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) C. Reed, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores. From 5th to 12th August 1914.

No. 259.—Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) J. F. Tyrrell, C.B.E., Royal Artillery, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores. From 13th November 1914 to 16th April 1915, 13th December 1915 to 8th May 1916, 29th May to 10th November 1916 and 12th November 1916 to 4th March 1917.

No. 260.—Captain (now Brevet Major) L. B. Grant, 1-4th Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General. From 15th March 1917 to 17th February 1918.

No. 261.—Captain (now Major) B. G. Peel, D.S.O., 81st Pioneers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. From 7th June to 31st August 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 262.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Charles Frederic Watson Hughes, M.C., Commandant, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. Dated 29th November 1921.

Captains to be Majors.

Harry Macdonald, D.S.O., 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse). Dated 29th August 1921.

Brevet Major Ernest James Strover, 4th Battalion, 70th Chin Rifles. Dated 19th January 1922.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Eric Godfrey Moorhouse, attached 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse). Dated 28th August 1921.

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

John Alan Fraser Wallace, attached 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers. Dated 17th December 1920.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 263. The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 26th January 1922:

Frederick Adolphus Fleming Barnardo, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.E. (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel).
James McPherson, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
George Denne Franklin, O.B.E., M.B.
Charles Aikman Gourlay, D.S.O., M.D.
William Charles Ross, M.B.
Robert Archer Lloyd, D.S.O., M.D. (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel).
John Conrad Gie Kunhardt.
Ernest Alexander Walker, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
Lewis Cook, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Leonard Bodley Scott, M.D.
Gerard Irvine Davys, M.D.
Alfred John Vernon Betts, M.B.
Fredrick Ernest Wilson, M.B.
Behramji Barjorji Paymaster.
Norman Walter Mackworth, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel).
Henry Ross, O.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
John Forrest, M.B.
Leonard Hirsch, C.I.E., F.R.C.S.E.
Edward Charles Cecil Maunsell, M.D.
John Warwick Illius, F.R.C.S.E.
John Philip Cameron.

Dated 29th January 1922:

Alexander William Greig.
Thomas William Harley, M.B.

Temporary Lieutenants to be temporary Captains.

Cochandy Oommen. Dated 22nd October 1921.

Satis Chandra Sen. Dated 29th November 1921.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 264.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Edward Joseph Johnson. Dated 29th January 1921.

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Arthur Harry Claude Hamilton. Dated 2nd September 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 265.—The undermentioned relinquishment of acting rank is notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Mechanical Transport, India.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) G. T. Savage, D.S.O., Royal Army Service Corps, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to hold the appointment of Officer Commanding, Base Mechanical Transport Workshops. Dated 4th November 1921.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 266.—The undermentioned officer is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his temporary commission with effect from the date specified, and to retain the rank of Captain :—

Jamshed Khorshed Dastoor. Dated 4th November 1921.

No. 267.—The undermentioned officer is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his temporary commission, with effect from the date specified :—

Captain Noormahomed Kasembhai Chohan. Dated 2nd January 1922.

No. 268.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 1129, dated the 18th June 1920, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retain the rank of Lieutenant :—

Phanindra Nath Ghose.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 269.—Captain Leonard Harris Ward is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his commission, with effect from the 3rd December 1921, on ceasing to be employed with the Burma Military Police and to retain the rank of Captain.

No. 270.—Lieutenant Richard William O'Brian is invalided from the service, and relinquishes his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th February 1922, and is permitted to retain the rank of Lieutenant.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 271.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alan Hewlett, Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 29th January 1922.

No. 272.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Arthur Edward Benn, C.I.E., Indian Army (Supernumerary List), is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th February 1922.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 273.—Under the provisions of clause 77 of Indian Army Circulars 1892, and subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Lieutenant is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Muhammad Sulaiman Khan, I.O.M., 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment), with effect from the 20th December 1921.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 274.—The following promotions are made :—

21st-23rd Cavalry.

Jemadar Balwant Singh to be Risaldar, with effect from the 8th June 1921, and Regimental Quartermaster Dafadar Fauja Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st January 1922; to complete the establishment.

33rd-34th Cavalry.

Jemadar Sher Bahadur Khan to be Risaldar, with effect from the 4th December 1921; to complete the establishment.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Cavalry).

Risaldar Nur Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Jemadars Sant Singh and Arjan Singh to be Risaldars, Dafadar-Majors Badit Singh, Mal Singh and Partab Singh and Dafadar Malu Ram to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st November 1921; to complete the establishment.

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Faizhulla Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st April 1921; to complete the establishment.

3rd Brahmans.

Jemadar Shiumangal Tewari to be Subadar and Havildar Kashiparshad Awasthi to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st January 1922; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 19th Punjabis.

Jemadar Mir Dost, I.D.S.M., to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st December 1921; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 22nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Warriam Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 11th October 1921; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 30th Punjabis.

Jemadar Gurdit Singh, I.D.S.M., to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st September 1921; Company Quartermaster-Havildar Karam Ilahi to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st June 1921, and Havildars Gul Muhammad and Devi Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st September 1921; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 39th Royal Garhwal Rifles.

Havildar Indar Sing Negi to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th June 1921; to complete the establishment.

40th Pathans.

Havildar Muhammad Ashraf to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th February 1922; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Zulfi to be Subadar and Havildar Sunder Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st April 1921; to complete the establishment.

3rd Battalion, 70th (Kachin) Rifles.

Subadar Chingpaw Gan, *Bahadur,* to be Subadar-Major, Jemadars Hambon Ki and Mitung Tang, I.O.M., to be Subadars, Havildars Lahpai La, Chauchi Naw and Sau Yaw and Civilian Clerk Asutosh Ghosh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st April 1921; to complete the establishment.

87th Punjabis.

Havildars Mota Singh and Urjan Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st December 1921; to complete the establishment.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Havildar-Major Allah Ditta, I.O.M., and Company Quartermaster-Havildar Thandu Ram to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st October 1921; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 112th Infantry.

Quartermaster-Havildar Gangadhar Singh and Company Havildar-Major Nawaz Khan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 16th July 1921, and Havildar Teja Rawat to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th September 1921; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 25th Punjabis.

No. 275.—In Army Department Notification No. 2399, dated the 24th December 1921, *for* "Havildar Manchar Singh" *read* "Havildar Manohar Singh."

2nd Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

No. 276.—The promotion of Havildar Muhammad Azim to Jemadar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 1489, dated the 22nd July 1921, is antedated, without pay and allowances, to the 1st April 1921.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 277.—No. 912 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Mota Singh to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Subadar, *vice* 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Ghaus Muhammad (supernumerary Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class), invalided with effect from the 26th September 1921.

No. 278.—No. 914 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Arjan-das-Gosain, I.O.M., to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Subadar, *vice* 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Kedar Nath Atrish, invalided with effect from the 1st November 1921.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Factory and Inspection Cadre.

No. 279.—Staff Serjeant L. D. Painting to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 15th October 1921.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 280.—Sub-Conductor Robert Mackay to be Conductor, and Supernumerary Sub-Conductor Christopher Albert Mitchinson to be absorbed in the rank of Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor William George Ventham transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 19th January 1922.

CANTONMENTS.

Regulations.

No. 281.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 268, dated the 13th March 1914, namely:—

In the said rules, after rule 2, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"2A. The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order in this behalf, reduce or remit the quit rent leviable under rule 1 or rule 2."

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 282.—The undermentioned Sub-Assistant Surgeons are permitted to resign the service, with effect from the dates specified:—

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1072 1st class Saiyid Ahmad.
No. 1372 2nd class Mubarak Shah Khan, I.D.S.M. } Dated 5th January 1922.

No. 1290 1st class Safi Muhammad Faruqee. Dated 3rd January 1922.

Madras Establishment.

No. 1472 3rd class P. A. Sahasra Nama Iyer. Dated 8th December 1921.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 283.—Lieutenant-Colonel Narendra Presanna Sinha (Retired) whose re-employment was notified in Army Department Notification No. 559, dated the 11th June 1915, has been permitted to revert to the retired list, with effect from the 10th January 1922.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 284.—Under the provisions of paragraph 365-B, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the honorary rank of Subadar-Major is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar Jagat Singh, I.O.M., I.D.S.M., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force), with effect from the 15th November 1921.

No. 285.—Under the provisions of paragraph 365-B, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the honorary rank of Subadar is conferred, on retirement, on Jemadar Badhawa Singh, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force), with effect from the 1st November 1921.

No. 286.—The following amendment is made to Army Department Notification No. 2361, dated the 26th November 1920:—

For "No. 2896 Kot-Dafadar Jodh Singh, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse" *read* "No. 2896 Kot-Dafadar Jog Singh, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse."

No. 287.—The following amendments are made to Army Department Notification No. 1972, dated the 7th October 1921:—

For "No. 4744 Lance-Naik Ashdan Rai, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles" *read* "No. 4744 Lance-Naik Asdhan Rai, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles."

For "No. 5198 Rifleman Tejbir Kimbu, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles," *read* "No. 5198 Rifleman Tejbir Limbu, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 288.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

Supplement, dated the 10th January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 10th January, 1922, pages 335, 336 and 337.

War Office,
10th January, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts.:—

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig. Maj.—Bt. Maj. A. L. Johnston, 126th Baluchistan Inf., Ind. Army. 15th Oct. 1921.

* * * * *

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

R.H. & R.F.A.—The undermentioned are secd.:—

* * * * *

For service with the Indian Ordnance Dept.:—

Maj. F. H. Marshall. 31st Oct. 1919.

Maj. T. Temple, O.B.E. 18th May 1920.

Capt. H. G. Hayes. 19th July 1921.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

R. Fus.—Maj. Noel de Putron MacRoberts, D.S.O., M.C., late Serv. Bn., R. Sussex R., and Ind. Army Res. of Off., to be Lt., 11th Jan. 1922, with seniority 15th Mar. 1918, and to relinquish the rank of Maj. granted in the Gazette of 15th Sept. 1920.

* * * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 12th January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 10th January, 1922, pages 357 and 362.

War Office,
12th January, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig. Comdr.—The date of the relinquishment of his appt. and the temp. rank of Col. Comdt. by Col. W. H. Wooldridge, C.M.G., Ind. Army, is 31st May 1921, and not as in the Gazette of 29th Sept. 1921.

The undermentioned temp. appts. are made :—

A.G.'s & Q.M.G.'s STAFF.

D.A.A. & Q.M.G.—Capt. (temp. Maj.) A. H. D. Barron, M.C., 17th Inf., Ind. Army, from a D.A.A.G., and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld. 14th May 1921.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

E. Surrey R.

The undermentioned temp. Lts. relinquish their commissions on appt. to a commission in the Ind. Army from the dates specified :—

B. F. Dodd. 21 Oct. 1919.

C. E. C. Stileman. 11 May 1919.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 13th January, 1922, pages 375 and 376.

* * * * *

India Office,
13th January, 1922.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the restoration of Maj. H. R. Hadow, from the temp. non-effective list, to the active list, with effect from 25th June 1917.

The KING has approved the relinquishment of their temp. commns. by the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified, and the retention of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieut. Chaturvedi Krishna Chandra Misra. 22nd Sept. 1921.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captains :—

R. W. Heal. 25th Dec. 1921.

G. A. Swain. 2nd Jan. 1922.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

30th Sept. 1920.

1st Bihar Light Horse.

Lieut. G. C. Blake.

7th East Indian Rly. Bn.

Lt.-Col. H. G. Waters.

Lt.-Col. B. W. Holmes.

Capt. G. L. Johnston.

22nd Bengal and North-Western Rly. Bn.

Maj. R. M. Dundas, V.D.

Captains :—

W. Paton.

J. D. Westwood.

J. A. Smith.

Lieutenants :—

R. Hannay.

G. K. Mann.

G. M. K. Holmes.

Sec. Lieut. R. Watson.

39th Chota Nagpur Regiment.

Lieut. Thomas Luby.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the resignation of the following officers with effect from the dates specified, and the grant or the retention of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

* * * * *

Capt A. S. Thornewill. 5th Sept. 1921.

* * * * *

Lieut. G. Shallow. 14th Dec. 1921.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Lt.-Col. H. O. Warren-Codrington. 9th Jan. 1922.

Maj. R. W. Manderson, O.B.E. 9th Jan. 1922.

Maj. C. T. Davis, O.B.E. 9th Jan. 1922.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 13th January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 13th January, 1922, pages 435, 436 and 437.

War Office,
13th January, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

* * * * *

The undermentioned temp. appt. is made :—

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Staff Capt.—Capt. W. L. Cotton-Swanston, M.C., 50th Kumaon Rif., Ind. Army, vice Capt. P. P. Jones, 50th Kumaon Rif., Ind. Army. 25th July 1921.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

Devon. R.—Lt. W. S. Brewer is secd. for duty with the Ind. Sig. Service. 16th Sept. 1921.

* * * * *

Cameronians.—Lt. J. S. Millar is secd. for duty with the Ind. Sig. Service. 12th Sept. 1921.

* * * * *

R. W. K.—

* * * * *

Capt. V. S. Clarke, M.C., is secd. for service as an Adjt., Auxiliary Force, India. 1st Apr. 1921.

* * * * *

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

RESERVE UNITS.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

3rd R. Scots.—2nd Lt. H. A. Pattullo, M.C. (now Lt., Ind. Army), is secd. for service with the Ind. Army (on prob.). 25th Sept. 1918, with seniority 28th Feb. 1918.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 16th January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 13th January, 1922, pages 443, 444 and 446.

War Office,
16th January, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Div. Comdr.—Maj.-Gen C. B L. Clery, C.B., Ind. Army. 1st Nov. 1921.

* * * * *

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Frederick John Keith Ellison, from temp. Capt., Ind. Army Res. of Off., to be Lt. 21st Sept. 1921, with seniority 1st July 1917 and precedence next above M. M. Simpson. (Substituted for the notification in the Gazette of 20th Sept. 1921.)

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MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Lt. S. E. Tee, Ind. Army Res. of Off., to be a Comdt., Combined Depôt, from 18th June to 30th Sept. 1921.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

E. Lan. R.

Temp. 2nd Lt. J. B. Cave relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the Ind. Army. 11 Jan. 1920.

* * * * *

G. FELL

Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 17th February 1922.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 9.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 22nd January 1922, *vice* Captain G. H. S. LaTouche, O.B.E., Royal Indian Marine, retired :—

To be Captain.

Commander (temporary Captain) G. H. Finnis, C.B.E., Royal Indian Marine.

To be Commander.

Lieutenant-Commander (temporary Commander) R. M. Philby, Royal Indian Marine.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 10.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 23rd December, 1921, page 10500.

*   *   *   *   *

India Office,
23rd December, 1921.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

The KING has approved the retirement of the undermentioned officer of the R.I.M., with effect from the date specified :—

Engr. Capt. C. F. Laslett, M.B.E. 18th Dec. 1921.

*   *   *   *   *   *

G. FELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 13th February 1922.

No. 2142-E.—20.—Mr. Oswald Minto has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as an Assistant Mining Manager and posted to the North-Western Railway.

H. L. COLE,
Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1922.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 14th February, 1922.

No. 26.—The following Report of the Delegates of India to the Second Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations is published for general information.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(For List of Appendices *see* page 90.)

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES OF INDIA TO THE SECOND SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE E. S. MONTAGU, M.P., HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIR,

We beg to submit our Report on the proceedings of the second session of the Assmbly of the League of Nations at Geneva, at which we had the honour to represent India.

It may be mentioned that confidential weekly reports were sent by Sir William Meyer to the Under Secretary of State for India, and copy of the same to His Excellency the Viceroy.

2. The Assembly met on Monday, 5th September. This year there were 48 States with the right to send representatives, but none appeared from Argentina, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru and Salvador. A list of the delegates of other States will be found in Appendix I. As stated in paragraph 152, three new member States—Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—were subsequently elected, and their delegates then took part in the Assembly's business.

3. Mr. Wellington Koo (China), as being for the time President of the Council, took the chair at the opening of the Assembly and made a good opening address.

4. The first business undertaken was the election of a Committee of eight members to examine the credentials of the delegates to the League. H. H. the Maharao of Kutch was one of the representatives on this Committee.

5. The next step was the election of a President, and M. van Karnebeek (Netherlands) was elected after a contest with M. da Cunha (Brazil). The British Empire Delegations had resolved to support M. van Karnebeek on the ground that it was not advisable that the President of the Assembly should belong to a State represented on the Council. M. van Karnebeek, however, filled the office in a satisfactory manner. At a subsequent meeting M. Ador (Switzerland) was elected Honorary President.

6. On the 6th September six Grand Committees were constituted to deal respectively with matters relating to: (1) constitutional and legal questions; (2) international technical organisations (transit, health and economic and financial); (3) armaments and blockade; (4) League finance and secretariat organization; (5) humanitarian questions (opium, typhus, traffic in women and children, etc.); and (6) political questions, such as the admission of new States to the League. Each State represented at the Assembly had one representative on each Committee, and the distribution of the work among the various Committees was as follows :—

NOT REFERRED TO ANY COMMITTEE.

General Report by the Secretary-General on the work of the Council and the Secretariat and upon the measures taken to execute the decisions of the Assembly.

Permanent Court of International Justice.

Report on the ratifications of the Protocol drawn up last year for the constitution of the Court.

Election of Judges (paragraph 12).

Appointment of the four non-permanent Members of the Council (paragraph 164).

A resolution by Lord Robert Cecil that greater publicity should be given to the Council's proceedings. This was adopted on the 16th September (Appendix II, Resolution No. 41).

COMMITTEE No. I.

Report by the Council on the conclusions of the Committee on Amendments to the Covenant.

Report by the Council on the conclusions of the Committee appointed to examine the scope and intentions of Article 18 of the Covenant from a legal point of view.

There were subsequently referred to this Committee :—A resolution by Professor Gilbert Murray on the subject of the protection of minorities, and a proposal by Lord Robert Cecil for the simplification of voting by an amendment to the Rules of Procedure.

COMMITTEE No. II.

Report of the work of the Advisory Economic and Financial Committee.

Report of the Advisory and Technical Committee on Communications and Transit.

Report of the Technical Committee of the International Health Organisation of the League.

Organisation of International Statistics.

COMMITTEE No. III.

Report on the conclusions of the temporary Commission on the Reduction of Armaments.

Report on the conclusions of the International Blockade Committee.

COMMITTEE No. IV.

Report from the Committee appointed to examine the organisation, etc., of the Permanent Secretariat and the International Labour Office.

The allocation of the expenses of the League, including the report by the Council on the conclusions of the Committee appointed to study this question.

Draft Budget for 1922.

Audit of accounts for second fiscal period (1st July to 31st December 1920).

Auditor's Report.

COMMITTE No. V.

Presentation by the Council of the Report of the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium.

Report by the Council on the work of the Commission of Enquiry with regard to the Deportation of Women and Children in Turkey and adjacent countries.

Report by the Council on the International Conference on the Traffic in Women and Children.

Report by the Council on the Typhus campaign.

Report by the Council on the International Co-ordination of Intellectual Work.

There was subsequently referred to this Committee :—A resolution by Mr. Doherty (Canada) on the status of Eastern Galicia.

COMMITTEE No. VI.

Requests for admission to the League by :—

Esthonia,	Latvia,
Hungary,	Lithuania.

And as regards Albania—

(1) The decision adopted by the Council of the League of Nations on 25th June 1921, in regard to the request of Albania concerning her dispute with Greece and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State.

(2) Appeal by the Government of Albania against the occupation of certain territory by troops of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State.

There were subsequently referred to this Committee:—Dr. Nansen's resolution on the subject of Famine in Russia; Professor Gilbert Murray's resolution on the subject of a national home for Turkish Armenians; Lord Robert Cecil's resolution on Mandates.

7. Sir William Meyer represented India on Committees II and IV, Mr. Sastri on Committees I and V, and H. H. the Maharao of Kutch on Committees III and VI.

The distribution of Committee work among the delegates was affected by the fact that it had been determined that, for time-table purposes, these Committees should form two groups—those of group A, *viz.*, Committees I to III, to meet simultaneously on the afternoons of Monday, Wednesday and Friday (the mornings being reserved for the full Assembly), and those of group B, *viz.*, Committees IV to VI, to meet on the afternoons of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. But the delegates of India were, of course, in close intercommunication throughout.

8. The Committees elected the following Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen:—

Committee No. I.—Chairman, M. Scialoja (Italy); Vice-Chairman, M. Urrutia (Columbia).

Committee No. II.—Chairman, M. Jonesco (Rumania); Vice-Chairman, M. Freire d'Andrade (Portugal).

Committee No. III.—Chairman, M. Branting (Sweden); Vice-Chairman, M. de Aguero y Bethancourt (Cuba).

Committee No. IV.—Chairman, M. Edwards (Chile); Vice-Chairman, M. Herluf Zahle (Denmark).

Committee No. V.—Chairman, Mr. Doherty (Canada); Vice-Chairman, M. Tang Tsai-Fou (China).

Committee No. VI.—Chairman, M. le Comte de Gimeno (Spain); Vice-Chairman, M. Escalante (Venezuela).

There was a general feeling that members of the League Council should not preside over Committees, and no such member was elected.

9. The Assembly then proceeded to the election of six general Vice-Presidents, who, with the six Chairmen of Committees and the President, form the Bureau for the general control of the business of the Assembly. At the first ballot only five nominees had an absolute majority, and a second ballot was necessary between M. Benes (Czecho-Slovakia) and M. Torriente (Cuba), the former being elected. The final list was as follows:—

M. Bourgeois (France), M. da Cunha (Brazil), Mr. Balfour (Great Britain), Viscount Ishii (Japan), M. Hymans (Belgium), M. Benes (Czecho-Slovakia).

The British Empire Delegations would have been very glad had H. H. the Maharao of Cutch been elected one of the Vice-Presidents, but the success of his candidature was handicapped by his being new to the Assembly. In these circumstances, it is gratifying that he received several outside votes.

10. At the meeting of 7th September, the Assembly confirmed the provisional Agenda for future meetings, which had been placed before it by the Secretariat, and this gave rise to a lively debate between the representatives of Bolivia and Chile regarding a request by the Bolivian Government for the inclusion in the Agenda of the application of Article 19 of the Covenant to a treaty of peace between Bolivia and Chile signed in 1904. It was eventually decided, after the question had been submitted to a special Committee

of Jurists, that the Bolivian request was out of order, because the Assembly could only invite the Members of the League to reconsider treaties in certain conditions set forth in Article 19, and would, in the present instance, have to consider as a preliminary whether these conditions did in point of fact exist; and Bolivia then withdrew the proposal, but with a reservation as to bringing it up on a future occasion. It may be noted here that Poland withdrew her request for the inclusion in the Agenda of a proposed amendment to Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Covenant, dealing with national representation on the Secretariat.

11. At the meeting of the 8th September the Assembly began a general discussion, which lasted until the 17th September, on a bulky report on the work of the Council and the measures taken to execute the decisions of last year's Assembly. In the course of the debate Mr. Sastri made a speech which was most warmly applauded, and the full text of which will be found in Appendix IV (Annex 1).

ELECTION OF THE JUDGES OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

12. On 14th September the Assembly met both morning and afternoon, and nearly the whole of these two sittings was taken up by action in respect of election of Judges for the Permanent Court of International Justice, a matter which gave rise to a great deal of lobbying.

It should be noted that under the constitution of the Court the Council of the League and the Assembly have equal powers in regard to the selection of Judges, so that an agreement between the two is requisite.

13. Each body had thus to select 11 Judges, and at the first Assembly ballot an absolute majority of votes, which was requisite, was obtained by—

M. Altamira (Spain).
M. Alvarez (Chile).
M. Anzilotti (Italy).
M. Barboza (Brazil).
M. de Bustamante (Cuba).
Viscount Finlay (Great Britain).
M. Loder (Netherlands).
M. Oda (Japan).
M. Weiss (France).

Most of these persons had been voted for by the Indian Delegation after consultation with the other Empire Delegations, and we also voted for Mr. Amir Ali, whom our sister delegations likewise supported, and for Sir Robert Borden, but Mr. Amir Ali only got seven votes and Sir Robert Borden 12.

14. It was then necessary to vote again for two other Judges, and the original intention had been that the procedure should be that laid down in the Assembly's Rules of Business in respect of election to plural appointments, such as Vice-President, *viz.*, that the second ballot should be confined to those persons, not exceeding double the number of places still to be filled, who had obtained the largest number of votes on the first ballot.

It was contended, however, by M. Fernandes (Brazil) that this domestic procedure of the Assembly was not applicable to the method of election for the Judges, which ought to be carried out, under the terms of the Statute of the International Court, in the same manner throughout. After some discussion this proposal carried the day, and it was resolved that at every ballot delegates should be entitled to vote for anyone they pleased: This method, of course, lengthened the proceedings by the scattering of votes.

On the second ballot Mr. Moore (United States) got an absolute majority, but it was not until the fifth that such a majority was obtained by M. Huber (Switzerland).

15. Nine of the 11 candidates thus selected by the Assembly also found favour with the Council, but in regard to two selections there was difference, the Council having voted for M. Nyholm (Denmark) and M. Descamps (Belgium), while the Assembly had preferred M. Alvarez (Chile) and M. Huber (Switzerland). A further vote was, therefore, necessary, and this resulted in

the Assembly adopting M. Nyholm (Denmark), but standing out for M. Huber (Switzerland) as against M. Descamps (Belgium). The Council accepted this solution, so that the 11 Judges were finally constituted thus :—

M. Altamira (Spain), M. Anzilotti (Italy), M. Barboza (Brazil), M. de Bustamanto (Cuba), Viscount Finlay (Great Britain), M. Huber (Switzerland), M. Loder (Netherlands), Mr. Moore (United States), M. Nyholm (Denmark), M. Oda (Japan), M. Weiss (France).

16. The Assembly then went on to the election of four substitute Judges to take the place of regular Judges who might be incapacitated, and the Indian Delegation (and the British Empire Delegations generally) made great efforts to obtain the selection of Mr. Amir Ali.

On the first ballot M. Alvarez (Chile) and M. Negulesco (Rumania) obtained an absolute majority, while Mr. Amir Ali secured 13 votes, increased to 14 on the second ballot, which latter gave no conclusive result. On the third ballot Mr. Amir Ali's votes dropped to nine, and an absolute majority was obtained by Mr. Wang Chung-Hui (China) and Mr. Yovanovitch (Serb-Croat-Slovene State).

The Assembly's list was thus constituted as follows :—M. Alvarez, M. Negulesco, Mr. Wang Chung-Hui, M. Yovanovitch.

17. The Council's list contained the last three names, but instead of M. Alvarez had M. Descamps (Belgium). Another ballot was, therefore, necessary, and the Assembly sustained the nomination of M. Alvarez, while the Council held to M. Descamps. A third contest between the Assembly and the Council led to exactly the same result. It was, therefore, decided, under the provisions of the Statute of the Court, to appoint a mixed Committee of Selection, which would consist of three members of the Assembly and an equal number of the Council. This Joint Committee proposed to withdraw both M. Descamps and M. Alvarez, and to substitute M. Beichmann (Norway), and the Assembly and the Council agreed to ratify that proposal.

18. The non-election of Mr. Amir Ali, in spite of our efforts, was very disappointing as he would have been an admirable representative not merely of India but of Muhammadan jurisprudence.

Work of Committee No. I.—Constitutional and Legal Questions.

19. Committee No. I held its first meeting on the 7th September, when it appointed six sub-Committees to deal with the matters before it.

It also selected three members—M. Noblemaire (France), Mr. Bruce (Australia), and M. Osusky (Czecho-Slovakia)—to meet a similar number of members of Committee IV, and discuss in common the amendments to the Covenant which might be necessitated by new arrangements in regard to the Budget and the allocation of expenses of the League. (For the report of this Committee *see* paragraph 101.)

Amendments to the Covenant.

*Article 1 (Membership of the League).**

20. The Committee rejected the amendment to Article 1 of the Covenant proposed by Argentina last year (*vide* paragraph 14 of the Indian Delegation's Report on the work of the first Assembly), which aimed at the automatic admission to the League of all States willing to join it. The report to the Assembly on this subject was drawn up by M. Scialoja (Italy), who indicated that the actual wording of the amendment was defective, as the Argentine Government had itself admitted; and that as regards the substance, although the principle involved was excellent, the Committee did not think that the moment for applying it had yet come. The delegates of Uruguay, Colombia, Chile, and Spain concurred in this view, and some of them expressed the hope that Argentina would soon resume her place in the Assembly.

* The Articles are referred to in the order in which the Committee reported on them.

Action by the Assembly.

The Committee's proposal that the Assembly should adjourn the discussion of the proposal was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on the 4th October (Appendix II, Resolution No. 25).

21. The Committee adopted the conclusions of one of its Sub-Committees regarding the position of minute States, such as Lichtenstein and Monaco—which desired to join the League, but could not well be admitted owing to their small size—that it would be difficult to lay down any general rule for partial association of such States with the League, but that as each particular case arose examination might be made of the best practical action to effect this.

Action by the Assembly.

On the 4th October the Assembly approved the Committee's proposals (Appendix II, Resolution No. 26).

Articles 3, 12, 13 and 15 (Meetings of the Assembly and disputes between Members).

22. Certain amendments proposed by the Scandinavian and other Governments in respect of Articles 3, 12, 13 and 15 were considered unnecessary by the Sub-Committee entrusted to deal with them. Those relating to Article 3 had for their object to make an annual session of the Assembly obligatory, and to have supplementary sessions whenever an adequate number of constituent States desired it, but this proposal was withdrawn. The withdrawal was duly noted by the Assembly on the 6th October (Appendix II, Resolution No. 34).

Action by the Assembly.

23. The Scandinavian Governments had suggested amendments of Articles 12 and 15 to make provision for a system of commissions of arbitration and conciliation to deal with disputes which come before the League. Committee I considered this was premature, and that the procedure desired should be subject to further investigation by a special Committee, so that the matter might be further dealt with next year. This recommendation was approved by the Assembly on the 5th October (Appendix II, Resolution No. 27).

Action by the Assembly.

24. The Scandinavian Government had desired to leave out the word "generally" in the clause "among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration," in the second paragraph of Article 13 of the Covenant. This would emphasise the obligation of Member States to have recourse to arbitration for the settlement of disputes under this Article. Committee I asked the Assembly to reject this amendment, which was, moreover, not now insisted on by the Governments which had fathered it, on the ground that, in connection with the Permanent Court of International Justice, certain States had already accepted the principle of obligatory arbitration, and that this principle should be left to develop gradually. The Committee's view was confirmed by the Assembly on the 6th October (Appendix II, Resolution No. 35).

Action by the Assembly.

25. On the other hand, the Committee pointed out that Articles 12, 13 and 15 required some verbal amendments making reference to judicial settlement or judicial decision, and in particular they desired that a definite reference to the Permanent Court of International Justice should be included in Article 13. These amendments were fully approved by the Assembly on the 8th October. The text of the three Articles as amended will be found in Appendix II (Resolutions 38, 39 and 40), the new matter being printed in italics.

Action by the Assembly.

Article 21 (International Engagements).

26. The Committee discussed at some length a proposal to amend Article 21 so as to make it read as follows, the second clause being new:—

"Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

"Agreements between Members of the League tending to define or complete the engagements contained in the Covenant for the maintenance of peace or the promotion of international co-operation may not only be approved by the League, but also promoted and negotiated under its auspices, provided

these agreements are not inconsistent with the terms of the Covenant. Special conference of the Members of the League concerned may be summoned for this purpose by the Council or by the Assembly."

This was with the object of emphasising the legitimacy of regional understandings generally and of agreements between certain Members of the League for the maintenance of peace or the promotion of co-operation. China had, however, been restive about regional agreements for obvious reasons, which similarly led Czecho-Slovakia emphatically to approve them. Committee I came to the conclusion that the time had not yet arrived for such revision of the Article, especially as the present text did not exclude the application of the ideas that the proposed amendment involved. The Committee, therefore, proposed that, while Artile 21 should be retained as it is, the Assembly's attention should be drawn to the fact that "agreements between Members of the League tending to define or complete the engagements contained in the Covenant for the maintenance of peace or the promotion of international co-operation, may be regarded as of a nature likely to contribute to the progress of the League in the path of practical realisations.

"Such agreements may also be negotiated under the auspices of the League of Nations, for example, in special conferences, with its assistance."

The Committee's view was endorsed by the Assembly on the 6th October (Appendix II, Resolution No. 28). *Action by the Assembly.*

Article 10 (Guarantee against External Aggression).

27. An amendment to the Covenant, proposing to eliminate Article 10, had been put forward by the Canadian Delegation. The Committee considered that, as this amendment had given rise to widely different opinions with reference to the legal bearings of Article 10 and its relationship to other Articles of the Covenant (*e.g.*, Articles 12 and 17), it would be desirable that the matter should be held over until next session. On the 6th October this was agreed to by the Assembly, Mr. Doherty (Canada) pointing out that the reason his delegation had raised the question was that they thought that Article 10 contained a dangerous principle, *viz.*, that possession or the *status quo* should prevail over the needs of justice (Appendix II, Resolution No. 29). *Action by the Assembly.*

Article 18 (Registration of Treaties).

28. Committee I proposed that Article 18 should be expanded as shown below :—

"(1) Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any Member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat, and shall as soon as possible be published by it.

"(2) No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered. Nevertheless, if treaties or international engagements are registered within three months of the time when they were definitely concluded, the effect of the registration will date back to that time.

"(3) It shall not be obligatory to submit for registration instruments of a purely technical or administrative nature which have no bearing on political international relations, nor instruments which consist merely of technical regulations defining without in any way modifying an instrument already registered, or which are only designed to enable such an instrument to be carried into effect.

"(4) Regulations adopted unanimously by the Assembly shall lay down the way in which these articles shall be applied."

The draft regulations contemplated in the last clause had reference to procedure and the view taken by the Committee was as follows :—

(*i*) Under Article 18 all treaties which create international legal obligations must, without exception or reservation, be submitted for registration, provided that one of the contracting parties is a Member of the League of Nations.

(*ii*) The registration of an instrument imposes no obligation on the League of Nations but that of providing for its publication.

(*iii*) Registration does not take the place of ratification. It is simply a condition upon the fulfilment of which the binding force of a treaty or international engagement is dependent. Once the treaty or agreement has been concluded, neither of the contracting parties can escape unilaterally from its obligations; but until registration has taken place, the treaty or agreement will lack positive binding force, both between the contracting parties and in regard to third parties.

(*iv*) As regards treaties and agreements which require registration, any contracting party, whether a member of the League of Nations or not, may demand such registration.

(*v*) With regard to treaties between States which are not Members of the League of Nations, there is no obligation to effect registration, but there is nothing to prevent the Secretary-General from acceding to requests for registration addressed to him by such States.

Action by the Assembly.

29. In the Assembly, on the 5th October, Mr. Balfour said that it was obvious that the matter was difficult and complex, and that a rigid and unqualified interpretation of Article 18 as it stands was impossible, *e.g.*, there were financial agreements which could not be registered and made public, as well as agreements in regard to executive details bearing on the application of treaties. He accordingly moved the following resolution, which it was agreed should be taken in two parts and separately voted on:—

"The Assembly, taking note of the proposal for the amendment of Article 18 contained in the report of Committee I, decides to adjourn the further consideration of this amendment until the third Assembly, it being understood that in the meantime Members of the League are at liberty to interpret their obligations under Article 18 in conformity with the proposed amendments."

The first part of this resolution, as regards the postponement of amendment of Article 18 to the next Assembly, was carried unanimously, while the second portion, concerning the liberty of Members of the League to interpret their obligations in conformity with the proposed amendments pending the adoption of the latter, was carried by 22 votes to 5. Subsequently, however, the point was raised that as unanimity was required the resolution was lost, and the President ruled accordingly. (Appendix II, Resolution 24.)

Articles 5 and 26 (Method of effecting Amendments).

30. The Committee discussed the correct procedure in regard to amendments to the Covenant, having regard to the terms of its Articles 5 and 26. The former Article lays down that, except where otherwsie expressly provided, resolutions at any meeting of the Assembly must be unanimous, and for this reason, in various cases last year, there was substituted for a formal resolution, in respect of which unanimity could not be obtained, a mere recommendation by a majority.

Article 26 of the Covenant lays down that "amendments to the Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Council, and by a majority of the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Assembly." No such amendment shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League.

31. There were, as a result, two schools of thought. One maintained that if an ordinary resolution required unanimity, this should *a fortiori* be necessary in regard to the far more important matter of amendment of the terms of the Covenant, and that Article 26 merely indicates what was to take place when, on unanimous resolutions of the Assembly and the Council, such amendments were passed on for formal ratification by the Governments of the League States.

The other school maintained that Article 26 must be taken as self-contained, and that unanimity was not necessary *quâ* resolutions for amending the

Covenant, in view of the subsequent ratification procedure laid down, whereas in the case of ordinary resolutions, as the ratification safeguard did not exist, unanimity was requisite.

Among the supporters of the former view were the Netherlands and French Delegates. Among those who took the view that amendments to the Covenant could be dealt with entirely with reference to Article 26 were Mr. Balfour and M. Motta (Switzerland). Mr. Sastri held that, as the Covenant stood, Article 26 could not be dissociated from Article 5, and that the proper course would be to get a unanimous decision that Article 26 should cover all questions relating to Covenant amendments. Future procedure could then be by a majority.

32. In their final report, discussing the question whether Article 26 must be read as linked with Article 5, so that a preliminary resolution by the Assembly for amendments must be unanimous, the Committee said that this is not necessary, *i.e.*, that amendments can be dealt with entirely under Article 26, and they cited in support of this a speech made by President Wilson at the Peace Conference on the 28th April 1919, and, among other documents, a commentary on the Covenant submitted to Parliament by the British Government.

The prerogatives of sovereign States were, they considered, guarded by the ratification procedure required by Article 26.

They proposed, however, as an additional safeguard, that Article 26 should be amended so as to require a preliminary vote in the Assembly to be carried by a three-fourths majority, and that this majority must further include the votes of the representatives of all the Council States (permanent and temporary) represented at the meeting. Some other amendments they suggested will be followed from the text of their recasting of Article 26 which is given below, fresh matter as compared with the existing Article being in italics :—

" Amendments to the present Covenant, *the text of which shall have been voted by the Assemby on a three-fourths majority, in which there will be included the votes of all the members of the Council represented at the meeting*, will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose representatives composed the Council when the vote was taken, and by the majority of those whose representatives formed the Assembly.

" *If the required number of ratifications shall not have been obtained within 18 months* after the vote of the Assembly, the proposed amendment shall remain without effect.*

" *The Secretary-General shall inform the Members of the putting into force of an amendment.*

" *Any Member of the League which has not at the time ratified the amendment is free to notify the Secretary-General within a year of its refusal to accept it, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League.*"

33. After some discussion this resolution was approved by the Assembly on the 4th October (Appendix II, Resolution 23) by 37 votes, with none against (there were 14 abstainers or absentees), subject to an accepted amendment by M. Urrutia (Columbia) that the period of 18 months in respect of ratification should be extended to 22 months. M. Urrutia had likewise suggested that the period of one year referred to in the last clause of the resolution should be extended to two years, but this he subsequently withdrew. *Action by Assembly*

34. The Indian Delegation voted for this amendment of the Covenant, as the proposal seemed to be an eminently reasonable one. It obviates the necessity of an unanimous assent of the Assembly to proposed amendments, which would, on occasion, be fatal to real progress, while the procedure now proposed gives adequate safeguard against action by narrow and possibly not very responsible majorities.

35. In the course of the discussion in the Assembly Sir James Allen (New Zealand) stated that, in order to avoid the possibilty of "snatch votes" he would

*Extended to 22 months by the Assembly, *see* paragraph 33.

ask his Government to get placed on the agenda of the next Assembly the question of fixing a quorum for validity of decisions of the Assembly and of Committees (there is no such quorum rule at present), and of some amendment to Article 19 (5) of the Rules of Procedure, which lays down that in matters of voting abstaining representatives are put on the same footing as absentees.

36. Approval was also given by the Assembly to a recommendation put forward by Committee I, that during the present session the principle now proposed to be embodied in Article 26 in respect of the voting of resolutions be applied, *i.e.*, the Assembly was recommended not to pass any resolution for amendment to the Covenant unless it obtained a three-fourths majority and embodied the votes of the delegates representing Members of the Council. The Assembly further approved the proposal of the Committee that when amendments to Articles of the Covenant had been voted by the Assembly it was desirable, in order to expedite the process of ratification by the consituent States, that a protocol in regular form should be appended for signature by delegates who deemed themselves competent to give such signature on behalf of their Governments; this, of course, without prejudice to the necessity for subsequent ratification of such Governments (Appendix II, Resolution No. 23).

Article 4 (Non-permanent Members of the Council).

37. With reference to Article 4 of the Covenant, dealing with the composition of the Council of the League, the Belgian Delegate suggested that the number of non-permanent Members of the Council should be raised from four to six, his obvious desire being to make it more probable that Belgium would be re-elected by the Assembly at this session. It was decided that the question of augmentation of the number of Members of the Council should first be dealt with by the Council itself, and M. Noblemaire (France) considered that it would not be opportune to take any such decision at present while there were still great States who were not Members of the League. Finally, it was decided to inform the Council unofficially of the discussion.

Action by the Assembly.

38. The Committee's report to the Assembly recommended that the non-permanent Members of the Council should, in future, be elected according to a system of rotation for a fixed period, and that the Assembly should this year renew for the year 1922 the appointment of the present members. In the absence of any decision with regard to the future number of non-permanent Members of the Council, the Committee considered it inexpedient to lay down precise rulings; it suggested, however, an amendment to Article 4, which was adopted, with the object of enabling the Assembly to fix rules for the election, terms of office and conditions of re-eligibility of the non-permanent Members. The resolution as finally passed by the Assembly will be found in Appendix II. (Resolution 32.)

Article 5 (The Principle of Unanimity).

39. On the 6th October the Assembly adopted without discussion the conclusion of Committee I as regards the first paragraph of Article 5 of the Covenant, to the effect that the question of derogations from the principle of unanimity was a matter not yet ripe for consideration (Appendix II, Resolution No. 36). But, as indicated above (paragraph 32), it has heen decided that Article 5 does not cover resolutions having in view the amendment of the Covenant.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

40. Professor Gilbert Murray had brought forward the following motion in the Assembly:—"That, in order effectively to carry out the duties of the League in guaranteeing the protection of minorities, the Council be invited to form a Permanent Commission to consider and report upon complaints addressed to the League on this matter, and, where necessary, to make enquiries on the spot." This was referred to Committee I. Having considered the Report of a Sub-Committee the Committee took note that a resolution adopted by the Council on 25th October 1920 met the desire expressed in Professor Gilbert Murray's motion. Professor Murray, therefore, withdrew his proposal.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE.

Article 20.

41. Lord Robert Cecil (South Africa) proposed in the Assemby an amendment of Article 20 regarding the taking of the "Appel Nominal." This was referred to Committee I, which recommended the adoption of the proposal, with slight modifications. On the 23rd September the Assembly accepted the recommendation, which leads to more expeditious voting. Rule 20 as amended will be found in Appendix II. (Resolution 7.)

Article 14.

42. Committee I was asked by Committee IV to give an opinion on the advisability of an addition to the second paragraph of Article 14 of the Rules of Procedure, providing that resolutions involving expenditure should not be voted by the Assembly before the Financial Committee had given its opinion on the advisability of the proposed expenditure from a ways and means point of view. Committee I, after examination by a Sub-Committee, recommended an addition to the second paragraph of Article 14 in this sense. The proposal was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on the 6th October (Appendix II, Resolution No. 31). *Action of the Assembly.*

Work of Committee No. II. (Technical Organisations: Transit, Health, Economic and Financial: Statistics.)

THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

43. This subject was introduced by interesting expositions from Sir Henry Strakosch and M. Avenol in respect of the work of the Financial Section of the Temporary Economic and Financial Committee.

44. Sir Henry Strakosch admitted that the world situation at present precluded any material alleviating action in regard to such matters as exchange and international credits. The much vaunted Ter Meulen scheme had, he was obliged to admit, hitherto proved a dead letter, no advantage having been taken of it. His explanation was that when the resolution was drawn up, the countries of the world were eager for goods, but had no ready money to pay for them; whereas now, owing to fall in prices, there was a glut. This latter proposition can, probably, only be accepted as partially applicable, and Sir Henry did not mention a very real factor, as against the adoption of the Ter Meulen scheme, that the States whose nationals were to obtain credits thereunder were unwilling to set aside State assets for the redemption of these credits, as the scheme contemplated. Sir Henry Strakosch indicated also that world conditions could not be materially improved till certain nations stopped their present free use of the printing press in supplying themselves with currency, and that it was as yet quite premature to consider a further international valuation of currencies in gold.

45. M. Avenol stated that he and his colleagues, after personal investigation in Vienna, had found that, if Austria received reasonable help, she would be able to help herself towards the recovery of her financial position. He said that the Austrian Parliament, with the full support of all parties, had made large additions to taxation to cover the gap between receipts and expenditure in their budgets, but that their action had been rendered inadequate by delay on the part of the States, who were to forego their liens on Austria, agreeing to suspend these, while the United States, whose assent was necessary, had not yet taken such action. Consequently, there had been a very large further fall in the exchange, which reopened the gap between receipts and expenditure.

46. The Committee then took into consideration the reports of the Economic Section of the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee set up by the Council.

47. M. Ador (Switzerland), acting as *rapporteur* and also as President of the Joint Economic and Financial Committee, proposed to submit to the Assembly the following draft resolution:—

(1) The Assembly is of opinion that the constitution of a definitive Economic and Financial Advisory Committee, as contemplated by the Resolution of the 9th December 1920 on Technical Organisations, is not imperative during the forthcoming year; but considers that the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee should continue its work until the next Assembly in accordance with the Resolution of the Council of the 19th September 1921.

(2) The Assembly considers it to be of the greatest importance that the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee should carry out the programme of work indicated in the reports mentioned above, including the study of the following questions:—Double taxations, the monetary situation, unfair competition, monopolies, unification of legislation relating to bills of exchange, commercial methods designed to obviate the risks arising from fluctuations of the exchanges. The Assembly also invites the Committee to make a general study of the provision of the Convenant relating to the equitable treatment of commerce.

(3) The Assembly agrees that it is not necessary to convoke at an early date a general Conference for the study of the principal financial and economic questions; and approves the proposal whereby the Council, if it considers it desirable so to do, may, with the advice of the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee, convoke consultative conferences of restricted scope for the examination of special problems.

(4) The Assembly regrets that the work of the reconstruction of the finances of Austria, in which the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee have been called upon to co-operate, should have been delayed by obstacles lying outside the control, not merely of the Committee, but of the League of Nations itself. The Assembly hopes that these obstacles will shortly be removed.

(5) The Assembly agrees to the proposal that the work of organising the International Credit Scheme should be pursued in the manner set out in the report submitted by the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee to the Council.

(6) The Assembly commends to the serious consideration of the Members of the League the general conclusions of the Report on Certain Aspects of the Raw Materials Problem, especially those calling attention to the effects that may be produced by artificial restrictions and duties on the export of essential raw meterials on the economic life of other countries.

(7) The Assembly, recognising the intimate connection between the restoration of transport facilities and the supply and distribution of raw materials, expresses the earnest hope that every effort will be made to expedite the work of the various Commissions charged with such matters as reallocation and interchange of rolling stock in certain parts of Europe.

(8) The Assembly invites the Advisory and Technical Committee on Communications and Transit to consider the desirability of action being taken, under the provision which empowers the Council to call partial or regional Conferences to consider special matters, with a view to promoting the improvement of facilities for inter-communication and transport between those States whose transport systems have specially suffered from disorganisation.

48. It will be seen that the raw materials question was mainly dealt with in clause 6 of the draft resolution, which refers to a report on the raw materials problems printed in Appendix III (Annex 1). This report will repay perusal, and special attention is invited to the fact that the Economic Section fully endorse the view which Sir William Meyer expressed last year on behalf of India as to the incontestable right of States to dispose freely of their internal resources and, in exceptional circumstances, to reserve these to themselves; also to impose export duties, where this was deemed necessary, as a means of

raising revenue. They likewise condemned any scheme of international rationing. Consequently, clause 6 of the resolution was of no danger to India, and indeed strengthens her position. The passage at the end of the clause as to artifical restrictions and export duties does not apply to India's policy, but to one deliberately intended as a means of economic warfare and to special differentiation against particular nations.

The word "especially" which introduced this passage was, however, on an amendment by Sir George Perley (Canada) altered to "including" which is an improvement.

49. There was a long discussion on the various clauses, and it will suffice to note that (*a*) the representatives of Serbia, Italy, France and Brazil were emphatic about the necessity of remedying the disorganisation of the world's credit and exchanges, but made no practical suggestions as to how this excellent object was to be attained ; (*b*) the Japanese delegate (M. Adatci) pressed for an addition, with reference to the last sentence of clause 2, which invites the Economic and Financial Committee to make a special study of the provisions of the Covenant (Article 23 (*e*)) relating to "the equitable treatment of commerce." M. Adatci wished to hasten things, and proposed that the Committee should proceed to this at once, and formally draft a convention which might be approved by the next Assembly.

Sir H. Llewellyn Smith and M. Ador deprecated undue haste in regard to this delicate matter, and pointed out that the actual meaning of the term "equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League" in Article 23 (*e*) of the Covenant was open to various interpretations. Did it, for instance, on the principle of *ejusdem generis*, refer primarily to freedom of communications and transit, or did it go further? M. Adatci accepted a proposal by Sir H. Llewellyn Smith that there should be no mention of a convention, but that the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee should be asked to report as soon as possible.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the words "unfair competition" used in clause 2 of the resolution refer, as will be seen from the Raw Materials Report, to false trade marks, actions of private traders, such as giving incorrect descriptions of goods, etc, and that the word "monopolies" apparently refers to the operations of commercial trusts and does not apply to Government monopolies such as salt, tobacco, or, in India, opium production.

50. After a lengthy discussion on various suggestions, which were more of wording than of substance, it was finally decided to refer these suggestions to the consideration of a Sub-Committee consisting of M. Ador (Switzerland), Sir H. Llewellyn Smith (Great Britain), M. Ferraris (Italy), M. Hanotaux (France), and M. Adatci (Japan). If they were agreed in regard to amendments (of form, not of substance) to the resolution, they might be treated as plenipotentiaries of the Committee, and the resolution, as amended by them, could be submitted to the Assembly without a further full meeting. If, however, there were divergences of opinion, Committee II would meet again. It was understood that any member of the full Committee dissatisfied with conclusions which the drafting Committee had arrived at, would be at liberty to ventilate the question in the Assembly.

Action by the Assembly.

51. At the meeting of the Assembly on the 28th September, M. Ador (Switzerland) brought forward the resolutions as finally drafted, and they were passed unanimously. These will be found in their final form in Appendix II, Resolution No. 13. There were some alterations in wording as compared with the original draft, which are indicated in italics.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

52. After an opening speech by M. Hanotaux (France) dealing generally with the proper functions of the technical organisations of the League, M. Adatci (Japan) made an *expose* of the report of the Advisory and Technical Committee on Transport with reference to the decisions come to at the Barcelona

Conference, and a resolution for submission to the Assembly was carried to the following effect:—

"Without prejudice to the terms of paragraph 4 of section I, of a Resolution of 9th December 1920, relating to the Organisation for Communications and Transit, the general conferences on communication and transit shall meet, as of right, at the seat of the League, on the request of one-third of the Members of the League. Such request shall be addressed to the Secretary-General of the League, and the Agenda of the Conference should be attached to the request. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-General to convene the Conference."

The effect of this was that, whereas under the arrangements come to last year, a new general conference on communications and transit could only be called by an unanimous decision of the Council, there would now be an alternative method of having it summoned at the request of not less than one-third of the total number of constituent States of the League.

It may be noted that, as regards the additional protocol to the Waterways Convention drawn up at Barcelona last spring, which it had been decided that Sir William Meyer might sign on behalf of India, it was not possible for him to do so, as the necessary full powers had not arrived at the time the Assembly broke up.

53. Two other resolutions, put forward by M. Adatci, were also carried. The first of these expressed satisfaction at the fact that a number of States had already carried out the recommendations of the Conference held in Paris in October 1920 as regards simplification of formalities connected with the obtaining of passports and visas, the reduction of passport prices, and the unification of passport regulations. The resolution went on to draw the attention of all States which had not yet progressed in this direction to take similar measures.

The second asked that all possible facilities should be given to the members of the various committees of the League in the matter of passports, particularly as regards visas and the period of their validity.

54. M. Avramovitch (Serb-Croat-Slovene State) drew attention to the fact that the Technical Committee appointed by the Conference at Barcelona, which consisted, besides the four representatives of States permanently belonging to the Council of the League, of 12 other members elected by the Conference, did not include any representative of the Danubian States, although these were most materially interested in questions of international transit, etc. He took note of the remarks of M. van Eysinga (Netherlands), who is President of this Technical Committee, that they were endeavouring to remedy this to some extent by calling in, as technical assessor, a Serb representative. M. Avramovitch was, however, not satisfied with this. He wanted actual representation on the Committee, and put forward a resolution that the Assembly should take steps to add to the Committee one representative at least of the Danubian States. This proposal was criticised by Sir William Meyer and other delegates, *e.g.*, M. Hanotaux (France), M. Adatci (Japan) and M. van Eysinga (Netherlands), on the ground that while they felt full sympathy with the position of the Danubian States, and regretted that the Barcelona Conference did not give them representation on the Technical Advisory Committee, they could not agree to go outside the constitution of that Committee as laid down by the Assembly last year, one of the Assembly's objects having been to keep down the numbers.

Sir W. Meyer pointed out, too, that Article 293 of the Treaty of Trianon provided for a Special Commission on the Danube waterways, and that the Council had taken steps to call it into existence.

M. Avramovitch's resolution was rejected in favour of one proposed by M. Hanotaux (France) to the following effect:—

"The Assembly takes note of the designation by the Advisory Committee for Communications and Transit of a railway expert national of a riparian State of the Danube, and invites the Committee to proceed also, in its next session, to the designation of one or more than one other experts, specially

qualified in the different matters dealt with by this Committee and nationals of other riparain States of the Danube."

55. The resolutions were brought up by M. Adatci at the Assembly on the 22nd September. The first, referred to in paragraph 52 above, which provided for a conference to meet at any time at the request of not less than one-third of the constituent States of the League, was amended at the suggestion of Sir George Perley (Canada) so as to make the requisite number one-half. The other resolutions referred to in paragraph 53 above were passed as they stood, and are printed in Appendix II, Resolution No. 6. *Action by the Assembly.*

THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.

56. This subject was dealt with by the Assembly last year, when it was proposed to bring the *Office International d'Hygiene Publique*, in Paris under the control of the League. The organisation to be set up was:—(a) A General Committee, which was in effect the body of representatives of the *Office International*; (b) a Standing Committee, which was to be constituted thus:—Five members elected by the General Committee (*i e.*, by the *Office International*) having regard to their scientific attainments and to geographical representation, the President of the General Committee, a representative of the League of Red Cross Societies, and a representative chosen by the Governing Body of the Labour Organisation; besides four representatives of the States permanently sitting on the Council of the League. That made in all 12 members.

The scheme had broken down because the United States declined to have anything to do with the League, and the *Office International*, to which the United States of America belongs, must, therefore, remain independent. The solution now put forward was that the League should constitute its organisation independently, and that the personnel of this organisation should, to a large extent, be drawn from the *Office International*. The proposal of the Council was that the Provisional Technical Committee should be composed of not more than 12 persons, invited to sit on the strength of their technical qualifications (and not of their nationality), together with a representative of the International Labour Office and one of the League of Red Cross Societies—in all 14 members, as against the original 12.

57. M. Rivas Vicuna (Chile), who was the *rapporteur*, put forward the following draft resolution:—

"The Health Organisation of the League shall provisionally include a Health Committee, the Secretariat of which, appointed by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and responsible to him, shall be controlled by a Medical Director.

"The Epidemics Committee of the League shall form one section of the Health Committee."

The Portuguese delegate took exception to this, and Sir W. Meyer supported him, pointing out that the Council had materially altered the composition of the Committee as laid down by the Assembly last year. All mention of selections being made with reference, *inter alia*, to geographical considerations—a criterion which India strongly pressed last year and which the Assembly approved—had now disappeared from the Council's proposal for the constitution of the Technical Committee; and the latter now included 14 members, whereas the Assembly, in the interests of economy, had resolved to limit the Committee to 12.

Sir W. Meyer said that he did not consider the action of the Council to be in accord with the Assembly's policy, and that the Assembly ought not to submit to its being thus set aside. He recognised, in answer to representations made by the President of the Paris *Office International* (M. Velghe), who was present and was invited to address the Committee, and others, that the matter was urgent, having regard to the present position in respect of epidemic disease, but that did not justify the Committee in practically advising the Assembly to abrogate its functions. He suggested, therefore, the addition of a

rider to the draft resolution to the effect that, in view of the urgency of the situation in respect of international health, the Assembly accepted the constitution of the Technical Committee proposed by the Council, but that it did so without prejudice to its full right of control over the constitution of Standing Committees. With some modification of wording this proposal was carried as also an amendment by Sir Rennell Rodd in respect of amplification of the original resolution.

The representative of Denmark (Mlle. Forchhammer) pleaded that an International Committee should include at least one woman member, and this, though opposed by the President, found favour with the Committee generally.

Finally, a Sub-Committee was appointed, consisting of M. Rivas Vicuna, Sir Rennell Rodd, M. La Fontaine and Sir W. Meyer, to come to a general agreement in regard to the precise drafting to be put before the Committee at its next meeting.

58. There was also some discussion as to the danger of overlapping as between the Paris International Body and the League's Committee, and Sir W. Meyer asked whether it might not be preferable to work through the former and to give them a subvention. The latter proposal did not, however, find favour, and as regards the former it was agreed that, in view of the urgency of the situation, matters had better stand as proposed till next year.

Action by the Assembly.

59. At the Assembly meeting on the 8th October M. Rivas Vicuna (Chile) submitted, with an explanatory report, the resolution as finally drafted by the Sub-Committee and approved by the full Committee. It was carried unanimously, with a reservation by the Portuguese Delegation, under instructions from its Government, as to the future settlement of difficulties which it considered might arise by reason of the separate functions of the International Health Office in Paris and the League Organisation. The resolution in the form adopted by the Assembly is printed in Appendix II. (Resolution No. 57.)

THE ORGANISATION OF INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS.

60. This item had been placed on the Agenda at the request of the Netherlands Government. M. Ferraris (Italy), as *rapporteur*, submitted a lengthy *exposé*, and the Committee voted a resolution, which had been tabled by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Switzerland. The principal recommendations contained in this resolution were those that commended to the Technical Organisations of the League the conclusions of the Economic and Financial Committee for the purpose of avoiding overlapping, and decided that statistics in the scientific sense will not be undertaken by the League so long as the question of the organisation of international statistics has not been decided, and that this question is entirely deferred until the next session.

Sir W. Meyer had previously been consulted about the resolution, and said that it would quite meet the objections of the Government of India, as set forth in Mr. Innes' letter of 4th August last to the Under Secretary of State, in which that Government took exception to the proposals suggested by both the majority and minority reports of the International Statistical Commission of 1920.

Action by the Assembly.

The resolution was adopted by the Assembly without discussion on the 27th September. (Appendix II, Resolution No. 12.)

Work of Committee No. III (Armaments, Economic Weapon).

ARMAMENTS.

61. The Committee first of all discussed matters arising out of the Report of the Temporary Mixed Commission (including Civilian representatives as well as Military, Naval and Air experts) on the Reduction of Armaments.

The report began with a short statement on the present political situation of the world, and the difficulties which had to be encountered. In the present position of the world, it would be idle to hope for simultaneous disarmament.

The report then alluded to the Washington Conference, and to the precarious financial condition of the world, a condition which necessitated a reduction of armaments.

The Commission had divided itself into three Sub-Committees; the first had considered the questions of private manufacture, and the arms traffic ; the second had examined the right of investigation and mutual control; the third had undertaken a statistical enquiry.

The report of the third Sub-Committee emphasised the necessity for a statistical enquiry to show the extent of military and naval expenditure in the various countries, and the diminution or increase of armaments. The Sub-Committee had been unable to put forward any definite scheme of statistics ; it had merely outlined the guiding principles of such an enquiry, and had prepared a draft of a *questionnaire* which was doubtless far from perfect, but calculated nevertheless to furnish very valuable information.

As regards the private manufacture of arms, the first Sub-Committee had not come to any definite conclusion, but it had nevertheless clearly shown the desirability of conducting an exhaustive enquiry, with a view to the preparation of a code of rules regulating private manufacture, which, when drawn up, could be submitted to the various Governments. This code should be adopted by all nations whether they belong to the League of Nations or not, for, supposing that any country—the United States, for instance—did not conform to it, any attempt at control would be useless.

The report then dealt with the arms traffic question in the light of the Convention of St. Germain, which was signed by the United States

62. In Committee III, M. Schanzer (Italy) moved a resolution approving the statistical enquiry into armaments. This was amended, and re-drafted by Lord Robert Cecil at the request of the Committee, which then proceeded to deal with the question of the private manufacture of arms. With reference to the proposal of the Temporary Mixed Commission that an International Conference should be held on this subject, Lord Robert Cecil, supported by the delegates of the Netherlands, Norway and Siam, suggested that the Conference should be held in June next. This was, however, rejected by 10 votes to 7, and the proposal of the Temporary Commission, amended by M Schanzer, was carried in the following form :—

" The Assembly requests the Council to invite all the Members of the League, and interested States which are not Members of the League, to take part in an International Conference on the private manufacture of arms and on the traffic in arms, which should meet as early as possible, at a date to be fixed under the responsibility of the Council. It is considered highly desirable that this date should be prior to the next session of the Assemby. The Temporary Mixed Commission should be entrusted with the task of preparing the programme of the Conference and of submitting to it a draft convention."

The Committee then adopted three draft resolutions proposed by Mr. Fisher, urging upon the Governments early signature and ratification of the Arms Traffic Convention, and inviting the Council to prepare a draft protocol making provision for excluding the import of arms and ammunition in time of peace from countries in which the traffic is uncontrolled.

Lord Robert Cecil proposed a motion in regard to the destruction of surplus stocks of munitions. Mr. Fisher pointed out that the adoption of such a proposal would depend on the ratification of the Convention of St. Germain. It was decided that Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Fisher should jointly draft a motion with reference to this matter.

63. Eight resolutions proposed by Lord Robert Cecil regarding armaments were then considered. The first, expressing a desire that the Temporary Commission should continue its work, was adopted without discussion.

The second requested the Commission to propose a scheme for the limitation of armaments, to be presented to the next Assembly in the form of a draft treaty, which should be published by the end of June 1922. Much discussion took place on this resolution, exception being taken to its terms

chiefly on the grounds that under the Covenant the duty of formulating plans for national limitations was placed upon the Council, and that the task it was proposed to lay upon the Temporary Commission was too heavy. Finally the principle was accepted, but the word "Council" was substituted for "Assembly," and a rider by M. Schanzer was added requesting the Council to reinforce the composition of the Temporary Mixed Commission.

The third resolution proposed to forward once more to all Members of the League the recommendation of the First Assembly that States should not "exceed for the next two financial years following the present year the sum total of expenditure on military, naval and air forces provided for in the budget of that year". This was accepted with the proviso that it should again take the form of a recommendation and not of a resolution.

The fourth resolution, which proposed that all rights of investigation conferred upon the Council by Article 213 of the Treaty of Versailles should be made applicable to Members of the League as soon as a scheme for the reduction of armaments had been accepted, was opposed by M. Reynald (France) and Mr. Fisher. Lord Robert Cecil thereupon withdrew it.

The fifth extended a welcome to the Washington Conference, and was adopted with slight amendments.

The sixth made an appeal to men of science to publish their discoveries in poison gas and similar matters, as this would militate against the use of such discoveries in war. Mr. Fisher pointed out the futility of such a resolution, and as finally amended and passed it referred the advisability of making such an appeal to the consideration of the Temporary Mixed Commission and the Permanent Advisory Commission.

The seventh and eighth resolutions, urging the desirability of propaganda in favour of the reduction of armaments and the necessity of strengthening the Secretariat organisation, were carried with slight amendments.

Action by the Assembly.

64. The report of the Committee is printed as Appendix III, Annex 2, and contains in its last portion a striking description of the general position in respect to armaments and the possibilities of future advance in the way of reduction. It was presented to the Assembly by Lord Robert Cecil on the 1st October, and led to a lengthy debate. Lord Robert Cecil initiated this, and gave a full explanation of the genesis and scope of the recommendations submitted.

Mr. Bruce (Australia) laid stress on the anxiety of his country with its 12,000 miles of seaboard, to have the armaments peril dissipated, and Mr. Branting (Sweden) supported the general thesis of the Committee, as also M. Schanzer (Italy). M. Noblemaire (France) made a very fine speech, stating that his Delegation adhered without reserve to the proposals before the Assembly. France remained pacific, and it was not her fault if the League had not been given adequate means to ensure peace. She was willing to go as far as possible to realise a plan for the limitation of armaments, but there must be two necessary conditions—the completion of the disarmament of certain nations in conformity with the treaties and the organisation of a right of investigation. France was industrious and peaceful. Why should there not be a place for a peaceful and free Germany? France desired the reparations due to her under the treaties of peace and under the Covenant. She must have securities for the future, and she had already accomplished what might be called moral disarmament, but this had not been the case as yet with Germany. Her motto was, "*Si vis pacem, para pacem.*"

Mr. Fisher (Great Britain) congratulated M. Noblemaire on his speech, and agreed with a remark by M. Branting (Sweden) that regional understandings would do much towards the establishment of a lasting peace.

The resolutions put forward by the Committee were finally embodied in a resolution proposed by M. Schanzer (Italy) which was passed unanimously. (Appendix II, Resolution No. 19.)

ECONOMIC BLOCKADE.

65. A report had been submitted on this subject by a Special Committee appointed by the Council. This body indicated the difficulties in the application of Article 16 of the Covenant, *e.g.*, that great exporting countries are still outside the League; that the cutting off of food supplies of the civil population of a defaulting State is an extremely drastic measure, which ought only to be applied in the last resort; and that it is difficult for an independent State to accept without question, the opinion of the Council, or of a majority of the Members of the League, as to a violation of the Covenant having taken place. On the other hand, it was necessary for all States alike to apply punitive measures.

66. The proposals of the Special Committee gave rise to a good deal of discussion on various suggested amendments, and it was decided to ask M. Schanzer (Italy), with the assistance of Lord Robert Cecil, to draft a report on the matter.

67. The report finally evolved is printed as Appendix III (Annex 3), and will repay perusal. The main resolution was that which proposed that Article 16 of the Covenant should be re-drafted as follows :—

Article 16.

(1) Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its Covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between persons residing in their territory and persons residing in the territory of the Covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between persons residing in the territory of the Covenant-breaking State and persons residing in the territory of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

(2) Nevertheless, the Council may in the case of particular Members postpone the coming into force of any of these measures for a specified period where it is satisfied that such postponement will facilitate the attainment of the object of the measures referred to in the preceding paragraph, or that it is necessary in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience which will be caused to such Members.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Council to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the Covenants of the League.

(4) The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the Covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the Covenants of the League.

(5) The Council has to give an opinion as to whether a breach of the Covenant has taken place or not. When the Council gives such an opinion, the votes of the State charged with having committed a breach of the Covenant and of the State bringing the charge, no matter whether these States are Members of the Council by virtue of Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Covenant, or have been specially summoned, shall not be reckoned in determining whether or not there has been a unanimous decision.

(6) Any Member of the League which has violated any Covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council, concurred in by the representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

Clauses (1), (3), (4) and (6) correspond to those of the existing article, save that in clause (1) for the word "nationals" has been substituted "persons residing in the territory of a Covenant-breaking State" or other States.

Clause (2) is new, and provides for delay in carrying out the measures requisite on the part of States which are specially circumstanced, *e.g.*, small States which abut on a large Covenant-breaking Power and might be subject to hostile action on its part.

Clause (5) indicates that when the Council has to take a decision, the votes of States which are charged with having committed a breach of the Covenant and of their accusers shall not be reckoned.

There were also various subsidiary and explanatory resolutions.

The second of these, apart from the amendment to Article 16, which was separately tabled, dealt with questions of procedure, and emphasised the point taken last year that each State must in the last resort decide for itself whether there has been a breach of the Covenant sufficient to justify its taking part in effective measures. If, however, it decides that there has been such a breach, it is bound to take adequate action.

The third, apart again from amendment of Article 16, related, *inter alia*, to the date at which effective measures should be undertaken, and provided that that date shall be fixed by the Council. It interpreted the word "immediately" in the first clause of Article 16 as meaning really "action as soon as possible."

The fourth explained the measures to be adopted prior to and during the actual economic blockade.

68. The report of the Committee occupied the greater part of two sittings of the Assembly on the 26th September.

Action by the Assembly.

It was decided that, as regards the substantive amendments to Article 16 of the Covenant proposed by the Committee (to which M. Reynald, of France, took exception in respect of the substitution in the first paragraph of "persons residing in their territory" for "nationals,") specific amendments to the Article should be held over pending their consideration, from a drafting point of view, by Committee No. 1.

69. At a subsequent meeting the Assembly had before it the conclusions of Committee No. I, regarding the substantive resolutions amending Article 16 of the Covenant.

A supplementary resolution had been put in to the effect that the main resolutions on the subject of the economic blockade should only be regarded as provisional rules for guidance until the amendment of Article 16 has been definitely carried out as provided by Article 26 of the Covenant.

The Assembly finally passed, with drafting modifications suggested by Committee I, the resolutions involving amendments to the Covenant, with no dissentient votes, though there were some abstentions and absentees. The resolutions of the Assembly on the whole subject of economic blockade, including the subsidiary resolutions, will be found in Appendix II, Resolution No. 22.

Work of Committee No. IV (Finance and Organisation).

ORGANISATION OF THE SECRETARIAT AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

70. At the meeting of the 8th September the early paragraphs of the Report of the Special Committee on Organization, appointed on the recommendation of last year's Assembly, were taken up. Copies of this report were sent by Sir W. Meyer to the India Office and to India, and it need not be reproduced here. M. Noblemaire (France), who was Chairman of that Committee, was the French representative on Committee IV, and Colonel Johnson, of the British Treasury, who had been M. Noblemaire's principal coadjutor and had drafted the Special Committee's report, also attended.

Committee IV started by dealing with a suggestion by the Noblemaire Committee that considerable economy might be affected if the seat of the League

were moved to some less expensive place than Geneva. The Swiss representative (M. Usteri) naturally took exception to this, and maintained that Geneva was not more expensive than sundry other places. Some delegates observed that the seat of the League must be determined by political as well as financial considerations; that if there was any question of moving it, it was for the Council to take action, and the Council were now in possession of the remarks of M. Noblemaire's Committee. Finally it was decided, on a proposal by Sir Rennell Rodd (Great Britain), that as the question of the seat of the League was not governed exclusively by financial considerations, the Committee, while taking note of the opinion expressed by the Committee of Experts regarding the cost of living in Geneva, left the question to be decided elsewhere.

71. The Noblemaire Committee had drawn attention to the large amount of postal and telegraph charges, and pointed out that these were swollen by the high rates prevailing in Switzerland. They suggested that the Swiss Government should be approached in order, if possible, to obtain a reduction in postal and telegraph rates, but Colonel Johnson had to admit that the suggestion they made of a specially reduced rate for League correspondence would throw a heavy burden on to Switzerland, as she would have to pay the same amount she does now to the countries over which such correspondence is carried.

As regards telegrams, it had been suggested that these might be charged for at the reduced rates given to diplomatic messages. The Swiss representative on the Committee (M. Usteri) said that Switzerland would be ready to examine this suggestion sympathetically, and it was decided that the Secretary-General should make the necessary overtures.

72. In respect of paragraph 18 of the Report, which deals with salaries, Sir William Meyer pointed out that, if the Committee were to accept a resolution regarding the composition of the Secretariat, which he proposed to bring forward on a later occasion, it would no longer be necessary to base the rates of salaries of the Secretariat upon those of the British Civil Service, as the number of British civil officials employed in the Secretariat would eventually be so considerably diminished that it would be possible, in their cases, to give a special personal allowance, while the pay of the staff as a whole could be based on the more economical scale which applies on the Continent. This suggestion did not find favour. It was, however, admitted that the rates of salary laid down in Appendix II to the report must be reduced with reference to the recent reduction in the emoluments of the British Civil Service, and a revised scale embodying 75 per cent. of the reduction effected in England was agreed to. It was explained that the variable proportion of salaries was intended to meet the cost of living, *plus* expatriation allowance, and that this would not be affected.

Sir William Meyer asked Colonel Johnson whether his Committee had considered not merely the competence of the higher officers to perform their work, but whether, in some cases, this work could not be as satisfactorily done by lower paid employés. Colonel Johnson replied that he was satisfied that there was no waste of power and money in that respect; this assurance had to be accepted for the present.

73. Some discussion took place on the proposal, in paragraph 24 of the Report, that a Salaries Adjustment Committee to be set up should contain three representatives of the staff of the Secretariat and three of the International Labour Office. A Canadian proposal that business would be expedited by cutting these representatives to two in each case was eventually withdrawn. The down Report proposed that the States of the League should be represented on the Salaries Adjustment Committee by arbitrators not members of the staff, whose decision would be final in any question of disagreement, so that the staff representatives are rather assessors than complete members. Moreover, any recommendation made by the Committee would be submitted to the Council, or, in the case of the International Labour Office, to the Governing Body, for their approval. M. van Eysinga (Netherlands) asked who would decide in the case of disagreement between the arbitrators, to which M. Noblemaire (France) replied that the decision would rest with the Council or the Governing Body of the Labour Office, as the case might be. Sir W. Meyer suggested that

three arbitrators should be appointed instead of two, to facilitate settlement of differences, but this was not accepted. He also criticised the proposal to make a reference to the Governing Body of the Labour Office final, and pointed out that it had been definitely settled last year that that body was subordinate to the Council and to the Assembly. Sir James Allen supported him on this point, and suggested that, in regard to the Labour Office, the report of the arbitrators should be submitted *through* the Governing Body to the Council, otherwise, apart from the general question of prerogative, there might be divergent decisions *qua* the Secretariat and the Labour Office. After some discussion, M. Adatci (Japan) proposed the following resolution :—

" The Committee, being desirous of confining itself to practical questions, has decided not to enter on a discussion of the relations between the International Labour Office and the Council of the League of Nations."

After a harangue by M. Albert Thomas (Director of the Labour Office) on the functions and prerogatives of the Labour Organisation, M. Adatci's proposal was carried, with the following rider, by the delegate of Brazil :—

" This conclusion must conform to the general provisions of the Budget adopted by the Assembly."

74. Paragraph 30 of the Report dealing with expatriation allowance was then considered, and approved. Sir William Meyer pointed out that this allowance appeared to be 50 per cent. on salary, in many cases, after allowing for the increased cost of living in Geneva, and compared this with the far smaller Indian overseas allowance. He also asked how the total calculation was made up : whether, for instance, a British salary of 200*l.* a year became 200*l.* *plus* 20 per cent. (40*l.*) for the cost of living, *plus* 50 per cent. of 240*l.*=360*l.* The reply was that 200*l.* becomes 300*l.* *plus* 20 per cent. of 200*l.*=340*l.* With reference to the proposal in paragraph 31 of the Report that Governments should be asked to exempt their nationals employed in the Secretariat from income tax, Sir William Meyer pointed out that if this were done the salaries annually paid would be in fact considerably more than the salaries paid in the British Civil Service, as a British civil servant was heavily mulcted in income tax. The question of agreeing to the proposals in the Report was then put to the vote, and carried.

75. On the subject of paragraph 35, regarding the desirability of fixed scales of subsistence allowances for experts and others who compose the advisory and technical bodies, Sir Herbert Ames (the Financial Director of the Secretariat) stated that, in fact, the subsistence allowances paid to those visiting Geneva to assist in the work of the League varied from 70 to 125 gold francs. He said that the Secretariat was of opinion that a fixed rate of 70 gold francs (corresponding roughly to 80 Swiss francs) was desirable, but it was a matter which could only be settled by the Assembly, as these varying rates had been approved by the Council when they had set up the different Commissions. It was eventually decided to adopt a resolution to the effect that a fixed rate of 70 gold francs should be definitely laid down, except in cases where any especially eminent persons were invited to preside over Conferences, in which case the Council would be empowered to make special arrangements.

76. On the 19th September the Committee proceeded with the consideration of paragraphs 36—39 of the Expert Committee's Report, in which it was recommended that the sumptuary allowances of certain high officials of the Secretariat, *viz.*, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, and the Under Secretaries, should be reduced, and that the Secretary-General should, for the present, receive a special allowance of 1,000*l.* a year in lieu of the free house to which he is entitled under the terms of his engagement.

As regards the sumptuary allowances, the high officials in question can retain the whole of their existing allowances for the present under their contracts, and it is much to their credit to have consented to give up a portion.

As against such surrender, it was proposed that there should be a general Entertainment Fund or "pool," to be administered by an officer of the Secretariat specially appointed for this purpose, and to provide funds for entertainments outside the scope of the reduced sumptuary allowances. Having

ascertained that the officer to administer the "pool" would be drawn from the existing staff and not represent a fresh appointment, Sir William Meyer carried an amendment laying down that the total amount to be credited to the "pool," should not exceed the total of the sums surrendered by individual officers, otherwise the "pool" might lead to increased expenditure.

Sir Rennell Rodd (Great Britain) proposed that the officer administering the "pool" should also be entrusted by Members of the League with the task of making arrangements regarding accommodation of their representatives and officials visiting Geneva, and pointed out that this ought to lead to material economy, since at present individual representatives or delegations were at the mercy of Swiss hotel-keepers. This, also, was carried.

77. Discussion then took place on a resolution tabled by Sir William Meyer, in regard to the enormous preponderance in the Secretariat and the Labour Office of representatives of Great Britain, France, and Switzerland, and the inadequate, or absolute lack of, representation of the various other countries, India, for example, having only one clerk in the Secretariat and no representation at all in the Labour Office. The text of this resolution, which was based on tables compiled from information furnished by the Secretariat itself, is printed in Appendix IV (Annex 2).

It was not expected that the resolution would be carried as put forward, since it prescribed maximum percentages for each country, but it was very desirable to ventilate the question as a means of putting pressure on the Secretariat and the Labour Office. The resolution called forth speeches from Sir Eric Drummond and M. Albert Thomas, the head of the Labour Office, who had attended, in which they held that it was impossible to have a rigid application of the principle of national representation, that it was inevitable that, as English and French were the official languages, those two countries should have a specially large representation, and that the Swiss representation was in the interests of economy, being largely applied to minor posts, which it would cost more to fill up from abroad.

After some discussion Sir George Perley proposed the following as a substitute for Sir William Meyer's resolution :—

"That it is extremely desirable, especially in the higher administrative positions, that the Secretariat of the League and of the International Labour Office should, as far as possible, be recruited in fair proportions from the various States Members of the League, and that this principle should be carefully borne in mind in filling future vacancies, always having regard to the requirements of efficiency."

This resolution was accepted by Sir William Meyer, and carried unanimously.

It may be mentioned that M. Thomas has already acted on it by asking Sir Louis Kershaw to advise in the selection of an Indian for a fairly important post in the Labour Office.

78. With reference to the proposal in paragraph 46 (*a*) of the Report, that the higher officials—those of the rank of Directors and upwards—should not hold office for more than seven years, some discussion arose as to whether extension of service might not be granted to such officers, if they were specially valuable.

It was decided that when an officer's time had elapsed his engagement should be taken as definitely terminated, but that, for special reasons, he might obtain a fresh engagement.

79. With reference to paragraphs 48—52 of the Report, it was agreed that the normal period of service should be 28 years for the subordinate staff and 21 years for the intermediate staff, *i.e.*, those below the high officials already mentioned. It was decided, however, that an officer of this intermediate class, or upper division as it may be called, might normally continue up to 55 years of age, if that would be necessary to complete his 21 years' service.

80. Discussion then took place on the deferred pay scheme set forth in Appendix IV to the Report, the gist of which is that employés should contribute

a proportion of their salaries, say 10 per cent., to what may be called a Provident Fund; that this fund should be swelled by equal contributions from the purse of the League; and that on retirement an officer would normally get the amount of his contributions *plus* the League's addenda with compound interest on the same.

It was generally accepted that such a scheme was desirable, but various points were raised as to its specific application, *e.g.*, as to whether a uniform 10 per cent. contribution was a fair one, and whether it would not be preferable to have higher contributions from the higher officials and lower from others. Finally, it was decided to accept the principle of the scheme, but to refer the working out of specific proposals to the Salaries Adjustment Committee referred to in paragraph 73, with instructions to report in time for the matter to be finally decided next year.

M. Reveillaud (France) and Mr. Bruce (Australia) pointed out the desirability of having the funds for this deferred pay scheme separately banked, and the Australian delegate made the further suggestion that it would probably be more economical to make terms for eventual payments to the staff with some big insurance office, especially in the case contemplated by the Noblemaire Committee of the amount standing to an officer's credit, if large, being converted into an annuity. These points will also be considered by the Salaries Adjustment Committee.

81. With reference to paragraph 42 of the report, exception was taken to the underlying idea that recruitment for the League staff should ordinarily be by competitive examination, special selection by the Secretary-General to obtain adequate representation of Member States in the League offices being put in quite a subsidiary place.

Sir William Meyer and other delegates pointed out that this was not in accord with the resolution recently adopted (*vide* paragraph 77 *supra*), since a competitive examination, in regard to which centres would necessarily be in Europe, would handicap distant countries very much.

Sir Eric Drummond explained that all he contemplated was the maintenance of the existing system of competition in regard to posts which it would be advantageous to fill up locally, *e.g.*, translators and stenographers. He would be constantly guided hereafter by the resolution above referred to. Finally, it was agreed to accept a proposal by M. Noblemaire that, instead of "competitive recruitment or selection" at the close of the first sub-paragraph of paragraph 42, the Committee should adopt "a system of recruitment based on the principles contained in paragraphs 42—54."

82. As regards paragraphs 57—60, the Committee accepted the idea (put forward in its essence by the Indian Delegation last year, but then rejected) of a Special Committee of Financial Control, which would afford outside criticism analogous to that which in nearly all countries vests in the Ministry of Finance, and sometimes also in a Parliamentary body. It was decided that the members of this Special Committee should be five in number (a subsequent decision reduced this to three), and adequately representative of States of the League other than those permanently represented on the Council.

The Committee, however, rejected the proposal in paragraph 60 of the Noblemaire Report that to this Committee should be attached a special financial expert, to act as its *rapporteur*, who would also be responsible for the audit control. It was held that there was no occasion to add a highly paid officer, who would hold office for five years, to the establishment of the League, since the members of the Committee of Control would certainly include men of adequate financial experience, and that the audit arrangements could be carried out otherwise. The existing "appropriation officer" was to be continued and to obey any instructions which might be issued to him by the Committee of Control.

83. Considerable discussion arose as to the character of the audit, and whether it would not suffice to have, as at present, an appropriation officer. It was argued with force that, although the proposal to have a special financial

expert had been rejected, it was still necessary to have an outside auditor. This proposal was rejected by 12 votes to 11, the British Empire Delegations voting in the min ority.

As regards paragraph 65, the proposal for altering the financial year to a period commencing with 1st October was rejected, there being only two votes in its favour.

84. There was considerable discussion over the "working capital fund." This title is really a misnomer. The fund is not meant to provide for capital expenditure; it is just a provision to meet the contingency that, owing to subscriptions coming in slowly and certain States not paying their dues, the League should have a reserve fund from which to provide for outlay pending the getting in of revenue. It would be better described as a working balance. The old title was, however, retained, and discussion centred round the point whether the International Labour Office should have a separate working capital account. M. Thomas emphasised the necessity for meeting authorised expenditure of the Labour Office and its independence of the Secretariat, but stated that, on behalf of the Governing Body of the Office, he would be quite satisfied with a general working capital fund, provided it was understood that the Labour Office should be entitled to its due share, and this was carried.

85. As regards the question of the number of Directors of Sections in the Secretariat, the position is that the present sanctioned number is nine, and the Committee proposed to reduce this to six, but with a special officer for the Legal branch, who would practically be a Director, so that the real number is seven. The Financial Director, it may be observed, would, under this scheme, eventually be replaced by a *Chef de Service*, working directly under the Under Secretary. The number of Under Secretaries was to be reduced from two to one, and a vacancy having occurred by the selection of one of these—M. Anzilotti (Italy)—as a Judge of the Hague International Tribunal, it was possible to carry this into immediate effect.

In the course of the discussion, Sir Eric Drummond, supported by Colonel Johnson, said that while he was willing to consider eventually the proposal that there should be one general Director for work in connection with (*a*) Administrative Commissions, etc., and (*b*) Mandates, he did not think that this suggestion could be confidently accepted at present It was decided that it would be open to the Secretary-General, if he considered that he had full justification for two separate Directors, to place the matter before the Council and the Assembly. In any case, a reduction in the number of Directors will only take place as vacancies occur in the existing staff, and Sir Eric laid stress on the impossibility, at present, of shedding the Financial Director.

The proposals of the Noblemaire Committee in respect of the Directors were, therefore, to some extent illusory, and Sir William Meyer pointed out, with reference to paragraph 82 of their report, that a reduction in the number of Directors might be more than compensated for by a considerable increase in the number of *Chefs de Service*. Sir Eric Drummond replied, however, that he had no present intention of increasing the staff of *Chefs*.

At a later stage, too, it was decided, in view of the representation of the Secretary-General, that the Under Secretaryship hitherto held by M. Anzilotti should not be immediately reduced, but should be continued for three years on a different footing. The Director of the Armaments Section, whose work, it was represented, had much increased, was to become an Under Secretary but without any sumptuary allowance, and his Directorship was to be left vacant.

86. In respect of paragraph 93, which proposed to set up a bureau in Latin America, there was considerable opposition, it being pointed out that it was not a proposal for economy but for additional expenditure, and would be bound to form a precedent. Sir George Perley (Canada) suggested postponement of the question for another year, and was supported by the British Empire Delegates with the exception of Sir Rennell Rodd. The suggestion was, however, rejected by a small majority, and paragraph 93 was thereupon passed.

In the course of the discussion it transpired that the Council had already sent out two members of the Secretariat to investigate, and that their report would be awaited, but in the meanwhile provision was made in the budget.

International Labour Office.

87. With reference to paragraph 128 of the Report, there was considerable discussion on the proposal that the four members of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office who were to confer with the Committee of Control regarding the budgets and accounts of that office, should also be able to appear in the Assembly. It was finally decided that only one representative of the Office, who might, at discretion, be one of the Governing Body or the Director, should be entitled to speak in the Assembly when the budget was discussed there, and then only, as in the case of the Secretary-General, if specially invited to do so by the President.

88. Paragraph 131 commented on the proposal of the Labour Office to purchase their present building in Geneva. The Labour Office had submitted a memorandum justifying this proposal on the ground that it would be really economical and that, although the building presents certain defects as regards distance from the centre of the city, etc., it was better to endure these than to embark on large expenditure.

M. Thomas was very emphatic on this point, while some of the members of the Committee considered it premature to start permanent acquisition, having regard to the possibility (*a*) of moving the seat of the League, and (*b*) of acquiring some more suitable building. Finally, having regard to the fact that the matter was urgent, seeing that the present lease terminated in 1923, it was decided to appoint a special Sub-Committee of three members to consider this question further.

This Sub-Committee subsequently reported that the Labour Office ought not to acquire any permanent building until it had been decided definitely whether the seat of the League should remain at Geneva or be moved elsewhere, and it was hoped that a definite decision on this subject might be taken next year When such a decision was arrived at, the Labour Office should have permanent quarters at the seat of the League wherever it might be, but in the meantime they should continue occupation of their present building as tenants, incurring some small necessary expenditure on improving the accommodation. The Sub-Committee's view was endorsed by the full Committee.

89. With reference to Appendix II of the Noblemaire Report dealing with rates of salaries, the question was again raised of having an intermediate scale of pay between the members of sections and senior clerical assistants, etc. This had been ruled out in the discussion in connection with the Secretariat on the ground that to give higher pay than had been proposed to senior clerical assistants would encourage the advancement of mediocre persons. The line now taken, however, was that it was desirable to provide for the case in which a member of section might be doing work which could be as well done by a senior clerical assistant, so that the proposal was one for economy. With regard to this point of view, the proposal for an intermediate grade in the Labour Office was referred to the Salaries Adjustment Committee; as also the possibility of having for the Office a lower pay for copying-typists.

Action by the Assembly.

90. On the 1st October the Assembly dealt with the report submitted by M. Noblemaire (France) on behalf of the Committee.

M. Noblemaire supplemented the report itself by a very lucid speech.

M. Noblemaire had not proposed any resolution, so Sir W. Meyer moved that occasion should be taken to pay a tribute to the labours of M. Noblemaire and his expert Committee, indicating that, though he had in Committee IV criticised some of their conclusions as not going far enough, he recognised that on the whole they marked a very considerable advance. This resolution was carried unanimously.

The report submitted by M. Noblemaire is printed in Appendix III (Annex 4) and Sir William Meyer's resolution in Appendix II (Resolution No. 18). Sir W. Meyer's speech in the Assembly will be found in Appendix IV (Annex 2).

ALLOCATION OF THE EXPENSES OF THE LEAGUE.

91. It was decided that, after the general question arising out of revision of allocation of the League's expenses among the constituent States proposed by the Special Technical Committee had been discussed, Sir Rennell Rodd should act as *rapporteur*. He was also to be associated with three other members, M. Adatci (Japan), M. Fernandes (Brazil) and M. Trygger (Sweden), who were to meet the special Sub-Committee suggested in Committee I (paragraph 19 *supra*) for discussion of the amendments to the Covenant which might be necessitated by future procedure in regard to allocations and budget. It may be noted that MM. Noblemaire and Bruce, who represented No. I Committee, were also members of Committee IV.

92. The question of allocation was dealt with in paragraphs 106-7 and 112 of last year's Report of the Indian Delegation. Briefly, the position then arrived at was that there was general dissatisfaction with Article 6 of the Covenant, which bases the allocation on the entirely different circumstances of the Postal Union Scheme, and it was sought to obtain a scheme of allocation, which would suit both the Union and the League, and would therefore not necessitate a modification of Article 6, by the appointment of a small special Committee.

That Committee consisted of the following members:—M. Reveillaud (France), Chairman; Sir Henry Strakosch (South Africa); M. Barboza Carneiro (Brazil); M. Alfred George (Switzerland); M. Gluckstadt (Denmark). M. Sthyr, and subsequently M. de Kaufmann, acted as substitute for M. Gluckstadt.

They came to the conclusion that it was impossible to make out a scheme, which would be equitable both as regards the Postal Union and the League, and that the latter, therefore, must proceed independently. They had to work rapidly, and almost split on two divergent schemes, but finally agreed on the adoption of one, which will be referred to in this Report as the definite scheme, while at the same time putting forward the other as a possible temporary solution.

93. As regards India, while the temporary scheme puts us very much as we were under the present one, the definite scheme raises our percentage of subscription from 4·9 to 6·6.

India is placed in Class II under this last scheme, whereas in the existing scheme she is in Class I, but the prejudicial result to her is attained by the fact that the number of units chargeable for Class II is no less than 65 (in Class I, 90), the total number of units being 982, whereas under the existing scheme Class I States pay 25 units out of a total of 510. Under the temporary scheme the same division into classes was adopted as in the definite scheme, but the units taken were those of the various classes under the existing scheme.

At a conference at the India Office before the delegation left for Geneva, it was decided that India should oppose the definite scheme as being an unfair one, unless it underwent material amendment, and that the temporary scheme would be preferable.

Sir William Meyer brought the matter before two meetings of the British Delegations, expounding India's objections to the definite scheme, but got little sympathy from the Dominions Delegates, since they pay less—some of them materially less—under that scheme than under the temporary one.

94. In anticipation of the subject coming before the Committee, Sir William Meyer tabled two resolutions, accompanied by a memorandum setting forth the principal points in which the definite scheme was regarded as defective, which are printed in Appendix IV (Annex 3), and supported them at an early stage of the general discussion by a speech strongly attacking that scheme.

It may be noted here that the Allocation Committee used the term "net revenue" in a very peculiar sense—it does not mean that the expenses in connection with the collection of various heads of revenue are deducted from

the gross receipts, but that the gross figure is taken except in the case of commercial or quasi-commercial enterprises, such as posts and railways, in which case the net profit only is assessed.

The matter on which Sir William Meyer laid most stress was that the Committee's scheme, through no fault of its own as it had to work very hurriedly and on inadequate data, was an absolutely unscientific one. It professed to base itself on "capacity to pay," but as interpreted by revenue figures of a single year, 1913, which were now of very ancient date. It had not taken into account various essential factors; and in particular, though rendering lip-service to the all-important consideration that the assessment of a State must be based not merely on its relative revenue resources, but with regard to the general benefits it derived from the League, these considerations had been very little attended to in practice, with the result that a number of small States were let off with most inadequate subscriptions, amounting in some cases to only about ½*d*. in the pound. What India wanted was a really scientific scheme, and that could not be attained at present. The Reveillaud Committee had admitted that their so-called definite scheme ought only to have effect till 1924, but India preferred the temporary scheme, not merely because it taxed her less, but because, like the Postal Union assessment, it professed quite frankly to be an arbitrary allocation, whereas the definite scheme, which was arbitrary also, masqueraded under a pseudo-scientific character.

M. Reveillaud in his reply had to admit the justice of some, at any rate, of the criticisms. He urged, however, that the definite scheme was only provisional, and might be adopted as such, but if the Committee pleased they could work on the temporary scheme, though his Committee did not think it so good. This was very loyal of M. Reveillaud, since it is an open secret that he was strongly in favour of the temporary scheme, and only gave way at the end to obtain unanimity.

95. There was a long and dreary discussion, and practically every delegate who spoke supported or opposed the definite scheme according as his country would or would not be more lightly assessed under it than under the temporary scheme, or, it might be, the present method.

Sir Rennell Rodd supported the temporary scheme as a better means of obtaining general agreement, but he tried to justify the exclusion of colonies in making up the quotas of Great Britain and other colonial Powers on the ground that they were generally a source of expense. Sir William Meyer pointed out that this was not so, at any rate in regard to colonies such as the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, and that the criteria the Committee had adopted were revenue and population and not expenditure. On Sir Rennell Rodd's principle India might claim material reduction of her assessment on the ground that many tracts were not self-supporting in the matter of taxation.

96 It was agreed, on a proposal by the Spanish Delegate, that, when an ultimate result had been arrived at, the publication of the quotas should not be in group arrangements or with reference to percentages, but in alphabetical order with the amount of subscription of each State against it.

97. The Italian Delegate emphasised that the real deciding factor in the case would be the assent or dissent of the Parliaments of the various countries in respect of the sums they would have to be asked to vote, and that the existing scheme had at any rate the merit of having received general recognition. A departure from this scheme would provoke considerable opposition in various Parliaments, especially in the Parliaments of countries whose contributions would be increased. Speaking later, Sir William Meyer fully agreed with this line of argument.

98. In a further speech Sir William Meyer pointed out the difference between the idealism preached in the Assembly by the South African Delegates and the hard materialism of the present discussion, in which South Africa, like other States, had supported the scheme which would let it off the most lightly. Mr. Bruce (Australia) had endeavoured to support the opinions expressed in favour of the definite scheme by the proposition of the greatest happiness of the greatest number; that the definite scheme would increase the assessments

only of six countries, India included, whereas it would reduce the assessments of a great many more. If there was some injustice to India, surely it was better (he had observed) that this should be suffered than that so many other States of less wealth should have to complain.

Australia, now posing as a poor country, had, Sir William Meyer rejoined, spent nearly 1,000,000*l*. on a palatial office in London for her High Commissioner, an expenditure which India, with her much larger revenue and also larger necessary expenditure, could not possibly afford. Australia had also indulged in the luxury of an expensive line of Commonwealth steamers, which some of the best experts predicted would be run at a heavy loss. It was idle, therefore, to say that Australia was a poor country and India a rich one.

99. The only resolution discussed at this sitting was jointly submitted by the delegates of Poland, Rumania, the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State and Czecho-Slovakia, proposing that the allocations should be modified with reference to conditions of exchange. On a division the proposal was rejected by 13 votes to 9.

100. A further resolution tabled by Sir William Meyer (Appendix IV, Annex 3) proposed that the Reveillaud Committee should resume its labours as soon as possible and endeavour to frame a more complete and convincing scheme, after consideration of essential factors, such as the financial position of Federal Governments as compared with unitary States, the colonies of certain Powers, the special benefits that particular States may derive from the League, and so on; and that they should also endeavour to work on more recent statistics. It went on to propose that, as the Reveillaud Committee would, it was hoped, be able to work out a more satisfactory scheme before long, the Postal Union allocation should meanwhile continue to hold the field, as it is sanctified by the Covenant as it stands, and has in that capacity received the adhesion of all the Member States.

Many other delegates also tabled resolutions bearing on future allocation.

101. Meanwhile a report (embodied in a letter from M. Adatci, who had presided over it) had been received from the expert mixed Committee drawn from Committees I and IV, on the subject of the constitutional aspects of the matter. This letter is embodied in the final report of Committee IV on allocations, which figures in Appendix III (Annex 5). Briefly, it proposed that the Reveillaud Committee should continue its labours so as to evolve a more satisfactory eventual scheme; that Article 6 of the Covenant should be amended so as to enable the adjustment of the expenses of the League among the Member States to be made by decision of the Assembly; and that there should be a provisional Article embodying a scheme which might be applied at once with effect from 1922.

102. The suggestion that the Reveillaud Committee should resume its labours was unanimously adopted, and discussion then centred on the advisability of adopting a provisional scheme at once to supersede that of the Postal Union. It may be observed here that M. Adatci, as an individual member of Committee IV, now proposed that the decision of the Assembly in respect of any new scale should be taken on the proposal of the Council, but this was opposed by M. Trygger (Sweden) and Sir W. Meyer, on the ground that it would weaken the now recognised position that within the League the Assembly was supreme in matters of finance, and M. Adatci finally withdrew his amendment.

It was, however, agreed—on a suggestion by the Venezuelan Delegate—that the Assembly Rules of Procedure might fittingly be altered so as to ensure that no revision of allocation shall be considered unless its inclusion in the Assembly's agenda has been communicated to the constituent States of the League at least four months before the session.

103. As regards the adoption of a provisional scheme, Sir W. Meyer moved, in accordance with the suggestion contained in his draft resolution above-mentioned (paragraph 100), that the provisional scheme be dropped, and that the Assembly should hold to the existing allocation until it could be replaced by a really satisfactory one, one which could be acknowledged as just even by States

which might have to pay more therein. He pointed out that to get the ratification of the Governments necessary for altering the Covenant so as to dispense with the Postal Union scale must necessarily take a long time, so that matters would probably not be ready in practice for the introduction of a fresh scheme until the Assembly met next year, by which time it might be hoped to have an amended scale. Moreover, as the allocations for 1922 have to be notified at the beginning of the year, there was all the more reason not to put to States a scheme which could not be at once carried out as regards payments of subscriptions. The Parliaments of States which disliked the provisional scheme would be on very strong ground if they declined to vote provision until the Covenant had been so amended finally as to make it a *fait accompli* and not a possibility only. A long debate followed, in which representatives of the various States generally took, as in the previous week, the best line suited to the pecuniary interests of their countries, those who would be favoured by the Reveillaud Committee's existing proposals being for a provisional scheme which would embody this. Finally, on a division, the idea of a provisional scheme was carried by 21 votes to 11. Sir W. Meyer had not expected to get so many votes, and among these were those of the representatives of Great Britain, Italy, Spain, China, and Japan, and also (to take minor States as well) of Serbia, Cuba, Uruguay and Colombia. Sir W. Meyer thereupon asked that it should be recorded that he reserved full liberty to challenge this decision in the Assembly, a course followed by several of the other States comprising the minority.

104. The Committee then went on to consider what the provisional scheme should be, and after some discussion it was agreed by a majority that the basis of it should be what is called the Reveillaud Committee's definite scheme.

105. Having reached this result, and having regard to the fact that there was now very little time to put matters before the Assembly, it was agreed that it was no use at present discussing specific amendments to the scheme which had found favour. These could be considered in connection with the subsequent reconsideration of the scheme to be taken up by the renewed Reveillaud Committee, and consequently all the various resolutions bearing on this matter should be sent to that Committee. The only exception was as regards a proposal made by the Polish Delegate that his State should at once go down one class—from the third to the fourth. He supported this by the plea that the Reveillaud Committee had to take the revenue figures of 1913 (when Poland was still distributed among the empires of Russia, Germany and Austria), and could only arrive at the revenue of the new State by the arbitrary method of taking the revenue of the old empires and giving to Poland a sum under each proportion of the population transferred from Russia, etc., to the Poland of to-day. Also, that since its re-existence Poland had never had the benefit of settled conditions. This proposal was adopted by Committee No. IV.

106. As regards the date from which the provisional scheme should have application, the delegates of Australia, South Africa and Canada (which countries will benefit materially by the provisional scale as against the Postal Union allocation) pleaded emphatically for retrospective application to 1921, taking as the basis of their plea a proposal to this effect contained in recommendations made by Committee IV to the Assembly and accepted by it in connection with last year's budget (*see* on this point recommendation II, Article 13 (*e*) as printed on pages 86-7 of the Appendices of last year's Report of the Indian Delegation). They urged that, whatever this might be legally, it was in honour a binding agreement, on the strength of which their Parliaments had voted the contributions for 1922, Sir Edgar Walton (South Africa) declaring that General Smuts could not have carried the existing subscription for 1921 through his Parliament had he not been able to assure them that it was going to be revised for the benefit of South Africa. The opponents of this—including M. Reveillaud, Sir Rennell Rodd and Sir W. Meyer—replied that the recommendation invoked had not the binding force of a resolution and could be modified if circumstances required it. The fact was that last year it was thought that it would be possible to get matters

settled quickly by obtaining an amendment of the Postal Union classification in which case it would have been quite reasonable to make such amendment apply to 1921. It had now been found necessary to cut loose from the Postal Union altogether; the consequent amendment of the Covenant would take a long time, and to have the application of the scheme thrown back to 1921 would raise a legitimate grievance on the part of States which would suffer thereby, and render them very unwilling to agree to any proposed change in the League constitution *quâ* assessment. In this connection, Sir Herbert Ames (the Financial Director), made a good speech, pointing out that if the proposal was accepted it would be very prejudicial to the League's finances. He would have early next year to circulate to each State a statement of what it would pay under the Postal Union allocation still in force, and what it was proposed that it should pay under the provisional scheme, subject to retrospective application for 1921. The result would be that some States would have their 1922 contributions very largely increased, while others like Australia, Switzerland and the Netherlands would have to pay nothing, or might even be in a position to claim refunds. Obviously, a State which was heavily burdened by this method would not pay till it had definitely determined whether to accept the necessary amendment to the Covenant or not, and one which profited greatly would have little or nothing to send in. The League might, therefore, go bankrupt. M. Reveillaud strongly advised the Dominions delegates and others not to risk losing the new scheme altogether by insisting on this retrospective application. M. van Eysinga took the same view, and on a division it was decided by 16 votes to 10 that the retrospective application of the scheme till 1921 should be rejected, the Dominions delegates thus defeated reserving their liberty to raise the question again in the Assembly.

It was agreed that, in regard to the provisional scheme, it should be indicated that it would remain in force " till altered by the Assembly," to provide for the contingency that we might not be ready with a really definite scheme next year.

107. The matter came before the Assembly on the 6th October, on the report of Sir Rennell Rodd, printed in Appendix III (Annex 5). *Action by the Assembly.*

At a discussion which had taken place between the British Empire Delegations under the chairmanship of Mr. Balfour, a compromise course had found favour.

Sir Rennell Rodd was to propose in the Assembly that the new provisional scheme should only last during 1922 and 1923, and should lapse earlier if a satisfactory fresh scheme has meanwhile been adopted.

Further when the new scheme was adopted, countries which may have paid more than their share (*a*) in 1921 with reference to the Postal Union scale; or (*b*) in 1922, and possibly 1923, under the provisional scheme should be entitled to eventual refund, if and when the League's finances permitted.

Accordingly, when Sir Rennell Rodd, acting as *rapporteur*, placed before the Assembly the resolutions entrusted to him by Committee IV, he personally made the suggestions for modification above referred to. But when the matter was discussed in the Assembly, it was found that there was no chance of obtaining the requisite three-fourths majority for the resolutions as Sir Rennell Rodd had wished them finally to stand, and after discussion the Assembly passed the resolutions and recommendations printed in Appendix II (Resolution No. 30). The first resolution, involving amendment to Article 6 of the Covenant, was passed by 40 votes to 1, 10 delegations being absent or abstaining; and the second, adopting the provisional scheme of allocation, by 31 votes to 2, 18 delegations not voting. The rest of the resolutions and recommendations were adopted unanimously, with the exception of the recommendation in favour of the eventual reimbursement of States who may pay more under the provisional scheme which had been adopted than under such definite scheme as may finally come into force. This recommendation was carried by 21 votes to 10.

108. The position of India had been considerably weakened by the previous action of the Assembly (*vide* paragraphs 30—36, *supra*), by which resolutions in respect of Covenant amendments were no longer to come under Article 5 as

regards unanimity, but that a three-fourths majority would suffice if it included the representatives of all States on the Council, and it became very difficult to look to a minority of more than one-fourth as against the provisional scheme, from the fact that the delegates of those Council States, who had been India's allies in Committee, shrank from taking the position of voting against the provisional scheme, and its proposed application, in the Assembly and thus destroying it. They preferred to leave any hostile action that their Governments might consider necessary to those Governments when it came to ratification. Consequently, Sir W. Meyer thought it better not to put India in the position of voting against the resolution in regard to the provisional scheme, although the final solution adopted by the Assembly was considerably less satisfactory than that which the British Delegations would have accepted, if the matter had lain between themselves, in that—

(1) The provisional scheme is not to be subject to a definite time limit, but to remain in force till the Assembly adopts another one, which will obviously give opportunity for obstruction in regard to a new scheme on the part of those whom this will favour less than the provisional scheme.

(2) The proposals as regards the setting on foot of a new scheme and the arrears solution, which would benefit India if a fresh scheme were more in her favour than the provisional scheme is, are recommendations and not positive resolutions.

After consulting with Mr. Sastri (H. H. the Maharao of Kutch had had to leave Geneva when the matter came on), Sir W. Meyer abstained on the provisional scheme resolution, and voted in favour of the other proposals. Still the position remains better than when Committee IV concluded its labours, and considerably better than had been anticipated when the discussions in that Committee began. It may be mentioned here that on the budget for 1922 India would, under the provisional scheme, pay about 1,380,000 gold francs against 1,022,000 which she would contribute under the Postal Union scheme.

109. It has to be remembered, however, that until the Covenant is amended the Postal Union scale holds the field, and that the Government of India have full liberty to ratify, or decline to ratify, the proposals carried in the Assembly. (They would, of course, be allowed to reconsider with reference to the last clause of Article 26 of the Covenant, if a majority for ratification had been secured without them, and they need not act without very full consideration.) And until the Covenant has been definitely amended by the necessary votes of all the Council States and a majority of the rest, a procedure which must take a long time, India will certainly be within her right in declining to pay anything more than what her obligations under the Postal Union scale impose on her.

AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE.

110. In regard to the audited accounts of the Secretariat for the period July-December 1920 (the audit of the first half of 1920 came before the Assembly last year), attention was drawn by some of the Dominions Delegates and Sir W. Meyer to the extraordinary method adopted by the Swiss auditors in setting forth the income and expenditure of the League for the period in question. They had included in the income a large amount of subscriptions due for this period from a number of States which had not been paid within it, with the result that they showed a large surplus, while there was really a deficit involving temporary borrowing from Lloyds' Bank. It was agreed that, while this statement should be maintained as possibly suiting the ideas of continental countries, there should be a supplementary statement setting forth the actual cash receipts and expenditure for the period, with a supplementary note indicating assets subsequently realisable.

The following States have paid nothing as yet on account of 1920:—Argentine, Columbia, Guatemala, Liberia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Rumania,

and Salvador, while there are balances, running from 50 to 80 per cent., still due from South Africa, Panama, Peru, Persia, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. On the whole, according to a statement made by Sir Herbert Ames, 10 per cent. of the contributions to the 1920 budget of 10,000,000 gold francs still remain to be paid.

The auditors' report was then passed, as also a similar report for the Labour Office—this latter for the whole year 1920.

111. The Committee then took up the estimates presented by the Secretariat and the Labour Office for the year 1922, put together finally in a general consolidated budget statement (Appendix III, Annexes 6 and 7).

The budget for 1921 was prepared in a most unsatisfactory way, the chief faults being referred to in paragraphs 96-105 of the Indian Delegation's Report on last year's Assembly; in particular, the Labour Office contenting itself with giving globular figures. A great improvement was noticed in regard to the budget of the coming year, attributable mainly to the recommendations (largely due to the initiative of India) made in the Foster-Eysinga report on last year's budget and approved by the Assembly. In particular, the Labour Office figures were put quite clearly, more so indeed than those of the Secretariat; and M. Thomas' explanations compared favourably with those of Sir Herbert Ames. And it may be observed here that the absolute control of the Assembly over the budget is now fully admitted.

The total budget for 1922 as originally presented was, in round figures, for 23,768,000 gold francs (of which 8,245,000 were for the Labour Office), against 21,250,000 in 1921 (of which 7,000,000 were for the Labour Office).

It may be noted in this connection that the increase in the Labour Office estimates does not mean an increase of actual outlay, the Director having been strictly enjoined by his Governing Body not to exceed the total actual expenditure voted for 1921, but a less favourable exchange for Swiss francs, in which the accounts of the Labour Organisation are now kept.

The original figures were added to or modified by various supplementary estimates put in, in a confused fashion, at the last moment, and also by net reductions by Committee IV. The net total result is that the budget for 1922 will now stand at about 20,750,000 gold francs (of which nearly 6,136,000 are for the Labour Office), *i.e.*, a decrease of about 3,000,000 gold francs on the estimates as originally put before us.

This economy is, however, not nearly as drastic as it looks, for no less than 1,364,000 gold francs represents surplus balances accumulated, or likely to accrue, in connection with the Labour Office. It was decided, and very rightly, to allocate these to reduction of the resultant expenditure which would have to be met by the constituent States of the League instead of, as proposed by the Canadian Delegate (Sir George Perley) and Sir Herbert Ames, putting it into the general working capital fund, which is to be available for the Labour Office as well as for the Secretariat (paragraph 84 *supra*).

Sir Herbert Ames had likewise suggested that the Secretariat budget of 1922 should include the replenishment of the working capital fund to the extent of 500,000 gold francs, but this proposal was withdrawn in view of a decision that the fund should be limited to 5,000,000 gold francs.

112. The chief abiding economy was one obtained on a motion by the Brazilian Delegate for a general reduction of 25 per cent. in printing charges, wherever these occurred. He impressed the Committee by the fact that he had made personal investigations as to the price of paper, and found that it had fallen considerably, while the Secretariat apologist had to admit that concomitantly the British Stationery Office (from which the League had hitherto got most of its supplies) had for some reason doubled its prices. This also impressed the Committee, which was relieved to learn that we were not bound in any way to obtain paper from London if we could get it cheaper elsewhere.

113. The estimates for the *Publication Department*, originally 415,000 gold francs, are finally reduced to 356,000 chiefly by reason of the printing economy referred to above. But they now include a supplementary estimate

of 45,000 gold francs for the publication of the League's monthly *Bulletin* in several languages instead of in English and French only. The official who explained the estimates on behalf of the Secretariat wanted not merely a publication in all the principal European languages, but also in those of Japan and China. Sir W. Meyer argued that however desirable that might be, this was not a time to increase expenditure, but on a division the supplementary estimate was carried. Sir W. Meyer then obtained agreement to the suggestion that if translations were made into Chinese and Japanese they should be made into one at least of the Indian languages, *e.g.*, Urdu.

114. Under *Transit*, the original estimate was 500,000 gold francs against 670,000 in 1921, the decrease being due to the fact that there will be no general conference such as there was at Barcelona this year. But a net increase was made to the extent of about 43,000 gold francs with reference to the fact that the Assembly, on the proposal of Committee II, had sanctioned the holding of regional conferences, and that these might involve an outlay of about 100,000 gold francs. There was a feeling at first againt this latter supplementary estimate, but M. van Eysinga (Netherlands), supported by Sir Rennell Rodd and M. Reveillaud, urged that the Committee could not put itself in a position of opposition to the Assembly. This, however, elicited a general desire to have matters put on a more satisfactory basis, so that no projects involving additional expenditure should be put before the Assembly by other Committees until they had been considered also in Committee IV, a matter which will be further dealt with later. Sir W. Meyer pointed out that, even as matters at present stood, while necessarily bound to accept the policy laid down by the Assembly, it was the Committee's duty to consider, and if necessary to criticise, the departmental estimates submitted to carry out that policy: in the present case such regional conferences as were required (and it had been indicated by an official apologist that there might not be any at all) could be met out of the original vote of 500,000 gold francs. Finally, it was decided, on the motion of M. Reveillaud, to pass a supplementary vote for 50,000 gold francs, thus allowing for extension of the estimates with reference to regional conferences, and at the same time vindicating the Committee' s prerogative of dealing with expenditure. This increase was to a slight extent set off by some minor savings.

115. For the purpose of books and library equipment, Sir W. Myer obtained a reduction of 65,000 gold francs, in order to reduce the figure to that of the 1921 budget, pointing out that the Expert Committee on Organisation had criticised the scale of the Library as too ambitious.

116. The question of exchange and exchange compensation allowances came under discussion with reference to the Labour Office estimates, and M. Thomas had to admit that it was quite incorrect on present indications to assume that 20 gold francs would be equal to 24 Swiss, the rate of conversion taken for 1922. He stated that the accounts had been first of all kept in pounds sterling, then in Swiss francs, then—at the instigation of Sir Herbert Ames—in gold francs, and now in Swiss francs again ; and asked pathetically how he was to avoid getting into confusion. It has now been settled that the domestic accounts of the Labour Organisation shall be kept entirely in Swiss francs, and that the globular result will be converted into gold francs for the purpose of the final budget at the current rate of exchange. M. Thomas also explained, with reference to the special allowance of at least 24 Swiss francs for 20 gold francs given to members of the staff, that prior to the move of the office from London to Geneva, everybody's salary was fixed in pounds sterling, but that those subsequently recruited had their salaries fixed in Swiss francs. It was the former class who were considered entitled to compensation for unfavourable developments of exchange. It was finally decided that the whole matter of exchange compensation should be submitted for consideration to the Salaries Adjustment Committee.

117. An important economy was effected in regard to a sum of 500,000 gold francs, which M. Thomas explained was to be a carry-on from 1921 of a reserve for buying or building permanent premises for the International Labour Office. It was pointed out that it had already been decided (paragraph 88

supra) that pending decision as to the future seat of the League, which it was hoped would be taken up next year, the Labour Office should remain in rented premises, and that this credit was therefore as yet unnecessary.

Finally, as M. Thomas pressed for something to be voted to him, so that he might in next year's Committee show that there was a definite policy, it was resolved that a sum of 20,000 gold francs should be substitued for the original 500,000, the said 20,000 to be employed in preliminary investigations, such as the drawing up of plans, or possibly on the purchase of an option.

118. The budget discussions were on the whole quite satisfactory. Owing largely to pressure exerted by India last year, the estimates are now much fuller, and in particular the Labour Office has given detailed figures instead of globular sums. As regards the examination of these, although Sir W. Meyer and Sir James Allen (New Zealand), who gave him generally uniform support, were not able to obtain all the reductions they would have liked, they did effect several material cuts, which have been already mentioned, and in regard to these received useful support from the Brazilian Delegate (M. Barboza Carneiro), who commanded some following from the Latin-American States.

Action by the Assembly.

119. M. van Eysinga's Report, setting forth the Committee's actions in regard to the budget and financial administration generally (Appendix III, Annex 8), came before the Assembly on the 3rd October. The figure of 20,758,945 gold francs given on the first page of M. van Eysinga's Report in respect of the budget for 1922 has now to be raised by 100,000 gold francs, with reference to the decision in regard to Albania referred to in paragraph 155 (Appendix II, Resolution No. 20).

M. van Eysinga made an effective speech in support of the Report, and Sir W. Meyer followed him with a speech, which is printed in Appendix IV (Annex 4). The recommendations and resolutions were then unanimously accepted (Appendix II, Resolution No. 21).

An important decision, as to proposals involving expenditure being submitted by other Committees to Committee IV prior to being placed before the Assembly, which had been passed on by the Committee to Committee No. I for consideration from a drafting point of view, was, as stated in paragraph 42, formally passed at a subsequent sitting on the 6th October as an amendment of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure (Appendix II, Resolution No. 31).

Work of Committee No. V. (Humanitarian Questions).

THE TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

120. At the meeting of the 13th September the Committee began the discussion of the Report of the Advisory Committee on Opium and the Report of the Council on that Report. All that emerged from a very vague and general preliminary discussion was a resolution in the following terms:—

"This Committee recommends to the Assembly that the various Governments be invited, where they see no objection, to furnish to the Secretariat, in addition to the official annual Report, any information concerning the illicit production, manufacture, or trade in opium or other noxious drugs, which they think likely to be useful to the Committee in the execution of its duties."

121. In view of the dangerous character of the last recommendation contained in the Council Resolution (printed in Appendix III, Annex 9) to be subsequently discussed, the attendance was procured at Geneva of the Indian member of the Advisory Committee (Mr J. Campbell). Briefly, while the Advisory Committee had drawn attention to the very unsatisfactory position in China in respect of opium production there, and proposed that the matter should be brought to the notice of the Chinese authorities, Mr. Wellington Koo, who had been nominated reporter by the Council in respect of this matter, suggested the elimination of that recommendation. On the other hand, he proposed to ask the Advisory Committee, in view of "the general desire" to limit opium production to strictly medicinal and scientific purposes, to consider the institution of an enquiry as to the average requirements for

these purposes in the different countries. This was going far beyond the provisions of the Hague Convention, which recognised the legitimate use of raw opium under due restriction.

122. When the discussion was resumed on the 14th September, with reference to the resolution of the Council on Mr. Koo's report upon the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, Mr. Sastri delivered a speech which made a profound impression upon the Committee. He pointed out that the report of a special expert body had been set aside without adequate reasons being given, and, commenting on Mr. Koo's proposal, endorsed by the Council, that the question of making representations to China regarding her poppy cultivation should be deferred, emphasised the infructuous sacrifices of India on behalf of China and the present position of the latter country as the leading opium producer of the world. As regards recommendation 7 of the Council's resolution, inviting the Advisory Committee to report on "the possibility of instituting an enquiry to determine approximately the average requirements of raw and prepared opium specified in Chapters I and II of the Convention for medicinal and scientific purposes in different countries," Mr. Sastri pointed out that the terms of this recommendation must be read with Mr. Koo's preliminary report, in which the object of the resolution was clearly stated to be the eventual limitation of poppy cultivation to strictly medicinal and scientific purposes. He emphasised the fact that this object was not among those which the Hague Convention was drawn up to attain, and urged that action in the sense suggested was *ultra vires* of the League. He then attacked the proposal on its merits, pointed out the hardship such limitation would entail upon the people of India, many of whom were far from dispensaries and medical advice, and had for generations taken opium in moderate amounts as a febrifuge, and explained that action in the direction contemplated by Mr. Koo would be practically effective in regard to India only among the opium producing nations. Turkey had not acceded to the Hague Convention, Persia had signed with a reservation that robbed her signature of practical value, and no attempt at restriction of cultivation in China had the slightest chance of success in the existing circumstances of that country.

India was quite ready, when the time came, to consider a further advance on the position as it was left by the Hague Convention. But, owing to the war, that Convention had only lately come into general application, and it was essential to secure due observance of its provisions, in China as elsewhere, before trying to occupy fresh ground.

123. At the meeting of 17th September, Mr. Wellington Koo made his reply to Mr. Sastri. He opened his exposition by an account, on the usual lines followed by anti-opium societies, of the history of the wars with China; and the burden of his introduction was the heroic struggle of China against the Western Powers, which (he said) finally forced opium upon that reluctant country at the point of the bayonet. He then narrated the history of what happened between 1908 and 1917, and acknowledged the great assistance India had rendered to China. Recrudescence of cultivation since the latter year he admitted; but while refusing to accept Mr. Sastri's statement that China's production of opium amounted to four-fifths of the total output of the world, he made no effort to challenge the accuracy of that estimate. He asserted that it was not his personal intervention which had led to the resolution Mr. Sastri challenged, and explained that recommendation 5 of the Advisory Committee was dropped by the Council, as it involved direct interference by the Council in the internal affairs of China, and was also unnecessary in view of the action which the Chinese Government had taken to ascertain the facts as they now existed regarding opium cultivation in China. Sir John Jordan, who acted as one of the assessors on the Advisory Committee, had expressed himself satisfied with this action—the appointment of seven Chinese High Commissioners to ascertain the real position and to enforce the existing laws.

He thought that Mr. Sastri had misunderstood the purport and scope of the draft recommendation (7) of the Council. There was no desire to embark on an immediate campaign against the production of opium otherwise than for

medical and scientific purposes. All that was contemplated was an enquiry, if the Advisory Committee agreed that such an enquiry could profitably be made, which would give the Assembly and the Council information necessary for the formulation of a reasoned policy. Such information the Council was fully competent to collect. If restriction of production was finally approved by the League as their definite policy, India would be asked to co-operate; she would not be compelled to adopt that policy. Mr. Koo laid great stress on the point that this policy, if definitely decided on, could be postponed to any date, however remote.

124. The Committee then proceeded to vote on the various individual recommendations contained in the Council's draft resolution. Recommendations 1, 2, 4 and 5 were unanimously adopted and recommendations 3, 6 and 7 were referred, at Mr. Balfour's suggestion, to a Sub-Committee constituted as follows:—Mr. Sastri (India), Mr. Wellington Koo (China), Mlle. Bonnevie (Norway), M. Avramovitch (Serbia), M. van Swinderen (Netherlands), Professor Gilbert Murray (South Africa), M. Hennessy (France).

125. This Sub-Committee held several meetings on the 19th and 20th September, and commenced with a discussion in respect of the terms of recommendation 3 of the resolution, which is as follows:—

"That the provisional Health Committee of the League, or any other similar organisation, be asked to undertake an enquiry to determine approximately the average requirements of the drugs specified in Chapter III of the International Opium Convention, for medical and other legitimate purposes in different countries."

M. Hennessy (France), supported by M. Avramovitch (Serb-Croat-Slovene State), took strong exception to the terms of this proposal, especially to the intervention it involved of the Health Organisation of the League. They pointed out the danger, and, indeed, the illegality, of inquisitorial inquiries in respect of the internal arrangements of the various States. Sir Malcolm Delevinge, who attended the Sub-Committee as having been British "expert" on the Opium Advisory Committee, said it was too late to take this point, as the Council had referred the matter to the Health Organisation, which was considering it.

This evoked immediate and strong protests from the delegates of France and the Netherlands as being a usurpation by the Council of the functions of the Assembly. Professor Gilbert Murray contended that the Council's recommendation was not a usurpation but merely a well-intentioned method to facilitate the progress of investigation, provided the Assembly approved this. This view did not find favour with the protesting delegates, but they agreed to accept the assurance that the Council had not intended to usurp the Assembly's functions.

A representative of the Provisional Health Organisation, who attended, explained that his Committee were only at present engaged on quite tentative inquiries in regard to the possibility of obtaining the statistics desired by the Council, and that no definite decision had as yet been arrived at on this point, and gave the assurance that in any case no inquisitorial inquiries would be made in the countries concerned. He in fact accepted the view expressed by the delegates of France and Serbia that any information needed must be supplied by the Governments concerned.

One of the Persian delegates (Prince Arfa-ed-Dowleh), who, although not an original member of this Sub-Committee, was subsequently added to it, delivered a speech which was much to the point. He indicated the dangers of interfering with secular habits in Oriental countries, and asked how, if and when the League had decided the amount of opium production which should be allowed to the world in general, this would be distributed among the producing States. He inquired further how they would deal with a country like Afghanistan, which produced some opium, but is outside the League's sphere.

It was finally decided to accept this portion of the Council's resolution, but to amplify it by an explanation, to form part of the resolution, designed to meet the various criticisms advanced.

126. Paragraph 6 of the Council Resolution, which shelved consideration of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that representations should be made to the Chinese authorities as to the opium situation in that country, was then discussed. Mr. Sastri recapitulated the arguments against Mr. Koo's shelving proposal, which had been adopted by the Council, and in favour of adopting the proposal of the Opium Advisory Committee. He suggested that the wording of the recommendation might be modified in order to avoid any injury to Chinese susceptibilities; but he urged strongly that its substance must be maintained unless the League of Nations were prepared to neglect the duties which the Covenant, read with the Hague Convention, imposed on them. He showed that China was at present the *crux* of the opium position: and he stressed the argument that if the League of Nations refused to take notice of the admitted failure of China to make her declared policy effective, then all attempts at suppression by the League must be abandoned. Professor Murray agreed generally with Mr. Sastri, but asked that the wording of the Opium Advisory Committee's recommendation be somewhat toned down; China's temporary representative (Mr. Koo being engaged elsewhere) preferred not to speak; M. Hennessy (France) agreed with Mr. Sastri and Professor Murray; and M. van Swinderen (Netherlands) expressed his concurrence also. It was decided that an effort should be made to secure an agreed text with Mr. Wellington Koo on these lines. This text could then be considered at the next meeting.

127. As regards paragraph 7 of the Council Resolution: —

> "That in view of the world-wide interest in the attitude of the League towards the opium question and of the general desire to reduce and restrict the cultivation and production of opium to strictly medicinal and scientific purposes, the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium be requested to consider and report at its next meeting on the possibility of instituting an enquiry to determine approximately the average requirements of raw and prepared opium specified in Chapters I and II of the Convention for medicinal and scientific purposes in different countries,"

Mr. Sastri proposed an amendment, which Sir William Meyer had originally suggested to Mr. Koo in personal conference, *viz.*, the substitution of "legitimate" for "medicinal and scientific" where these words occurred in the resolution. After some discussion this was unanimously accepted, the word "strictly" being also omitted in the first portion of the resolution. Mr. Koo, who again failed to attend the meeting, sent a message by his representative to the effect that, in his opinion, any modification of a resolution approved by the Council would form a most dangerous precedent. The Sub-Committee did not, however, accept this.

128. When the Sub-Committee next met Mr. Koo endeavoured to reopen the questions previously discussed. Mr. Sastri raised a point of order on this, but the Chairman held that, as Mr. Koo had been prevented by *force majeure* from attending on previous occasions (he had to attend Council meetings) he should be allowed to state his case fully. Mr. Koo then advanced every possible plea in favour of the Council Resolution as regards all points which had come under discussion; and he finally entrenched himself behind an alleged constitutional point, that the Assembly had no power to alter a Resolution of the Council. The Chairman disagreed as to this and was supported by the delegates of France, Serbia and Norway. It was finally decided that an addition should be made to paragragh 5 of the Council Resolution, adding "and of China" after the words "Contracting Powers having treaties with China," thereby calling attention to China's obligations under Article 15 of the Hague Convention; and that formal note should be made of the action said to have been taken by China to ascertain the facts as regards the recrudescence of poppy cultivation there. Mr. Sastri accepted this. Mr. Koo intimated that he reserved the right to raise his "constitutional" point in full Committee and in the Assembly.

As regards paragraph 7 of the Council Resolution, Mr. Koo repeated all his old arguments, but obtained no support. He then suggested that the Council Resolution should be merely expanded so as to cover the consumption of opium "for other legitimate purposes." Mr. Sastri objected to this; the Norwegian Delegate concurred, and on a vote being taken Mr. Koo alone supported the Council Resolution as it stood, all the other delegates voting for the amendment proposed by Mr. Sastri and agreed to at the meeting that morning.

129. At a final meeting of the Sub-Committee on the 21st to consider the draft report to be submitted to the Plenary Committee, M. van Swinderen, as Chairman, explained that he had had a lengthy conversation with Mr. Wellington Koo, and was impressed with the desirability of avoiding any reference in the report to the possibility of a conflict between the Council and the Assembly. He had drafted the report most carefully with that end in view, and he understood that, if the Sub-Committee generally accepted the draft, it would be accepted by Mr. Koo also. The draft was then unanimously adopted. From India's point of view the report was suitable; it reproduced correctly the decisions arrived at by the Sub-Committee, and there was nothing in the introductory matter to which objection could reasonably be taken. The report represents the complete triumph of India's very legitimate objections to the original Council proposals, and this result was very largely due to the convincing presentation of her case by Mr. Sastri and the working up of details by Mr. Campbell.

130. In discussing the report, M. Hennessy made an attempt to get the word "legitimate" defined, so as to prevent a possible large expansion of its meaning and consequent abuse; Mr. Sastri objected to this, and pointed out that it would be much safer not to attempt any definition. He called attention to the declared object of the Hague Convention, which was to suppress the "abuse" of opium; "abuse" was not defined in the Convention, and we should not attempt to define "legitimate" here. The Serbian Delegate agreed. Professor Murray, however, suggested that a direct reference, by way of example, might later be made to legitimate uses of opium in India; and to this Mr. Sastri had no objection.

131. The Sub-Committee unanimously agreed to exclude "prepared opium" from their resolution, in view of the provisions of Chapter II of the Hague Convention, which form a self-contained code. The Convention requires "the gradual and effective suppression . . . of the use of prepared opium"; in these circumstances an enquiry into the legitimate consumption of prepared opium would obviously be inappropriate.

132. At the full Committee meeting of the 21st, M. van Swinderen, the *rapporteur*, explained the conclusion arrived at by the Sub-Committee, and after some discussion the report was unanimously adopted.

It was proposed, on the suggestion of Mlle. Bonnevie (Norway), supported by Professor Gilbert Murray, that the report should contain a passage asking the Council to consider whether all nations specially concerned with the growth or manufacture of opium or its derivatives should not be represented on the Technical Advisory Committee, and special reference was made to Germany as being a large producer of cocaine and other drugs.

This was carried, and it is obviously desirable that Germany should be represented.

133. The following proposals were then passed on the motion of Sir Malcolm Delevingne:—

(1) That the Committee recommend to the Assembly to urge upon all States Members of the League which have not yet signed and ratified the Opium Convention to do so as soon as possible.

(2) That the second recommendation of the Advisory Committee as to the making by each State of an annual report on the execution of the Convention (which was adopted by the Council but does not appear in the resolutions of the Council on page 72 of the Report to the Assembly) be approved.

(3) That, in order to facilitate the execution of the Convention, the Committee recommend to the Assembly to urge all States Members of the League to intimate to the Secretariat as soon as possible their acceptance of the fourth recommendation of the Advisory Committee as to the requirement of import certificates.

134. At the last moment M. Hennessy (France) proposed that a fresh international conference should be held in order to deal effectively with deleterious drugs not precisely covered by the terms of The Hague Convention; he asserted that manufacture of such drugs was now being carried out, but did not produce convincing evidence of this. M. Sastri took the line that a fresh conference was inadvisable until the ground covered by The Hague Convention had been more fully secured; but he did not desire to object, especially as the proposed recommendation did not settle the matter definitely, but merely called for the opinion of the Advisory Committee.

Action by the Assembly.

135. The conclusions of the Committee were embodied in a report presented to the Assembly by M. Ferreira (Portugal) on the 30th September (Appendix III, Annex 9). In the course of his observations on the recommendations of the Committee, the *rapporteur* made the statement that in India the population "has cultivated the opium poppy from time immemorial." It was pointed out privately that this was incorrect in present conditions, poppy cultivation being restricted to certain definite tracts, and in his verbal report to the Assembly M. Ferreira omitted the passage. Steps were then taken to ensure that the passage would also be omitted from the final official text of the report.

136. It had been finally arranged by Sir William Meyer with Mr. Wellington Koo that neither China nor India should address the Assembly on the subject of opium, and the debate was brief, being confined to representatives of Persia, France and the Netherlands, the last mentioned (M. van Swinderen) merely intervening as representing the Power under whose auspices The Hague Convention had been summoned and which had hitherto been its guardian. The speech delivered by M. Hennessy (France) was an explanation of his recommendation above referred to.

The Assembly unanimously passed the resolution which had been put before it and which will be found in Appendix II (Resolution No. 15). Paragraphs 4 and 8 of this resolution are those dealing with the questions which had been in issue between the Indian and Chinese Delegates.

136A. It may be added that subsequently the Council once more appointed Mr. Wellington Koo as their *rapporteur* on the subject of the Assembly's resolution, and that he proposed, and obtained, its acceptance, suggesting that, with reference to paragraph 10 of the resolution, Germany and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State should be asked to send representatives to the Technical Advisory Committee.

Deportation of Women and Children in Turkey and Adjoining Countries.

137. On the 23rd September the Assembly passed unanimously a resolution (Appendix II, Resolution 8), which was presented by Mlle. Vacaresco (Rumania), in an eloquent speech, and had been approved in Committee V, on the subject of the deportation of women and children in Turkey and the adjoining countries. The resolution recommended the establishment in Constantinople of a Commissioner of the League of Nations, who should be assisted by a Committee consisting of the High Commissioners of France, Great Britain and Italy, and should be placed in control of a mixed Board dealing with the reclamation of women and children. It also proposed that the Neutral House for the temporary reception of women and children should be reorganised and placed under the Commission of Enquiry, and that additional Neutral Houses should be opened as circumstances admit.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

138. The Committee discussed an *exposé* by Mlle. Forchhammer (Denmark) on the present position in regard to what used to be the "white slave traffic," but is now, to avoid racial distinction, to be styled the "traffic in women and children."

The position, as it stood at the close of last year's Assembly, is indicated in Resolution 27 of Appendix II to the Indian Delegation's Report. There was an international agreement dealing with this subject in 1904, to which India was a party, and a convention in 1910, which India abstained from agreeing to, on the ground that the age limits were inappropriate.

139. In accordance with the Assembly's wish of last year, a special Conference was held last June, at which India was very ably represented by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.I.E., whose report indicated that the recommendations of this Conference for a new convention might be accepted by India, subject to certain stipulations in regard to age and other matters. A draft convention embodying the "Final Act" of the Conference, which sums up its proposals had been drawn up by the British representative on the Council, and this now came before Committee V.

The resolution proposed by Mlle. Forchhammer and redrafted by Professor Gilbert Murray was to the following effect:—

(*a*) That the Assembly confirm the Final Act of the Conference on the Traffic in Women and Children.

(*b*) That the amended draft convention based on the Final Act of the Conference be adopted, and that a protocol of signature be opened at the Assembly.

(*c*) That all Delegates be requested to communicate immediately with their respective Governments asking for full powers to sign the protocol.

140. For some rather obscure reason the French Delegate opposed this procedure very vehemently, and raised the point that it was *ultra vires* for the League to draw up a convention, overlooking apparently that this method had been adopted last year in connection with the International Tribunal at The Hague. The French contention that at any rate there should be a preliminary reference to Committee I, which deals with constitutional questions relating to the Covenant, was rejected by 17 votes to 8, and by 17 votes to 5 the Committee accepted the resolution as drafted by Professor Gilbert Murray.

141. In the course of the discussion Mr. Sastri made it clear that India could not accept the age limit (21) now proposed for the protection of girls. India's internal legislation fixed this age at 16, and having regard to early maturity in tropical countries, that age could not be expediently exceeded while it would obviously be undesirable to have a special higher limit for the benefit of a very limited number of non-Indians. (This in effect was the argument which India had put forward against joining the convention of 1910.)

India's objection to the age limit was supported by the representatives of Japan and Siam, and it was decided that their reservations should be indicated.

The Committee instructed the *rapporteur* (Professor Murray) to provide for this in the draft convention, and to make sure that the latter did not go beyond the recommendations of the Final Act adopted by the Conference.

As regards signature of the convention before the Assembly dissolved, Sir William Meyer was unable to take this course, as the Government of India had not yet had the opportunity of expressing their views as regards either the report of Mr. Edwardes or the draft convention itself.

142. At a later meeting Professor Murray's report, in which he had been assisted by a small drafting Committee, was brought up. They proposed some slight verbal alterations in the convention, to make it follow more closely the wording of certain recommendations of the Conference, and expressed the opinion that the reservations as to age by India, Japan and Siam, which were approved by the Committee, might be made on behalf of these Governments

at the time of signing by their representatives, and need not involve an alteration of the text itself.

143. Professor Murray then proposed a resolution in verbal amendment of that referred to in paragraph 139 *supra*, to the following effect:—

"That the Assembly, having taken into consideration the Final Act of the Conference at Geneva on traffic in women and children approved by the Council, expresses the wish that those of its provisions which require conventional form be adopted in that form by the Members of the League with the least possible delay.

"That for the purpose the Assembly recommends that the Delegates, who have the necessary full powers to sign the draft convention annexed, should sign it without delay, and that those who do not yet possess them be invited to communicate immediately with their respective Governments in order to obtain the necessary powers to sign."

The French Delegate (M. Hennessy) said that France must also make reservations as to age in connection with her tropical colonies, and as there was not sufficient time left to consider the draft convention thoroughly, he suggested that a new special Conference should be held to examine it. This proposal was supported by M. Avramovitch (Serb-Croat-Slovene State), but the revised resolution was carried by 14 votes to 2. Mr. Balfour, in the course of the discussion, observed that an age reservation would also have to be made in regard to certain of the British Crown Colonies, and that for the present he could only sign on behalf of the United Kingdom.

Action by the Assembly.

144. On the 29th September Professor Gilbert Murray (South Africa) presented the Committee's report to the Assembly. Having explained the matters at issue, and noted the reservation by the representatives of India, Siam, and Japan in respect of the age question, he put forward the resolution referred to above.

145. The French Delegate put forward the alternative proposal that the Assembly should invite the Governments of the constituent States of the League to examine the "Final Act" of the Conference of 30th June last and the draft convention drawn up by the British representative on the Council of the League; that States should be asked to indicate within four months whether they would agree to have a protocol of signature in respect of this convention opened at Geneva, and that such protocol should be opened if and when two-thirds of the States consulted had sent in favourable replies in respect thereof; also that if not less than one-half of the States of the League asked for an entirely fresh Conference to consider the convention, this Conference should be at once convened.

M. Hanotaux (France) said that he took exception to the resolution before the Assembly because the convention was the work, not of a Committee composed of delegates of the Powers, but of what might be called a private drafting Committee. (There seemed to be a good deal of jealousy on the part of France that Great Britain had prepared this draft without preliminary reference to her.) He contended that the convention differed in various respects from the "Final Act" of the special Conference of June last, and that it would appear to exclude colonies and dependencies. Professor Murray replied that the original British draft had been revised by a Committee of Jurists in co-operation with French experts, and that it had been again gone into, and revised, by two members of the Assembly who had been elected Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

146. Mr. Balfour pleaded eloquently for the adoption of the original resolution, pointing out the delay that the French proposal would involve, and asking the Assembly not to admit any avoidable delays in respect of a traffic which was a discredit to the world. The same line was taken by other speakers, *e.g.*, M. La Fontaine (Belgium) and M. Ador (Switzerland), while M. van Swinderen (Netherlands) asked whether M. Hanotaux would agree to shorten the four months' period in his resolution to two months, and suggested that the protocol might be opened for signature as soon as one-third of the States of

the League had expressed their approval of the convention. M. Hanotaux expressed his willingness to adopt this suggestion, but it was not satisfactory to the great majority of the Delegations, and on a division the French proposal was thrown out by 25 votes to 8, the French supporters being the Netherlands, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Costa Rica, Cuba and Venezuela.

The original resolution was passed without a dissentient vote, France abstaining. (Appendix II, Resolution No. 14.)

The draft convention as it now stands is printed in Appendix III (Annex 10).

TYPHUS.

147. At the meeting of the 14th September, M. Ador (Switzerland) read a statement summarising the action that had been taken by the Special Epidemics Committee appointed to administer the funds raised from Governments and individuals for combating typhus and other epidemic diseases in Poland, and considered that the work had been very successful, having regard to the paucity of funds available. He pointed out that the difficulties were increased by the present economic situation in Russia, and begged the Committee to pass a resolution asking the Governments of the League to grant adequate subsidies. On the motion of Mr Wellington Koo, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Assembly be asked to recommend that the organisation of the Epidemic Committees be continued, and, if necessary, extended to other countries, and that the Presidents of the Assembly and the Council should be asked to issue a special appeal to Members of the League for further contributions.

148. In presenting the Committee's report to the Assembly, M. Ador (Switzerland) said that out of the money promised by various States only 120,000*l.* had actually been paid, France being among the countries which had not yet contributed, and that meanwhile the Epidemics Committee set up to administer these funds had been able materially to improve the working of the health organisation in Poland. The resolution referred to above was then passed unanimously. (Appendix II, Resolution No. 5.) *Action by the Assembly.*

THE INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATION OF INTELLECTUAL WORK.

149. This was a matter which the Assembly had decided to take up last year (*vide* paragraph 71 of the Indian Delegates' Report). The Committee expressed approval of a draft resolution prepared by M. Bourgeois (France), which had been put forward by the Council, and which was to the effect that a Committee should be set up "to examine international questions regarding intellectual co-operation and education," which should submit to the next Assembly a report on measures that might with advantage be taken by the League to promote international co-operation with regard to intellectual work.

The Committee resolved that this special Committee should consist, as proposed by M. Bourgeois, of not more than 12 members, to be selected by the Council, and on the proposal of the Norwegian Delegate it was decided to indicate that these members might include women. In the resolution as approved by the Committee, a reference to methods of education, which had been proposed in the Bourgeois draft, was omitted, as it was thought undesirable to create the impression that the League was anxious to interfere with national educational systems.

150. Professor Gilbert Murray (South Africa) who was appointed to put the matter before the Assembly, presented the Committee's report at the plenary meeting on the 22nd September, and indicated in the course of his speech that action for the co-ordination of intellectual work would be specially valuable in three main respects:—(1) for the protection of intellectual workers who in many countries had been reduced to a condition of great distress; (2) for the practical advancement of knowledge, which had been seriously impeded by the war; (3) for the spread of the international spirit. *Action by the Assembly.*

This resolution was carried unanimously. (Appendix II, Resolution No. 4.)

EASTERN GALICIA.

151. On the 27th September the Assembly adopted without discussion a resolution asking for expedition on the part of the Allied and Associated Powers on the subject of determining the status of Eastern Galicia originally proposed by Mr. Doherty (Canada) and approved with slight alterations by Committee No. V. (Appendix II, Resolution No. 11.)

Work of Committee No. VI (Political Questions .

ADMISSION OF NEW STATES TO THE LEAGUE.

152. The candidates were Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania—who were not admitted last year on the ground that their internal conditions were at the time very uncertain and that the League could not well protect them in the event of Russian re-vindication—and Hungary.

The Committee now thought that the time had come for the full admission of the three States first-named, which had been permitted last year to join the League's technical organisations, and this recommendation was endorsed by the Assembly.

153. As regards Hungary, the Hungarian emissaries present in Geneva decided to ask that their application for admission should be postponed till next year, and this was a wise course to take as at the recent Assembly Hungary's application would certainly have been rejected in view of her attitude in regard to the territories she was to cede to Austria and other treaty obligations. (Appendix II, Resolution No. 17.)

ALBANIA.

154. The Committee sitting of the 26th September was devoted to a rather stormy discussion, in which the protagonists were the Albanian and Serbian delegates, as to the situation in Albania.

The Albanian delegate (Bishop Fan Nòli) had proposed that the League of Nations should request the principal Governments concerned to compel the Serbs to withdraw from Albanian territory they occupied in defiance of the boundaries fixed in 1913 ; that a commission should be sent to report on the situation on the spot : and that the League should use its influence to obtain *de jure* recognition of the Tirana Government.

Mr. Fisher (Great Britain) indicated that the actual delimitation of the frontiers of Albania had been referred to the Conference of Ambassadors, that the British view was that their decision when announced would be binding, and that the Greek and Serb-Croat-Slovene Governments had bound themselves to accept this decision, but the Albanian Government had not done so. He urged Bishop Fan Noli to follow the example of his neighbours. The Marquis Imperiali (Italy) agreed with Mr. Fisher that the Conference of Ambassadors alone was competent to deal with this frontier delimitation. Lord Robert Cecil proposed two resolutions, *viz.*, that the Assembly should (1) recommend to Albania acceptance of the decision that would be come to by the Supreme Council on the report of the Ambassadors Conference, and (2) should request the Council of the League, after the decision of the Supreme Council had been given, to appoint forthwith a commission of three impartial persons to proceed to Albania and report as to the execution of this decision. M. Reynald (France) and M. Frangulis (Greece) opposed this latter resolution, but after some discussion it was carried, as also the first.

Lord Robert Cecil also obtained approval to a suggestion that representations should be made in respect of speedy decision by the Ambassadors Conference in regard to the territorial disputes between Albania, Greece, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State.

Action by the Assembly.

155. These resolutions were presented by Lord Robert Cecil to the Assembly on the 3rd October, with a supplementary resolution that, in order to provide for the expenses of the Committee of Enquiry proposed, the sum of 100,000 gold francs should be provided in the budget of 1922. There was

considerable discussion, in which the representatives of Albania, Italy, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Greece, France, and Mr. Balfour took part, and the Greek delegate (M. Casangis) proposed that to the Committee of Enquiry should be added representatives of Greece, Albania, and Serbia. This amendment was, however, withdrawn on the appeal of Lord Robert Cecil, who pointed out that the addition of interested parties was not likely to help the Commission to speedy and impartial decisions. The resolutions were then adopted, with the proviso that that relating to the vote of credit must be further considered in connection with the discussion of the Budget. (Appendix II, Resolution No. 20.)

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

156. On the 9th September Dr. Nansen moved the following resolution in the Assembly :—

" That the Assembly refer to a Committee the question of the present famine in Russia.

"That the Committee consider whether it is advisable for the Assembly (1) to make a pressing appeal to the Governments to provide the necessary credits, and (2) to invite the Council to offer the services of the Organisation for International Credits (established by the Council of the League in connection with the Ter Meulen scheme) to act as trustee for the financial control of any credits made available and for the supervision of any security provided by the Russian Government against such credits."

In a speech which he made in introducing the resolution, Dr. Nansen said that the action of the International Conference held at Geneva on the 15th August in appointing him High Commissioner for Relief Work in Russia had enabled him to study the situation on the spot. He had satisfied himself that the condition of famine in the affected districts had not been exaggerated, and that an expenditure of 30*l.* million was needed in order to obtain the necessary grain supplies from outside Russia. He considered that adequate control could be exercised, both over relief supplies and credits advanced to Russia, by the Western Governments.

157. The resolution was referred to Committee No. VI, which reported on the subject to the Assembly on the 30th September.

The report was introduced by M. Motta, who stated that although the Committee could not adopt the suggestions contained in Dr. Nansen's resolution, it had decided that it could not remain indifferent or abstain from all action. As regards the question of official credits, the Committee considered that as the Supreme Council had appointed an International Relief Committee, to meet at Brussels on 6th October, which would contain representatives of 27 Governments, including the United States of America and Germany, the League should not take up a question which was to be decided by another body. In the matter of the agreements which had been concluded between Dr. Nansen and the Soviets, the Assembly was not competent to do more than affirm its confidence in Dr. Nansen. On the other hand, the Committee had decided that it was necessary to address an appeal to public opinion and to the charitable organisations of the world; that it was desirable to call attention to the claims for relief of Armenia, Azerbaidjan, and Georgia; and that Governments might help by surrendering military stores of clothing and provisions accumulated during the war. M. Motta also associated himself with two supplementary resolutions proposed by Lord Robert Cecil, the first a motion of confidence in Dr. Nansen, and the second expressly disengaging the responsibility of the League for Russian relief in view of the statement made by several delegates to the effect that their Governments would not grant official credits.

Dr. Nansen mourned eloquently over the defeat of his resolution, which he said had not been proposed in order to strengthen appeals to private charities, which needed no such spur. It was a disastrous mistake to throw the burden upon these organisations, which could not cope with the situation. The American organisation was feeding 3,000,000 children; the Pope had given a million

lire; the "Save the Children Fund" could feed a quarter of a million; and the Second International at Amsterdam had contributed 10,000,000 marks. But this was not enough. The Governments of Norway, Sweden, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania had already acted, and he was convinced that the people of Europe would compel their Governments to revise their present decision. Unless this were done the Brussels Conference could effect nothing. His agreement with the Soviets had been criticised, but if no help were forthcoming until a Committee of Enquiry had been sent into Russia and a new agreement drawn up, then that help would come too late.

M. Spalaikovitch (Serb-Croat-Slovene State) then proposed the following amendment to the Committee's resolution:—

"The Assembly most severely condemns the economic and political system of the Soviet Government and holds it chiefly responsible for the present catastrophe in Russia and for the attempt to conduct a criminal propaganda with the object of causing similar catastrophes in other countries."

Mr. Fisher begged that this might be withdrawn, and by way of propitiation proposed to substitute the following for Lord Robert Cecil's motion of confidence in Dr. Nansen:—

"The Assembly has no sufficient information as to the influences by which the Soviet Government is moved, or as to the conditions under which it is working, but it considers that Dr. Nansen's successful repatriation of prisoners of war augurs well for any enterprise he may be prepared to undertake for the relief of famine-stricken regions in Armenia, Azerbaidjan, Georgia and Russia.

Both Lord Robert Cecil and M. Spalaikovitch agreed to this, and the resolution was passed by the Assembly, together with the resolutions put forwarded by the Committee and the further resolution proposed by Lord Robert Cecil, and referred to above, which emphasised that the main reason why the Assembly could take no official action was because delegates had stated that their Governments could not give credits. (Appendix II, Resolution No. 16).

NATIONAL HOME FOR TURKISH-ARMENIANS.

158. A resolution moved in the Assembly by Professor Gilbert Murray, urging the Council of the League of Nations to press upon the Supreme Council the necessity, when peace was finally made between the Turks and the Allies, for safeguarding the future of Armenia and providing the Armenians with a national home independent of Turkish rule was adopted by Committee No. VI, and unanimously passed in the Assembly on the 21st September, though M. Bourgeois (France) held that this matter was outside the competence of the Assembly, and even of the Council of the League, and asked to make a reservation on this point. The resolution as passed by the Assembly is printed in Appendix II (Resolution 3).

MANDATES.

159. The Committee also considered a resolution moved by Lord Robert Cecil in respect of Mandates which ran as follows:—

"The Assembly regrets the delay which has taken place in the definition of the Mandates, recognises that the Council is not responsible for that delay, and is of opinion that it would be desirable that the Mandates of the A and B classes should be forthwith defined." (For definition of A, B and C Mandates, *see* the Indian Delegation's Report of last year, paragraph 146.)

The consideration of this motion was referred to a Sub-Committee on which the representatives of the British Empire were Lord Robert Cecil himself, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Doherty (Canada).

Action by the Assembly.

160. The report of the Sub-Committee, which was presided over by Dr. Nansen (Norway) was approved by the full Committee and considered by the Assembly at the sitting of the 23rd September.

The Sub-Committee's report fully endorsed the view taken in Lord Robert Cecil's resolution and proceeded to add various remarks. The principal of these were that—

(1) The Committee felt it would be premature to press for immediate action in respect of A Mandates, but that B Mandates, which are founded on the Treaty of Versailles, might be more expeditiously dealt with.

(2) It was consequently desirable that the Council should at the earliest possible opportunity formally approve the application of the mandate system to Togoland and the Cameroons, and adopt in principle the declaration signed by the representatives of the French and British Governments on 10th July 1919, as to the respective spheres which are to be placed under the authority of each Government.

(3) It was desirable that the Assembly should invite the Council to state that it is satisfied by its perusal of the draft Mandates that, generally speaking, the principles there laid down carry out the objects which the Covenant has in view, and lay down adequate safeguards for the rights of all Members of the League; and that the Council should express its confidence that Mandatory Powers will continue the administration of the territories committed to their charge in the spirit of the draft Mandates, till it becomes possible to have their Mandates definitely regularised.

Some discussion took place on this, and Lord Robert Cecil, who had been a member of the Sub-Committee, said that personally he would like to see stronger provisions under the B Mandates in regard to the abolition of slavery, the liquor traffic and land. He also had some misgivings as to the provisions of the draft Mandates for Togoland and the Cameroons, which appeared to allow the Mandatories in effect to treat these territories as an integral part of their dominions, but he admitted that there appeared to be no breach of Article 22 of the Covenant. He had associated himself with the report of the Sub-Committee, instead of submitting a minority report, on receiving assurances from the representatives of Great Britain, France and Belgium that their Governments would raise no objection to an examination of reports on the mandated territories by the Mandates Commission set up by the Assembly last year, pending definite regularisation of the situation.

It was then proposed that the Assembly should endorse the Committee's report, and after discussion this was carried unanimously. M. Bourgeois (France) indicated, however, that, while it was the desire of the Council to carry out the work in connection with Mandates as far as possible, he must enter a *caveat* against any action which might prejudice the negotiations going on between the United States and the principal Allied Powers. The Assembly's resolution is printed in Appendix II (Resolution No. 9), and the Committee's report in Appendix III (Annex 11).

Miscellaneous Questions dealt with in Full Assembly.

Poland and Lithuania.

161. On the 24th September the Assembly took up a whole day, morning and afternoon, in a discussion on the Polish-Lithuanian question in respect of Vilna, etc. This had been debated by the Council on the 19th and 20th, and on the latter day there had been the innovation of the Council's debate being in public. That meeting had been signalised by a very striking and eloquent speech by Mr. Balfour, in which he strongly criticised the action of the two litigants in evading real decision on the proposals of M. Hymans, who, with their consent, had been appointed by the Council to try to obtain agreement between them. Reading between the lines, his criticism was mainly directed against Poland, as the chief sinner by reason of the fact that General Zeligowski is still in possession of Vilna with the evident connivance of the Polish Government.

The Council had passed a resolution to the effect that they unanimously accepted M. Hymans' second draft scheme, which did not differ in principle from the first, the underlying idea of both being that Vilna should be assigned to Lithuania but on a separate cantonal basis; and that as the Assembly was in session, M. Hymans would be asked to explain to them the present position of the dispute "in order that the Assembly may by its authority contribute to a settlement of the question."

M. Hymans made a very fine speech, explaining at length the phases of the negotiations and the difficulties he had encountered from both parties, and he appealed to both to make sacrifices in the cause of peace.

He was followed by M. Miloscz for Lithuania, who said that his Government were ready to accept, with some modifications, M. Hymans' latest final scheme but that the dispute could not be ended till General Zeligowski had evacuated Vilna.

M. Askonasy (Poland) made a very lengthy oration on behalf of his country, but the general impression of the Assembly was well summed up by Lord Robert Cecil, who indicated that the old sympathy of the world with Poland had been materially reduced by the evident connivance of her Government in the Zeligowski *coup d'état*. He proposed a resolution with a rider suggested by M. Zahle (Denmark), urging the two peoples to come to an agreement, and extending the support of the Assembly to the Council in their handling of the matter. (Appendix II, Resolution No. 10.)

Repatriation of Prisoners of War.

162. Dr. Nansen (Norway) read a report on his operations in regard to the repatriation of prisoners of war, in which he stated, *inter alia*, that he had received financial support from various Governments to the extent of 425,000*l*., Great Britain having been the most liberal contributor, and that as against these funds some 380,000 people had been returned to their families, many of them from remote parts of the old Russian Empire where communications were exceedingly difficult. He paid tribute to the effective co-operation of the Soviet and German Governments.

A Universal Language.

163. A recommendation, signed by 13 Delegates, including His Highness the Maharao of Kutch, presented to the Assembly a resolution for the encouragement of Esperanto as an universal language. (A similar resolution was put forward last year and rejected—*vide* paragraph 70 of the Indian Delegation Report on the work of last year's Assembly.) It was decided to postpone the consideration of the question. (Appendix II, Resolution No. 42.)

The Election of the non-permanent Members of the Council.

164. This matter was dealt with at the Assembly meeting on the 5th October, after the Report of Committee No. I on Article 4 of the Covenant had been considered and approved (*vide* paragraph 38).

It followed that the Assembly was morally bound by its own action to re-elect the existing non-permanent States. But as a formal election was necessary, it was decided that this might be by collective voting for all four States instead of by a ballot for one State at a time as last year. The result was the re-election of Brazil, Spain, Belgium and China.

Concluding remarks.

165. The Assembly broke up on the evening of the 5th October. The work done this year was of a quite solid and useful nature, and the League obtained a considerable amount of prestige by the reference to its Council of the solution of the Upper Silesian question. Whether that prestige will be maintained depends, of course, on the working out in practice of the Council's partition scheme. The coping stone was laid, by the election of judges, to the Tribunal of International Justice, and useful decisions were taken in regard

to technical organisations, and with reference to the traffic in women and children, while the question of the reduction of armaments was discussed in a more practical manner than in 1920, though it was felt that no great progress could be made pending the results of the conference at Washington. The Assembly felt itself unable to follow up Dr. Nansen's request for Government credits for the alleviation of the famine in Russia, but expressed full sympathy with his philanthropic crusade.

As regards matters in which India was specially concerned, we obtained complete satisfaction in the matter of the Assembly's redraft of the Council's resolution on the subject of opium; we made ourselves materially felt in Committee IV, and obtained some reductions in expenditure, and the adoption of a resolution as to paying greater attention to representation of nationalities, our own included, in the League Secretariats. We had also the satisfaction of seeing the adoption of the proposal that the Indian Delegation made last year, which was then rejected, for an outside Committee of Control over the estimates and accounts of the Secretariat and the International Labour Bureau. As regards allocation of contributions, we have had for the time being (subject to the ratification of our Government) to accept a provisional scheme in substitution of the Postal Union Scale, which burdens India more than the latter did, but we have obtained, though not in such a definite form as we should have wished, the principle that this scheme is only provisional and that it ought to be replaced by a better.

Our relations with the Dominions representatives, though very friendly, were not so close as last year, as we were at variance over the allocation scheme.

As last year, we received valuable assistance on occasion from the British Delegation and were specially indebted to Mr. Balfour for kindly advice and endeavour to reconcile differences when these arose, as in regard to the allocation scheme, between ourselves and some of the Dominions. As last year again, the delegates of India all worked together in the most cordial and harmonious way.

W. S. MEYER.
MAHARAO KHENGARJI OF KUTCH.
V. S. SRINIVASAN.

LONDON,
25th November 1921.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

List of States represented and of their Delegates. (Many Delegations were also accompanied by Substitute Delegates other than those mentioned in this List and numerous Expert Advisers.)

ALBANIA.—Mgr. Fan S. Noli (Member of Parliament). M. Midhat Frasheri (Member of Parliament, President of the Albanian Delegation in Paris). M. Michel Hil Mosi (Member of Parliament).

Substitute and Secretary-General.—Dr. Benoit Blinishti (Member of the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

AUSTRALIA.—Captain Stanley Melbourne Bruce, M.C. (Member of Parliament). Mr. Malcolm Lindsay Shepherd, I.S.O. (Acting High Commissioner in Great Britain).

AUSTRIA.—M. Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein (former Ambassador).

Deputy Delegate.—M. Emeric Pflugl (Resident Minister).

BELGIUM.—M. Paul Hymans (former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of State). M. P. Poullet (former President and Member of the House of Representatives). M. Henri La Fontaine (Vice-President of the Senate, President of the Union of International Associations). M. Henri Rolin (Assistant Legal Adviser at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

BOLIVIA.—M. Carlos Victor Aramayo. Dr. Demetrio Canelas.

BRAZIL.—M. Gastao da Cunha (Ambassador at Paris). M. Raoul Fernandes (Member of the Federal House of Representatives). M. Cincinato da Silva Braga (Member of the Federal House of Representatives).

BRITISH EMPIRE.—The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, O. M., M. P. (President of the Privy Council). The Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P. (Minister of Education). The Right Hon. Sir J. Rennell Rodd, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

BULGARIA.—M. Alexandre Stambolisky (Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs). M. Stephane Panaretoff (Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington). M. Svétoslav Pomenow (Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin).

CANADA.—The Right Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, M.P. (Minister of Justice). The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. (High Commissioner in London).

CHILE.—His Excellency M. Agustin Edwards (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Great Britain). M. Manuel Rivas-Vicuna (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary). M. Jorges Valdès-Mandeville (Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland). Lieut.-Col. Manuel Bülnes (Military Attaché).

CHINA.—Dr. Vikyuin Wellington Koo (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Representative on the Council of the League of Nations). M. Tang Tsai-Fou (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome). Dr. Wang Chung-Hui (President of the Supreme Court of China).

COLOMBIA.—Dr. Francisco José Urrutia (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland and Spain). Dr. Antonio José Restrepo (Barrister for the Republic in the Colombo-Venezuelan Arbitration).

COSTA-RICA.—M. Manuel de Peralta (Minister at Paris).

CUBA.—Señor Cosme de la Torriente (Senator, President of the Commission of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Hague Arbitral Tribunal, former Minister Plenipotentiary, former Minister of Foreign Affairs). Dr. Aristides de Aguero y Bethancourt (Minister Plenipotentiary in Germany). Señor Guillermo de Blanck (Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland and Holland).

Deputy Delegate and Secretary.—Dr. Miguel Angel Campa (Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan).

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—Dr. Edouard Benes (Minister of Foreign Affairs). Dr. Cyrill Dusek (Minister of Czecho-Slovakia in Switzerland). Dr. Stefan Osusky (Minister of Czecho-Slovakia at Paris).

Substitutes.—Dr. Robert Flieder (Chargé d'Affaires in Vienna). M. Pavel Barácek-Jacquier (Councillor of Legation). Dr. Jan Reisser (Councillor of Legation). Dr. Ivan Krno (Councillor of Legation).

DENMARK.—M. Herluf Zahle (Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Stockholm, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration). Dr. Laüst Moltesen (Member of Parliament, Doctor of Philosophy). Dr. P. Munch (Member of Parliament, Doctor of Philosophy).

Substitutes.—M. Andréas de Oldenburg (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne). Count Bent Holstein (Member of Parliament, Barrister at the Court of Appeal). M. J. Borgbjerg (Member of Parliament).

FINLAND.—M. Charles Enckell (Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris). M. Rafael Waldemar Erich (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Professor at the University of Helsingfors, former Prime Minister). M. Emile Einar Book (Director-General of the Department for Social Affairs).

FRANCE.—M. Léon Bourgeois (President of the Senate, French Representative to the Council of the League of Nations). M. René Viviani (Member of the Chamber of Deputies, former Prime Minister). M. Gabriel Hanotaux (Member of the French Academy, former Minister of Foreign Affairs).

Substitutes.—M. Georges Marie Reynald (Senator). M. Georges Noblemaire (Member of the Chamber of Deputies). M. Maurice Sibille (Member of the Chamber of Deputies). M. Jean Hennessy (Member of the Chamber of Deputies).

Deputy Delegate.—M. Richard William Martin (Minister Plenipotentiary).

GREECE.—M. Georges Baltazzi (Minister of Foreign Affairs). M. Démètre Panas (Minister at Bucarest). M. G. Streit (former Minister of Foreign Affairs).

Deputy.—M. Dendramis.

Substitutes.—M. Stélio Seferiades (Professor of International Law). M. Const. Kajandjis (Governor-General of Eastern Macedonia). M. Antoine F. Frangulis (Resident Minister).

HAITI.—M. Dante S. Bellegarde (Minister at Paris).

INDIA.—Sir William Stevenson Meyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (High Commissioner for India). His Highness the Maharao of Kutch, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

ITALY.—M. Vittorio Scialoja (Senator, Professor at the Royal University of Rome). Marquis Guglielmo Imperiali dei Principi di Francavilla (Ambassador, Senator). M. Carlo Schanzer (Vice-President of the State Council, Senator).

Substitutes.—M. Maggiorino Ferraris (Senator, former Minister). Prince Pietro Lanza di Scalea (former Member of the Chamber of Deputies, former Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs). Prince Alberto Giovanelli (former Member of the Chamber of Deputies).

JAPAN.—Baron Hayashi (Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain). Viscount K. Ishii (Japanese Ambassador to the French Republic). M. Minéitcirō Adatci (Japanese Ambassador to Belgium).

Substitutes.—M. S. Tatsuke (Minister in the Netherlands). M. A. Ariyoshi (Minister in Switzerland).

LIBERIA.—Baron Rudolph Auguste Lehmann (Chargé d'Affaires at Paris).

Substitute and Secretary.—M. Nicolas Ooms (Secretary of Legation in France).

LUXEMBURG.—M. Emile Reuter (Minister of State, Prime Minister). M. Antoine Lefort (Councillor of State).

NETHERLANDS.—Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek (Minister of Foreign Affairs). Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, former Minister of Foreign Affairs). Professor A. A. H. Struycken (Member of the Council of State, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration).

Substitutes.—Professor M. W. F. Treub (Member of the Chamber of Deputies, former Minister of Finance, former Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce). Jonkheer W. J. M. van Eysinga (Professor at the University of Leyden).

NEW ZEALAND.—The Right Hon. W. F. Massey, M.P. (Prime Minister). Colonel Sir James Allen, K.C.B. (High Commissioner).

NORWAY.—Dr. Nansen (Professor at the University of Christiania). M. O. Blehr (Prime Minister). M. Christian Michelet (Barrister, Member of Parliament, former Minister of Foreign Affairs).

Substitutes.—Dr. Christian Lous Lange (Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union). Dr. Mikael H. Lie (Professor at the University of Christiania). Dr. (Miss) Kristine Bonnevie (Professor at the University of Christiania).

PANAMA.—Dr. Raoul Amador (Chargé d'Affaires at Paris).

PARAGUAY.—Dr. Hector Velázquez (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary). M. Montero.

PERSIA.—Prince Arfa-ad-Dovleh (Ambassador, former Minister of Justice). Emir Zoka-ed-Dovleh (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Persia in Switzerland).

POLAND.—Professor Simon Askenazy. M. Casimir Olszowski (Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). M. Jean de Modzelewski (Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland).

PORTUGAL.—M. João de Mello Barreto (Minister for Foreign Affairs). M. Freire d'Andrade (former Minister for Foreign Affairs). M. Antonio Maria Bartholomeu Ferreira (Minister at Berne).

RUMANIA.—M. N. Titulesco (Minister of Finance). Professor Thomas Jonesco (Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Chancellor of the University of Bucarest). Professor Démètre Negulesco (former Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Professor of Law at the University of Bucarest).

Substitute.—Miss Helen Vacaresco.

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE.—Dr. Miroslav Spalaikovitch (Member of the Chamber of Deputies, former Minister of Foreign Affairs). Dr. Miloutine Yovanovitch (Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne). Professor Miléta Novakovitch (Professor at Belgrade University).

SIAM.—Prince Charoon (Minister at Paris, Representative to the League of Nations). Phya Bibadh Kosha (Minister at Rome, Madrid and Lisbon).

Substitutes and Secretaries.—M. Chune Charavastra (Secretary to the German-Siamese Mixed Arbitral Tribunal). M. T. L. Hoontrakool (Third Secretary to the Legation in Paris).

SOUTH AFRICA.—The Hon. Sir Edgar Harris Walton, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner in London, The Right Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P. Professor George Gilbert Aimé Murray, M.A., LL.D.

Substitute.—Sir Henry Strakosch.

SPAIN.—Count de Gimeno (Senator, former Minister of Foreign Affairs). M. José Quiñones de León (Ambassador at Paris, Representative on the Council of the League of Nations). M. Emilio de Palacios (Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary).

Substitutes.—Admiral Marquis Magaz. M. José de Yanguas (Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Professor at the University of Madrid).

SWEDEN.—M. Hjalmar Branting (Member of the Chamber of Deputies, former Prime Minister). M. Trygger (Senator, former Judge of the Supreme Court). M. Lofgren (Former Minister).

Substitutes.—Baron F. Ramel (Minister at Christiania). Madame Anna Bugge-Wicksell (Master of Law). Professor Oesten Unden (former Minister of Justice, Professor at the University of Upsal).

SWITZERLAND.—M. Giuseppe Motta (Federal Councillor, Head of the Federal Political Department). M. Gustave Ador (Former Federal Councillor, President of the International Red Cross Committee). M. Paul Usteri (Member of the Council of States).

Deputy Delegate.—M. Max Huber (Legal Adviser to the Federal Political Department, Professor of International Law at the University of Zurich).

URUGUAY.—M. Juan Carlos Blanco (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, former Minister of Public Works). M. Pedro Manini Rios (Deputy, former Minister of the Interior, Professor at the Faculty of Law).

VENEZUELA.—Dr. Diogenes Escalante (former Consul-General, former Member of the Chamber of Deputies). Dr. Santiago Key-Ayala (former Adviser of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Dr. C. Parra-Perez (Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland).

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.

*ESTHONIA.—M. Antoine Piip (Minister of Foreign Affairs). M. Charles Robert Pusta (Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and at Rome).

GEORGIA.—M. Nicolas Tcheidze (President of the Constituent Assembly). M. Constantin Sabakhtarichvili (Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs). M. Khariton Chavichvili (former Councillor of the Georgian Legation at Berne).

HUNGARY.—Count Albert Apponyi (former Minister, former speaker of the Chamber of Deputies).

*LATVIA.—M. Voldemar Salnaïs (Under Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs). M. Michael Walters (Minister at Rome). M. Olgerd Grosvald (Minister at Paris).

*LITHUANIA.—M. Ernest Galvanauskas. M. Thomas Naruchevitch. M. O. U. de Milosz.

Substitute Representative.—M. V. Sidzi Kauskas.

*Admitted to full membership in the course of the session.

APPENDIX II.

Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the Assembly in the course of its Second Session.

(NOTE.—The numeration and wording which follow are not necessarily those which may be ultimately adopted.)

1. APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER MOTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE ASSEMBLY (13th September 1921).

The Assembly resolves that a Committee be appointed to advise the Assembly, should occasion arise, as to the inclusion in the agenda of motions submitted during the session.

2. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (14th September 1921).

The Assembly, in accordance with Article 7 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and notwithstanding Article 21 of its Rules of Procedure, decides that the candidates whose names are included in the list drawn up by the Secretariat, in accordance with Article 7 of the Statute, shall be eligible for election at any ballot held by the Assembly in the course of the same sitting.

3. ARMENIA (21st September 1921).

Seeing that the First Assembly on 18th November 1920 entrusted the Council with the duty of safeguarding the future of Armenia;

And that the Council on 25th February 1921, while holding that the situation in Asia Minor made action for the time being impossible, entrusted the Secretary-General with the duty of watching developments in Armenian affairs with a view to procuring subsequent decisions by the Council;

And that in the meantime the Supreme Council in the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres, proposed to make provision for a national home for the Armenians;

Seeing, further, the probable imminence of a Peace Treaty between Turkey and the Allied Powers at no distant date;

The Assembly urges the Council to press upon the Supreme Council of the Allies the necessity of making provisions in this Treaty for safeguarding the future of Armenia, and in particular of providing the Armenians with a national home entirely independent of Turkish rule.

4. ORGANISATION OF INTELLECTUAL WORK (21st September 1921).

The Assembly approves the draft resolution put forward by M. Léon Bourgeois in the name of the Council: namely, the nomination by the Council of a Committee to examine international questions regarding intellectual co-operation, this Committee to consist of not more than 12 members, and to contain both men and women.

5. THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TYPHUS IN EASTERN EUROPE (21st September 1921).

The Assembly resolves that, in view of the economical and successful results achieved by the League of Nations Epidemics Commission in reinforcing the preventive sanitary measures undertaken by the Polish Health Administration in the campaign against typhus, the work of the Commission be continued and extended to other countries as necessity arises, provided the Council considers it expedient.

To this end the President of the Assembly and the President of the Council are requested to issue a special appeal to the Members of the League for liberal financial support, and to ask those States which have not found it possible to make available the contributions which they so generously promised to do so as soon as possible.

6. REPORT OF THE ADVISORY AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT (22nd September 1921).

(1) Without prejudice to the terms of paragraph 4 of section 1 of the Resolution of 9th December 1920, relating to the Organisation for Communications and Transit, the general Conferences on Communications and Transit shall meet as of right at the seat of the League on the request of one-half of the Members of the League. Such request shall be addressed to the Secretary-General of the League, and the object and the agenda of the Conference shall be attached to the request. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-General of the League to convene the Conference.

(2) The Assembly, having been informed of the Report of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit on the action taken by the Governments with regard to the resolutions adopted by the Conference on Passports, Customs' Formalities and "Through Tickets" which was held in Paris, October 1920, observed with the keenest satisfaction that a certain number of States have already put into force part of the measures—so important for international relations, and unanimously recommended by this Conference—tending towards the simplification of formalities connected with the obtaining of passports and visas, the reduction of passport prices, and the unification of passport regulations.

The Assembly draws the attention of all States, which have not yet been able to adopt the recommendations of the Conference, to the necessity of reconsidering the question and of informing the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the solution ultimately reached.

(3) The Assembly proposes that the Members of the League of Nations should grant to the members of the various Committees of the League, during their period of office, every possible facility in the matter of passports, particularly with regard to the regulations affecting visas and the period of their validity.

(4) The Assembly takes note of the designation by the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit of a railway expert (national of a riparian State of the Danube), and invites the Committee to proceed also, in its next session, to the designation of one or more than one other expert, specially qualified in the different matters dealt with by this Committee and nationals of other riparian States of the Danube.

7. Rules of Procedure of the Assembly (23rd September 1921).

The Assembly resolves that Rule 20 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly, as adopted on 14th November 1920, shall be amended to read as follows:—

"The Assembly shall vote by 'Appel Nominal,' except when the Members of the League of Nations represented at the meeting agree that the method of voting shall be by heads of Delegations rising in their seats, and except in the cases provided for in Rule 21. The 'Appel Nominal' shall be taken in one of the following manners as the Assembly may decide:—

(a) The name of each Delegation shall be called, and one of its members shall reply, 'Yes,' 'No,' or 'Not voting.' The result of the vote shall be recorded and announced to the Assembly; or

(b) The Delegation, etc." (as in the second paragraph of Rule 20).

8. Deportation of Women and Children in Turkey and the Neighbouring Countries (23rd September 1921).

The Assembly resolves:—

(1) That there shall be appointed in Constantinople a Commissioner of the League of Nations whose appointment shall be officially notified to the Allied and Associated High Commissioners, to the representatives of the other interested countries and Members of the League, to the Turkish Government and to the ecclesiastical authorities of the deported populations, namely the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs;

(2) That the League request France, Great Britain and Italy to instruct their High Commissioners to constitute themselves as a Committee, whose duty it will be to concert action with a view to giving all possible assistance and powers to the League of Nations' Commissioner, for the carrying out of his duties;

(3) That there shall be established, under the Commissioner of the League, a mixed Board to deal with the reclamation of women and children. This Board shall be composed of the present Members of the League of Nations Commission of Enquiry, with power to co-opt, in particular cases, a member of each interested nationality. This Board would look to the Allied Commissioners and to the co-operation of the Greek and Armenian Patriarchs for the necessary support in the carrying out of its decisions. The Assembly emphasises the desirability of encouraging the work of charity already being carried on in the different centres by various establishments;

(4) That the neutral house for the temporary reception and examination of women and children reclaimed from Turkish houses shall be reorganised and placed under the direct management and supervision of the Commission of Enquiry;

(5) That further neutral houses may be opened in other centres as circumstances permit.

9. MANDATES (23rd September 1921).

The Assembly, having considered the Report (A. 105, 1921) of 19th September 1921, addressed by the Sub-Committee on Mandates to Committee No. VI and endorsed by that Committee, resolves to approve the terms of that report (*see* Appendix III, Annex 11).

10. DISPUTE BETWEEN LITHUANIA AND POLAND (24th September 1921).

The Assembly, having heard the explanation of M. Hymans on the dispute between Poland and Lithuania, and having taken note of the resolution of the Council of the 20th September, expresses its warm appreciation of the skill and patience displayed by M. Hymans in the cause of peace, and thanks the Council for its action and assures it of the full support of the Assembly.

Appealing to their wisdom and to their common memories of the past, the Assembly calls upon the two peoples to reach an agreement, which is as necessary for them as for the peace of the world.

11. STATUS OF EASTERN GALICIA (27th September 1921).

The Assembly of the League of Nations expresses the wish that the Council of the League draw the attention of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers to the desirability of determining, at an early date, the status of Eastern Galicia.

12. ORGANISATION OF INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS (27th September 1921).

The Assembly :—

(1) Commends to the Technical Organisations of the League the conclusions of the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee for the purpose of avoiding overlapping in the enquiries undertaken by the various Sections. At the same time it invites the co-operation of the International Labour Office in the matter.

Nothing in this resolution shall prejudice any decision on the organisation of statistical work.

(2) Decides that statistics in the scientific sense will not be undertaken by the League as long as the question of the organisation of international statistics has not been decided, and that this question is entirely deferred until the next session.

(3) It is understood that the League of Nations will make use, wherever expedient, of the data obtainable from existing international statistical offices and organisations without affecting in any way their autonomy.

The title of the "Bulletin" published by the League should indicate that it does not contain original statistics, but consists of figures collected from other statistical sources.

13. REPORTS OF THE PROVISIONAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE (28th September 1921).

Whereas the Assembly has considered :—

(*a*) The section of the "Report to the Second Assembly on the work of the Council and on the measures taken to execute the decisions of the First Assembly," which deals with the work of the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee since its entry upon its functions until the session of August-September 1921;

(*b*) The Report presented to the Council by the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee upon its work during the session held at Geneva in August-September 1921, which has been communicated to the Assembly by the Council;

(*c*) The Report dealing with "Certain Aspects of the Raw Materials Problem,"[1] presented by the Economic Section of the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee in accordance with the Council's Resolution of 27th October 1920, which has also been communicated to the Assemby by the Council :

And has noted with satisfaction the decisions taken by the Council on 19th and 21st September 1921 :—

(1) The Assembly *notes* that the constitution of a definite Economic and Financial Advisory Committee, as contemplated by the Resolution of the *first Assembly dated* 9th December 1920, on *the economic organisation of the League,* is not imperative during the forthcoming year, *in view of the fact that the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee will continue its work till the next Assembly, as provided in the Council's Resolution of 19th September 1921.*

[1] *See* Appendix III (Annex 1).

(2) The Assembly *notes that it is* of the greatest importance that the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee should carry out the programme of work indicated in the Reports mentioned above, including the study of the following questions: double taxation, the monetary situation, unfair competition, monopolies, *distribution of raw materials*, unification of legislation relating to bills of exchange, commercial methods designed to obviate the risks arising from fluctuations of the exchanges.

(3) *The Assembly notes that the Council has requested the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee to consider the report upon the meaning and scope of the provision relating to the equitable treatment of commerce contained in Article 23 (e) of the Covenant. Taking account of the wishes formulated by the Conference of Barcelona, the Assembly expresses the confident hope that the Committee will direct and pursue its work, in co-operation with the Advisory and Technical Committee on Communciations and Transit, in the manner best calculated to facilitate the earliest and most general application possible of the principle in question.*

(4) *The Assembly notes that the Council, with the advice of the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee, will entertain any application that may be received from States which feel the need of technical advisers on financial or economic administration.*

(5) The Assembly agrees that it *will probably not be* necessary to convoke at an early date a general Conference for the study of the principal financial and economic questions; *it* approves the proposal whereby the Council, if it considers it desirable, may, with the advice of the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee, convoke *restricted* consultative conferences for the examination of special problems.

(6) The Assembly regrets that the work of the reconstruction of the finances of Austria in which the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee has been called upon to co-operate has been delayed for *reasons which it hopes will shortly be removed.*

(7) *The Assembly, having had brought to its notice the continuing gravity of the exchange crisis and its dangerous effects upon the economic position and the conditions of labour of the working classes, invites the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee to carry on urgently its enquiries from various Governments as to the measures taken to ensure the application of the Resolutions of the Brussels Conference; the Assembly further invites the Committee to investigate, in accordance with the Governments' suggestions and as speedily as may be, all practical proposals which may be made for the completest possible application of these Resolutions.*

In particular, the Assembly agrees to the proposal that the work of organising the International Credits Scheme should be pursued in the manner set out in the Report submitted by the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee to the Council.

The Committee is further invited to consider, as a matter of urgency, the measures necessary for the adaptation of the system of international credits to the various situations of different countries.

(8) The Assembly commends to the consideration of the Members of the League the general conclusions of the Report on Certain Aspects of the Raw Materials Problem, including those calling attention to the effects that may be produced on the economic life of other countries by artificial restrictions and duties on the export of essential raw materials.

(9) The Assembly, recognising the intimate connection between the restoration of transport facilities and the supply and distribution of raw materials, expresses the earnest hope that every effort will be made to expedite the work of the various Commissions charged with such matters as re-allocation and interchange of rolling-stock in certain parts of Europe.

(10) The Assembly invites the Advisory and Technical Committee on Communications and Transit to consider the desirability of action being taken, under the provision which empowers the Council to call partial or regional Conferences to consider special matters, with a view to promoting the improvement of facilities for intercommunication and transport between those States whose transport systems have specially suffered from disorganisation.

14. TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN (29th September 1921).

The Assembly, having taken into consideration the Final Act of the Conference of Geneva on Traffic in Women and Children, approved by the Council, expresses the wish that those of its provisions which require conventional form, be adopted in that form by the Members of the League with the least possible delay. For this purpose the Assembly recommends that the Delegates who have the necessary full powers to sign the Draft Convention annexed,[1] should sign it without delay, and that those who do not yet possess them be invited to communicate immediately with their respective Governments in order to obtain the necessary powers to sign.

15. TRAFFIC IN OPIUM (30th September 1921).

I. The Assembly concurs in paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the Resolution adopted by the Council on 28th June 1921[2] as follows:—

(1) That States which are Members of the League and have not signed or ratified the International Opium Convention be invited to do so as soon as possible.

[1] *See* Appendex III (Annex 10).

[2] *See* Appendix III (Annex 9).

(2) That the Netherlands Government be requested to continue its efforts to secure ratification of the International Opium Convention by those States which are not Members of the League.

(3) (Paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Council.) That, in order to carry out the obligations under Articles 3 and 5 and under Article 13 of the International Opium Convention, the Governments which are parties to the Convention be invited to adopt the following procedure:—

"Every application for the export to an importer of a supply of any of the substances to which the Convention applies shall be accompanied by a certificate from the Government of the importing country that the import of the consignment in question is approved by that Government and is required for legitimate purposes.

In the case of drugs to which Chapter III of the Convention applies, the certificate shall state specifically that they are required solely for medicinal or scientific purposes."

(4) (Paragraph 5 of the Resolution of the Council.) That the special attention of the Contracting Powers having Treaties with China be invited to the provisions of Article 15 of the International Opium Convention, so that the most effective steps possible should be taken to prevent the contraband trade in opium and other dangerous drugs.

II. The Assembly confirms the second recommendation passed by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium during its session of 2nd-5th May 1921, as follows:—

(5) That a report should be made annually to the League by each country which is a party to the Convention, on the execution in its territory of the provisions of the Convention, with statistics of production, manufacture and trade.

III. The Assembly adopts the following additional recommendations presented by its Fifth Committee:—

(6) The Assembly concurs in paragraph 3 of the Council's Resolution of 28th June 1921, on the understanding that the enquiries undertaken will be of a scientific character and that, when they apply specifically to any particular country, they will be made through, or with the consent of, the Government of that country.

(7) The Assembly recommends to the Council that, in paragraph 5 of the latter's resolution dated 28th June 1921, it should also draw the attention of the Government of China to Article 15 of the International Opium Convention.

(8) The Assembly recommends to the Council that the enquiry referred to in paragraph 7 of the latter's resolution dated 28th June 1921 should be extended to include all opium the consumption of which may be considered legitimate, and that to this end the word "strictly" be omitted, and the word "legitimate" be substituted for "medicinal and scientific." It further recommends to the Council the omission of the reference to prepared opium, that is to say, to opium prepared for purposes of smoking, the complete suppression of which is provided for in Chapter II of the Convention.

(9) The Assembly recommends to the Council that the different Governments be invited, where they see no objection, to furnish to the Secretariat, in addition to the official annual report, any information concerning the illicit production, manufacture or trade in opium, or other dangerous drugs which they think likely to be useful to the League in the execution of its task.

(10) The Assembly recommends the Council to consider whether all nations specially concerned in either the growth or manufacture of opium or other dangerous drugs should not be represented on its Advisory Committee.

(11) The Assembly urges those States Members of the League[1] which have not yet signed and ratified the Opium Convention to do so as soon as possible.

(12) In order to facilitate the execution of the Convention, the Assembly urges all States Members of the League which are parties to the Convention to signify to the Secretariat as soon as possible their acceptance of the fourth recommendation of the Advisory Committee relating to the requirement of importation certificates.

[1]The following Members of the League have not yet ratified the Opium Convention of 1912 nor signed the Protocol of 1914:—

Albania.	Esthonia.	Paraguay.
Argentine.	Finland.	Persia.
Chile.	Latvia.	Salvador.
Colombia	Lithuania.	Switzerland.
Costa Rica.		

The following have ratified the Convention, but not signed the Protocol of 1914:—

Denmark. Venezuela.

(13) The Assembly recommends the Council to request the Advisory Committee to extend their investigations to include not only the drugs mentioned in the Convention of 1912, but also all dangerous drugs of whatever origin which produce similar effects, and to advise as to the desirability of convoking a further international conference of States which are parties to the Convention, as well as States Members of the League of Nations, with a view to drawing up a Convention for the suppression of the abuse of such drugs.

16. RELIEF WORK IN RUSSIA (30th September 1921).

After having heard the Report of its Committee and the statement by Dr. Nansen—to whose activity and devotion it is happy to pay tribute—and after having taken note of the generous appeal of His Holiness Pope Benedict XV, on behalf of the famine-stricken regions of Russia, the Assembly of the League of Nations adopts the following Resolutions:—

1. The Assembly considers it an urgent necessity to combat the famine in Russia; it further considers that all efforts should be encouraged which, like the Geneva Conference, aim at alleviating this scourge.

The Assembly addresses a pressing appeal to private organisations in order that the efficacy of the common endeavour may be assured by a close co-ordination of all the efforts devoted to this cause.

The Assembly further expresses a desire that the Governments of all countries may interest themselves in the efforts of their national associations and should grant them, to the greatest possible extent, such material and moral support as they may need.

2. The Assembly considers that relief work should be extended to include all the regions of former Russia which are visited by famine, without forgetting the populations of the territories of the Republics of Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaidjan.

3. The Assembly has not sufficient information as to the influences by which the Soviet Government are moved or the conditions under which they are working, but it considers that Dr. Nansen's successful repatriation of prisoners of war augurs well for any enterprise he may be prepared to undertake for the relief of famine-stricken regions in Armenia, Azerbaidjan, Georgia and Russia.

4. In view of the statements made by members of the Committee on behalf of their Governments to the effect that these Governments do not think that under present circumstances they can grant official credits, the Assembly is of opinion that this fact settles for the time being this side of the matter, and disengages the possible responsibility of the League of Nations.

Nevertheless, the League does not disinterest itself in so grave a problem and in the efforts which are being made to solve it. It will rest with the Council of the League to take up the question, should circumstances so demand, and should it consider that its intervention could prove both useful and effective.

5. The Assembly notes that an International Conference has been summoned to meet at Brussels on 6th October in order to consider the problem of the famine raging in Russia, and the means of remedying it by the concerted action of Governments and private associations.

The Assembly expresses the hope that the authorised representatives of the Governments may consider the most expedient means of coping with the financial difficulties of this problem. Amongst the forms of relief which the Governments might afford, the Assembly would urge the importance of gifts in kind from the liquidation of war stocks.

6. The Assembly considers that the Committee of the League of Nations formed to combat epidemics should be invited to co-operate with the associations which have undertaken the campaign against infectious diseases in Russia and the Caucasus.

7. The President of the Assembly is requested to transmit to His Holiness Pope Benedict XV a copy of resolutions mentioned above in the hope that he may find therein a proof of the profound appreciation with which the League of Nations received the message in which His Holiness begged to draw the attention of the representatives of the Governments assembled in Geneva to the unhappy plight of the famine-stricken areas in Russia and the urgency of alleviating and rendering them assistance.

The Assembly takes this opportunity of expressing to His Holiness its warmest gratitude for so generous an action, which manifests once again the anxiety with which His Holiness ever proceeds in the alleviation of all suffering.

17. ADMISSION OF HUNGARY TO THE LEAGUE (30th September 1921).

The Assembly of the League of Nations, having noted a letter dated 26th September 1921, sent by the Head of the Hungarian Delegation in the name of his Government, and requesting the Assembly to be good enough to postpone its decision on the request for the admission of Hungary and all procedure relative thereto, to its next session, resolves to accede to this request and to place the question of the admission of Hungary into the League on the agenda of its next session.

18. ORGANISATION OF THE PERMANENT SECRETARIAT AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (1st October 1921).

The Assembly, having taken note of the Report of the Fourth Committee, approves the views there set forth and expresses its gratitude to M. Noblemaire and his colleagues of the Committee of Experts for their arduous and most useful work (*see* Appendix III, Annex 4).

19. REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS (1st October 1921).

The Assembly thanks Mr. Branting, Chairman of the Third Committee, and the Rapporteur, Lord Robert Cecil, for their valuable work. It is convinced of the urgent necessity of passing beyond the stage of the enunciation of principles and of proceeding to carry them into practical effect. The Assembly, therefore, approves the report and the following resolutions submitted by the Third Committee with reference to the reduction of armaments :—

1. That it is desirable that the Temporary Mixed Commission should be asked to continue the work which it has begun.

2. That the Temporary Mixed Commission be asked to make proposals on general lines for the reduction of national armaments which, in order to secure precision, should be in the form of a draft treaty or other equally definite plan, to be presented to the Council, if possible, before the Assembly next year.

In order to enable the Temporary Mixed Commission to accomplish this task, the Council should be asked to strengthen the Temporary Mixed Commission.

3. That a statistical investigation be made with regard to the armaments of the various countries upon the lines indicated in the body of the Report of the Third Committee.

4. That the Temporary Mixed Commission be requested to continue the examination of the question of the private manufacture of armaments and the trade in arms.

5. That the Council be requested to invite all the Members of the League and interested States which are not Members of the League to take part in an International Conference on the private manufacture of arms and the trade in arms, which should meet as soon as possible at a date to be fixed under the responsibility of the Council. It is considered highly desirable that this date should be prior to the next session of the Assembly.

The Temporary Mixed Commission should be entrusted with the task of preparing the programme of the Conference, and of submitting to it a draft Convention.

6. That the urgent importance of ratifying the Convention at the earliest possible moment be strongly impressed on all the States signatories to the Arms Traffic Convention of St. Germain, whether Members of the League of Nations or not, and that at the same time all non-signatory States be invited to adhere to the Convention.

The Assembly expresses its earnest desire that the importance of this subject may be strongly urged at the forthcoming Conference on Disarmament at Washington.

7. The Assembly, taking note of the view expressed in the Report of the Temporary Mixed Commission on the Reduction of Armaments with regard to the desirability of making provision for excluding the import of arms and ammunition in time of peace from countries in which the traffic is uncontrolled, invites the Council to prepare a draft protocol for this purpose for the consideration of the various Governments. At the same time it expresses the earnest hope that this procedure will not in any way be permitted to delay the general ratification of the Convention of St. Germain.

The steps that may eventually have to be taken for the destruction of the surplus stocks of munitions may be considered by the Temporary Mixed Commission.

8. That, subject to the conditions set out in the recommendation of the First Assembly, the recommendation that Members of the League should undertake not to exceed for the next two financial years following the present year the sum total of expenditure on military, naval and air forces provided for in the budget of that year, be again forwarded to all Members of the League, together with a statement showing the replies already received to this recommendation.

9. That the Temporary Mixed Commission be asked to examine—in consultation with the Permanent Advisory Commission—whether it is advisable to address an appeal to the scientific men of the world to publish their discoveries in poison gas and similar subjects, so as to minimise the likelihood of their being used in any future war.

10. That it is desirable that propaganda in favour of the reduction of armaments, as contemplated in the Covenant, should be carried out with earnestness and conviction among all nations.

11. In pursuance of the Third Resolution of the First Assembly, the Assembly is of opinion that the Secretariat should be asked to complete the organisation of the Section of the Secretariat dealing with the question of the reduction of armaments, and that this Section should have a directorship of its own, or other equivalent official organisation, quite separate from and, if necessary, in addition to, those already proposed by the Fourth Committee of the Assembly.

20. ALBANIA (3rd October 1921).

1. The Assembly, having considered the appeal of Albania to the Assembly, dated 29th June 1921, and the reference by the Council to the Assembly of the allegation by Albania against the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, dated 2nd September 1921:

Recognising the sovereignty and independence of Albania as established by her admission to the League:

Taking note of the fact that the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and Greece have recognised the Principal Allied and Associated Powers as the appropriate body to settle the frontiers of Albania:

Understanding that the Principal Allied and Associated Powers are very near agreement on the question submitted to them:

Recommends Albania now to accept the forthcoming decision of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

2. The Assembly, further, taking note of the allegations of Albania against nationals of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and of the allegations of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State against certain tribes and individuals in Albania:

Taking note also of statements made that there is serious unrest in Southern Albania and Northern Epirus:

Requests the Council forthwith to appoint a Commission of three impartial persons, to proceed immediately to Albania and to report fully on the execution of the decision of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, as soon as it is given, and on any disturbances which may occur on or near the frontier of Albania. The Commission should have power to appoint observers or other officials being impartial persons to enable it to discharge its functions.

3. In order to provide for the carrying out of the above decision, the Secretary-General is instructed to include the sum of 100,000 gold francs in the budget of the League for the fourth fiscal period (1922), it being understood, however, that, before any of the said appropriation be expended, a detailed estimate shall be submitted to the Council of the League and shall be approved by it.

21. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE LEAGUE (4th October 1921).

Recommendation I.

The Assembly of the League of Nations requests the Council to continue to regulate the finances of the League of Nations in the spirit of the principles contained in the Assembly Recommendation of 17th December 1920, as modified by the following Articles, and by the recommendations laid down in the Report of the Fourth Committee on the administration of the finances of the League of Nations.[1] Further, the Assembly requests the Council to prepare for the annual session of the Assembly of 1922, a final resolution regarding the administration of the finances of the League of Nations.

Article 1.—The Assembly recommends the Council to appoint a Committee of Control of three or five members, one of whom at least shall be a financial expert. The Council shall select the Committee from amongst the Members of the League of Nations, in such a way as to include Members of the League which are not represented on the Council.

Draft budgets and other documents contemplated in Articles 1 and 2 of the Recommendation adopted on 17th December 1920 shall be submitted to the Committee of Control before being submitted to the Council. The Draft Budget of the International Labour Organisation shall be laid before the Committee of Control by four members of the Governing Body, two of whom might be selected from the delegates of Governments, one from employers' delegates and one from the workers' delegates. The Governing Body shall decide whether the Director or Deputy Director of the International Labour Office shall be added to the Delegation.

A representative of the Governing Body shall be authorised to attend, in an advisory capacity, any meetings of the Assembly that deal with the Budget. It is, of course, understood that the representative in question cannot rise to speak except on the invitation of the President.

The Appropriation Officers, whether members of the Secretariat or of the International Labour Office, shall be responsible to the Committee of Control.

Article 2.—Article 6 of Recommendation II, adopted by the First Assembly on 17th December 1920, shall read as follows:—

"Expenditure can only be incurred by virtue of a warrant signed by the Secretary-General or one of his deputies duly authorised thereto. This warrant shall mention the fiscal period and the appropriation to which the expenditure is charged, and cannot be given until the official appointed for the purpose (Appropriation Officer) has certified that the proposed expenditure is represented in the Budget by a corresponding credit. Unforeseen expenditure, however, can only be incurred under Article 25 of the general budget for 1922 if it is authorised by a special Resolution of the Council, which must be immediately communicated to all the

[1] *See* Appendix III (Annex 8).

Members of the League of Nations. During the year 1922 transfers from one item to another of the same chapter can be effected by virtue of a special Resolution of the Council, which must be immediately communicated to all the Members of the League of Nations."

Article 3.—The following sentence shall be added to Article 7 of Recommendation II, adopted by the First Assembly :—

" Additions to this fund, which may not exceed 5,000,000 gold francs, cannot be made except with the approval of the Assembly. If the fund exceeds 5,000,000 gold francs, the excess shall be carried forward to the credit of the next financial period. The International Labour Organisation may continue to obtain, if necessary, assistance from the Working Capital Fund proportionately to its budget."

Article 4.—Insert in Article 9, of Recommendation II, adopted by the First Assembly, after the word "auditors," "and to the Committee of Control."

Article 5.—Article 10 of Recommendation II, adopted by the First Assembly, shall read as follows :—

"Three months before the annual session of the Assembly, the Committee of Control and the auditors shall present to the Council, or in the case of the International Labour Organisation, to the Governing Body, a joint report on the correctness, etc."

Recommendation II.

The Resolution of the Council of 2nd September 1921, authorising the Secretary-General to request the States which are not Members of the League of Nations, but which form part of the technical organisations of the League, to pay their share of the expenses of the technical organisations in which they participate, from the beginning of the fourth financial year of the League (1922), should be incorporated in the final regulations of the financial administration of the League.

Resolution I.

In virtue of Article 12 of the Recommendation II of the First Assembly on the administration of the finances of the League of Nations, the Assembly of the League of Nations finally passes the expenditure and income accounts for the second fiscal period, terminating on 31st December 1920.

Resolution II.

The Assembly of the League of Nations, in accordance with Article 4 of Recommendation II, adopted by the First Assembly, on the administration of the finances of the League of Nations accepts for the fiscal period 1922 the General Budget of the League and the Budget of the International Labour Office, which will be published in the *Official Journal.*

22. THE ECONOMIC WEAPON (4th October 1921).

The Assembly adopts the following resolutions :—

1. Subject to the special provisions of Article 17, the economic measures referred to in Article 16 shall be applicable only in the specific case referred to in this Article.

2. The unilateral action of the defaulting State cannot create a state of war; it merely entitles the other Members of the League to resort to acts of war or to declare themselves in a state of war with the Covenant-breaking State; but it is in accordance with the spirit of the Covenant that the League of Nations should attempt, at least at the outset, to avoid war, and to restore peace by economic pressure.

3. It is the duty of each Member of the League to decide for itself whether a breach of the Covenant has been committed. The fulfilment of their duties under Article 16 is required from Members of the League by the express terms of the Covenant, and they cannot neglect them without breach of their Treaty obligations.

4. All cases of breach of Covenant under Article 16 shall be referred to the Council as a matter of urgency at the request of any Member of the League. Further, if a breach of Covenant be committed, or if there arise a danger of such breach being committed, the Secretary-General shall at once give notice thereof to all the Members of the Council. Upon receipt of such a request by a Member of the League, or of such a notice by the Secretary-General, the Council will meet as soon as possible. The Council shall summon representatives of the parties to the conflict and of all States which are neighbours of the defaulting State, or which normally maintain close economic relations with it, or whose co-operation would be especially valuable for the application of Article 16.

5. If the Council is of opinion that a State has been guilty of a breach of Covenant, the Minutes of the meeting at which that opinion is arrived at shall be immediately sent to all Members of the League, accompanied by a statement of reasons and by an invitation to take action according. The fullest publicity shall be given to this decision.

6. For the purpose of assisting it to enforce Article 16, the Council may, if it thinks fit, be assisted by a *technical* Committee. This Committee will remain in permanent session as soon as the action decided on is taken, and may include, if desirable, representatives of the States specially affected.

7. The Council should fix the date on which the enforcement of economic pressure under Article 16 is to be begun, and should give notice of that date to all the Members of the League.

8. All States must be treated alike as regards the application of the measures of economic pressure, with the following reservations :—

(*a*) It may be necessary to recommend the execution of special measures by certain States;

(*b*) If it is thought desirable to postpone, wholly or partially, in the case of certain States, the effective application of the economic sanctions laid down in Article 16, such postponement shall not be permitted except in so far as it is desirable for the success of the common plan of action, or reduces to a minimum the losses and embarrassments which may be entailed in the case of certain Members of the League by the application of the sanctions.

9. It is not possible to decide beforehand, and in detail, the various measures of an economic, commercial and financial nature to be taken in each case where economic pressure is to be applied.

When the case arises, the Council shall recommend to the Members of the League a plan for joint action.

10. The interruption of diplomatic relations shall, in the first place, be limited to the withdrawal of the heads of Missions.

11. Consular relations may possibly be maintained.

12. For the purposes of the severance of relations between persons belonging to the Covenant-breaking State and persons belonging to other States Members of the League, the test should be residence and not nationality.

13. In cases of prolonged application of economic pressure, measures of increasing stringency may be taken. The cutting off of the food supplies of the civil population of the defaulting State shall be regarded as an extremely drastic measure which shall only be applied if the other measures available are clearly inadequate.

14. Correspondence and all other methods of communication shall be subjected to special regulations.

15. Humanitarian relations shall be continued.

16. Efforts shall be made to arrive at arrangements which will ensure the co-operation of States non-members of the League in the measures to be taken.

17. In special circumstances and in support of economic measures to be taken it may become advisable : (*a*) to establish an effective blockade of the seaboard of the Covenant-breaking State ; (*b*) to entrust to some Members of the League the execution of the blockade operations.

18. The Council shall urge upon all the States Members of the League that their Governments should take the necessary preparatory measures, above all of a legislative character, to enable them to enforce at short notice the necessary measures of economic pressure.

II.

The Assembly resolves that :

1. The latter part of the first paragraph of Article 16 of the Covenant shall read as follows :—

" . . . which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between persons residing in their territory and persons residing in the territory of the Covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between persons residing in the territory of the Covenant-breaking State and persons residing in the territory of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not."

2. The second paragraph of Article 16 shall read as follows :—

" It is for the Council to give an opinion whether or not a breach of the Covenant has taken place. In deliberations on this question in the Council, the votes of Members of the League alleged to have resorted to war and of Members against whom such action was directed shall not be counted."

3. The third paragraph of Article 16 shall read as follows :—

" The Council will notify to all Members of the League the date which it recommends for the application of the economic pressure under this Article."

4. The fourth paragraph of Article 16 shall read as follows :—

"Nevertheless, the Council may, in the case of particular Members, postpone the coming into force of any of these measures for a specified period where it is satisfied that such a postponement will facilitate the attainment of the object of the measures referred to in the preceding paragraph, or that it is necessary in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience which will be caused to such Members."

III.

The resolutions and the proposals for amendments to Article 16 which have been adopted by the Assembly shall, so long as the amendments have not been put in force in the form required by the Covenant, constitute rules for guidance which the Assembly recommends, as a provisional measure, to the Council and to the Members of the League in connection with the application of Article 16.

23. CONDITIONS OF VOTING ON, AND RATIFICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT (3rd October 1921).

1. *Recommendation.*—In order immediately to meet the objections expressed by certain Delegates with regard to the procedure permitting the Assembly to vote amendments by a majority, the Assembly recommends to the Delegations that no resolution of amendment shall be passed during this session unless it receives a three-fourths majority, in which there shall be included the votes of all the Members of the Council represented at the meeting.

2. *Procedure.*—The Assembly considers that it is most desirable that the vote on the proposed amendment to Article 26 shall be unanimous, in order that this vote may have all the authority that can be wished.

3. *Resolution of Amendment to Article 26.*—Article 26 of the Covenant shall read as follows :—

"Amendments to the present Covenant, the text of which shall have been voted by the Assembly by a three-fourths majority, in which there shall be included the votes of all the Members of the Council represented at the meeting, will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose representatives composed the Council when the vote was taken, and by the majority of those whose representatives form the Assembly.

If the required number of ratifications shall not have been obtained within 22 months after the vote of the Assembly, the proposed amendment shall remain without effect

The Secretary-General shall inform the Members of the taking effect of an amendment.

Any Member of the League which has not at that time ratified the amendment is free to notify the Secretary-General within a year of its refusal to accept it, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League."

Form to be given to the Resolutions on Amendments.

The following conclusions of the Committee were adopted unanimously without discussion :—

The First Committee has considered the form which should be given to resolutions of amendments adopted by the Assembly.

A large number of Members expressed the opinion that such resolutions in no way formed a draft convention, the product of a diplomatic conference, to which the representatives of the States would have to attach their signatures.

It seemed to them rather the outcome of deliberation on the part of the Assembly acting as an autonomous body in virtue of the competence conferred upon it by the Covenant.

According to this view, it is the Assembly's resolution which is subject to ratification by the States and not the signatures of their representatives. Moreover, the latter may not have voted in favour of the amendment ratified by the State which they represent. It would therefore seem sufficient that every resolution of amendment be drawn up in the form of an act by the Assembly, signed by the President and the Secretary-General.

But certain members of the Committee pointed out that such a procedure would violate the constitutional law of their States and would also conflict with diplomatic usage.

The Committee considered that, to avoid any difficulty on this point, it was desirable that the amendments should take the form of protocols, embodying the resolutions of amendment voted by the Assembly, signed by the President and the Secretary-General and also open to signature by plenipotentiaries. The Committee therefore proposes the form of protocol which is appended.

Draft Protocol to an Amendment.

Protocol to an Amendment to Article of the Covenant.

The Second Assembly of the League of Nations, under the Presidency of M. H. A. van Karnebeek, assisted by Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, adopted at its meeting of the following resolution, being an amendment to Article of the Covenant.

[Here follows the Resolution.]

The undersigned, being duly authorised, declare that they accept, on behalf of the Members of the League, which they represent, the above amendment.

The present protocol will remain open for signature by the Members of the League : it will be ratified and the ratifications will be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretariat of the League.

It will come into force in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Covenant:

A certified copy of the present protocol will be transmitted by the Secretary-General to all Members of the League.

Done at Geneva, on in a single copy, of which the French and English texts are both authentic and which will be kept in the archives of the Secretariat of the League.

(Signed) President of the Second Assembly,
Secretary-General.

For____________________

For____________________

24. PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 18 (5th October 1921).

The Assembly, taking note of the proposal for the amendment of Article 18 contained in the Report of the First Committee, decides to adjourn further consideration of this amendment until the Third Assembly.

25. PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 1 OF THE COVENANT (5th October 1921).

The Assembly of the League of Nations, having noted the Amendment to Article 1 of the Covenant proposed by the Argentine Delegation on 4th December 1920 : While appreciating the high motives which inspired the Argentine Republic in proposing this amendment:

Resolves that, in view of the regrettable absence of the Delegation of the Argentine Republic, and until the principle contained in its proposal can be accepted, any decision on the amendment moved by the Argentine Republic be postponed.

26. SITUATION OF SMALL STATES (5th October 1921).

The Assembly of the League of Nations, having considered the report of its First Committee which had been requested to consider whether, and in what manner, it would be possible to attach to the League of Nations sovereign States which, by reason of their small size, could not be admitted as ordinary members :

Decides that in view of the difficulty of laying down in advance the conditions for the admission of these States, the different situations of which might necessitate different conditions ; and in view of the possibility of associating immediately, to a great extent, the interested States in the work of the Assembly, without giving them membership, it is preferable to await the results of experience in this collaboration, before expressing an opinion upon the methods by which they might be admitted to the League.

27. AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLES 12 AND 15 OF THE COVENANT PROPOSED BY THE NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH GOVERNMENTS (5th October 1921).

The Assembly of the League of Nations, having noted the amendments to Articles 12 and 15 of the Covenant proposed by the Norwegian and Swedish Governments introducing an obligation for all the Members of the League to establish permanent commissions of arbitration and conciliation, in such a manner that there would be one for

each State, for the investigation of disputes between that Member and each of the other Members :

Decides :

(1) Not to adopt the amendments to Articles 12 and 15 proposed by the Norwegian and Swedish Governments.

(2) To express its approval of the procedure of conciliation in conformity with the spirit of the Covenant.

(3) To invite the Council to appoint a Committee for the purpose of investigating the procedure of conciliation as outlined in the amendments put forward by the Norwegian and Swedish Governments, with a view to the formulation of a body of rules on the subject. That Committee would submit its report to the Council at a date which would enable the latter to present its conclusions at the next session of the Assembly.

28. PROPOSALS REGARDING ARTICLE 21 OF THE COVENANT (4th October 1921).

The Assembly of the League of Nations, having taken into consideration the report of its First Committee on the amendments to Article 21 of the Coven ant proposed by the Governments of China and Czecho-Slovakia :

Decides that Article 21 shall be retained in its present form. And takes note of the view expressed by the Committee that agreements between Members of the League tending to define or complete the engagements contained in the Covenant for the maintenance of peace or the promotion of international co-operation, may be regarded as of a nature likely to contribute to the progress of the League in the path of practical realisations.

Such agreements may also be negotiated under the auspices of the League of Nations, for example, in special conferences, with its assistance.

29. PROPOSAL REGARDING ARTICLE 10 OF THE COVENANT (4th October 1921).

Whereas a motion has been submitted by the Canadian Delegation for the striking out of Article 10 of the Covenant :

Whereas widely different opinions have been expressed with regard to the legal bearing of this Article and its relationship to the other Articles of the Covenant, specially to Articles 12 to 17 :

And whereas the legal and political arguments made, both in favour of, and against the striking out of Article 10 are of great weight :

The Assembly postpones the continuation of the examination of the proposal and the decision until its next session, and recommends that this proposal be decided before any other amendment.

30. ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES OF THE LEAGUE (5th October 1921).

I.—*Resolutions of amendments to Article 6 of the Covenant.*

The Assembly resolves :—

" (1) That the last paragraph of Article 6 of the Covenant shall be replaced by the following paragraph :—

" The expenses of the League shall be borne by the Members of the League in the proportion decided by the Assembly."

" (2) That the following paragraph shall be added to Article 6 of the Covenant as amended :—

" The allocation of the expenses of the League set out on Annex 3 shall be applied as from 1st January 1922, until a revised allocation has come into force after adoption by the Assembly."

" (3) That the following shall be inserted in the Annex to the Covenant :—

III.—*Allocation of the Expenses of the League.*

State.	Units Payable.	State.	Units Payable.	State.	Units Payable.	State.	Units Payable.
Albania	2	Costa Rica	2	Japan	65	Poland	15
Argentine	35	Cuba	10	Latvia	5	Portugal	10
Australia	15	Czecho-Slovakia	35	Liberia	2	Salvador	2
Austria	2	Denmark	10	Lithuania	5	Roumania	35
Belgium	15	Esthonia	5	Luxemburg	2	Serb-Croat-Slovene State.	35
Bolivia	5	Finland	5	Netherlands	15		
Brazil	35	France	90	New Zealand	10	Siam	10
British Empire	90	Greece	10	Nicaragua	2	South Africa	15
Bulgaria	10	Guatemala	2	Norway	10	Spain	35
Canada	35	Haiti	5	Panama	2	Sweden	15
Chile	15	Honduras	2	Paraguay	2	Switzerland	10
China	65	India	65	Peru	10	Uruguay	10
Colombia	10	Italy	65	Persia	10	Venezuela	5

II.—*Recommendation 1.*

"The Assembly recommends that, when a revised scheme of allocation of the expenses of the League has been adopted after consideration of the fresh recommendations of the Expert Committee, Members of the League which may, with effect from 1st January 1921, and up to the year for which the revised scheme is adopted, have paid more than they are called upon to pay under the operation of such scheme, should be entitled to a refund of the excess amount paid.

"Such refunds shall be made as surplus funds accrue and without prejudice to the maintenance of the working capital account of the League at its full normal figure."

Recommendation 2.

The Assembly, recognising that the proposals of the Expert Committee (A. 40, 1921) are still susceptible of improvements and adjustments after a more exhaustive investigation of the data, recommends that this Committee, so ably presided over by M. Reveillaud, be re-appointed by the Council to continue its work and, after taking account of the various factors not yet fully examined, to submit a further report indicating such modifications of the allocation provisionally accepted as it may deem equitable.

III.—*Resolution.*

In order to provide for the carrying out of the above decision, the Secretary-General is instructed to include the sum of 15,000 gold francs in the Budget of the League for the fourth fiscal period (1922), it being understood, however, that, before any of the said appropriation be expended, a detailed estimate shall be submitted to the Council of the League and shall be approved by it.

IV.—*Recommendation.*

The Assembly recommends the Council to see that the Committee charged with preparing a final scheme for the allocation of expenses shall present this table to the Assembly of 1923.

V.—*Resolution.*

The Assembly resolves that the following paragraph shall be added to Article IV of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly:—

"No proposal for a modification of the allocation of expenses for the time being in force shall be inserted in the Agenda, unless it has been communicated to members at least four months before the date fixed for the opening of the session."

31. AMENDMENT TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE (5th October 1921).

The Assembly resolves—

That the following provision shall be added to the second paragraph of Rule 14 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly:—

> "Resolutions involving expenditure shall not, however, be voted by the Assembly before the Financial Committee has expressed its opinion on the advisability of the proposed expenditure with regard to general budgetary resources."

32. ELECTION OF THE NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL (6th October 1921).

1. The Assembly takes note of the conclusions of its First Committee:—

(*a*) That the non-permanent Members of the Council should in future be elected according to a system of rotation for a fixed period, and that the Assembly should this year renew for the year 1922 the appointment of the present Members.

(*b*) That, in the absence of any decision with regard to the number of the non-permanent members of the Council, it is inexpedient to lay down precise rulings, in consideration of the fact that at the election held next year account will be taken, both as regards the determination of the entire period of office for each member, and as regards the conditions of re-eligibility, of the period already spent in office as the result of previous elections.

II.—*Resolution of Amendment to Article 4.*

The Assembly resolves that the following paragraph shall be inserted between the second and third paragraphs of Article 4:—

"The Assembly shall fix by a two-thirds majority the rules dealing with the election of the non-permanent Members of the Council, and particularly such regulations as relate to their term of office and the conditions of re-eligibility."

33. COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT (5th October 1921).

The Assembly, highly appreciating the work of the Committee on Amendments, which, under the able chairmanship of Mr. Balfour, has done the preparatory work for the proceedings of the First Committee, agrees that the Council can further refer to the consideration of this Committee the draft amendments which have been adjourned, also the proposed amendments which may be submitted to the next Assembly.

34. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 3 OF THE COVENANT (4th October 1921).

The Assembly takes note that, in view of the considerations brought forward in the report of the Committee on Amendments and in the report of the First Committee of the Assembly, the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish Governments withdraw their proposed amendments to Article 3 of the Covenant.

35. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE 13 OF THE COVENANT (4th October 1921).

The Assembly, having considered the report of its First Committee on the amendments to Article 13 of the Covenant proposed by the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish Governments, decides that these amendments be not adopted.

36. ARTICLE 5 OF THE COVENANT. DEROGATIONS FROM THE PRINCIPLE OF UNANIMITY (5th October 1921).

The Assembly adopts the report of its First Committee on the amendments to Article 5 of the Covenant proposed by the Colombian and Netherlands Governments, and takes note that the Colombian and Netherlands Governments withdraw these proposed amendments.

37. HEALTH ORGANISATION (23rd September 1921).

The Assembly notes the measures taken by the Council to carry out so far as possible the Resolution of the first Assembly dated 10th December 1920, concerning the Health Organisation of the League of Nations.

In pursuance of the Covenant of the League of Nations and in order to facilitate the discharge by the League of the humanitarian duties and responsibilities which are placed upon it by the various treaties of peace and its own Resolutions, and pending the possibility of creating the Health Organisation contemplated by the Resolution of 10th December 1920, the Assembly of the League of Nations adopts in the following form the resolutions submitted to it by the Council:—

1. The Health Organisation of the League shall provisionally comprise a Health Committee which shall be entrusted with the functions detailed in the report of the Provisional Health Committee as adopted by the Council. The Secretariat of this Organisation shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the League and be responsible to him, and shall be placed under a Medical Director.

The Assembly, in view of the urgency of the present international health situation, and, subject to consideration of a report to be submitted at the next session of the Assembly, accepts the constitution of the Provisional Health Committee proposed by the Council. But this decision is without prejudice to the power of the Assembly, admitted last year, to regulate the constitution of important Standing Committees of the League.

In view of the increasing importance of questions of health which more especially concern women, the Assembly invites the Council to take into consideration at an opportune moment the question of strengthening the Committee by including a medical woman, experienced in public health matters, qualified to advise on such questions.

2. The Epidemic Commission of the League of Nations shall form one section of the Health Organisation.

38. AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 12 OF THE COVENANT (4th October 1921).

The Assembly resolves that Article 12 of the Covenant shall be amended to read as follows:—

"*Article 12.*—The members of the League agree that, if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration *or judicial settlement* or to enquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators *or the judicial decision*, or the report by the Council.

"In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators *or the judicial decision* shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute."

39. AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 13 OF THE COVENANT (4th October 1921).

The Assembly resolves that Article 13 of the Covenant shall be amended to read as follows:—

"The Members of the League agree that, whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognise to be suitable for submission to arbitration *or judicial settlement*, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration *or judicial settlement.*

"Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration *or judicial settlement.*

"*For the consideration of any such dispute, the court to which the case is referred shall be the Permanent Court of International Justice, established in accordance with Article 14, or any tribunal agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.*

"The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award *or decision* that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award *or decision*, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto."

40. AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 15 OF THE COVENANT (4th October 1921).

The Assembly resolves that the first paragraph of Article 15 of the Covenant shall be amended to read as follows:—

"If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration *or judicial settlement* in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof."

41. GREATER PUBLICITY FOR THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL (16th September 1921).

The Assembly welcomes the efforts which the Council has made to secure greater publicity for its proceedings, and hopes that still further progress in that direction may be possible in the near future.

42. ESPERANTO AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE (15th September 1921).

The Assembly, having noted a motion submitted by Lord Robert Cecil and signed by certain other delegates recommending the universal teaching of Esperanto in schools as an auxiliary international language;

Adopts the report of the Committee appointed to examine the propositions submitted to the Assembly, the conclusions of which are as follows:—

"The Committee are of opinion that this question, in which an ever increasing number of great States are interested, should be attentively studied before it can be dealt with by the Assembly. The question was referred to a Committee last year and a short report was submitted recommending that the Secretariat of the League should investigate the experiments already made, and ascertain the actual results attained.

"The Committee proposes that the question should be placed on the Agenda of the next Assembly and that the Secretariat of the League should in the meantime prepare a complete report, accompanied by the necessary documentation on the lines indicated in the draft resolution.

"In accordance with the wishes of the signatories, the report of Committee No. 2, dated 17th December 1920, and the report of the Under Secretary-General upon his mission to the Congress at Prague, will be transmitted to the Members of the League in due course."

APPENDIX III.

Reports of Committees of the Assembly and other connected Documents.

ANNEX 1.—*Report to the Council on certain aspects of the Raw Materials Problem by the Economic Section of the Provisional Economic and Financial Committee. (Communicated to the Assembly in accordance with the Council's Resolution dated the 21st September 1921.)*

By Resolution of the Council, dated 27th October 1920, the Economic Section of the Economic and Financial Committee were directed to make an enquiry and report, the nature and scope of which were defined by the Resolution in the following terms:—

"The Council has fully considered the difficulties experienced by numerous countries in assuring the import of raw materials essential to their welfare and even to their existence, and has requested the Economic Section of the Economic and Financial Committee to study:—

"(a) The extent and nature of these requirements;

"(b) The causes of these difficulties (other than those arising from lack of credit or fluctuation in the rate of exchange, which have already been considered by the Brussels Financial Conference); the effects of the existence of monopolies will be very specially considered.

"The Council invites the Committee to submit to it at the earliest possible moment a report on the results of its enquiry, a report which is indispensable for the further deliberations of the International Economic and Financial Conference."

The Economic Section at once endeavoured to obtain from the Governments of the various States, Members of the League, and also from certain important non-Members, the necessary data to enable them to furnish a report of the nature desired by the Council. In particular we sought information as to the existing and pre-war statistical position as regards certain specified raw materials and the estimated requirements of each country with regard to each of these materials during the ensuing year. We also made specific enquiries as to the effect of monopolies in causing difficulties of supply, and also as to the legislative régime prevailing in each of the countries with respect to restrictions on export and import, and the powers, if any, possessed by the various Governments or Courts of Justice to restrain abuses arising from monopolistic action. Such replies as have been received to these enquiries have been carefully examined, and the results so obtained have been supplemented by a mass of valuable material furnished to us by the Secretariat based partly on an examination of documents the collection of which it had entrusted to experts, and partly on personal investigation carried out in certain countries. These supplementary enquiries were carried out by Professor Gini, and the Economic Section desire to express their great indebtedness to Professor Gini and his collaborators for the very valuable assistance which they have given to them in the prosecution of their enquiry.*

The Economic Section interpret the intention of the Council to be that their enquiry should refer primarily to the abnormal conditions prevalent at or about the time when the Council's Resolution was passed. It is obvious that a detailed economic investigation of the requirements of all countries in respect of raw materials and of the factors which might cause difficulties in the supply or demand of such materials under every conceivable condition would be a task of enormous magnitude, which would occupy much time and which could lead to no immediate practical result.

We have, therefore, in the first place endeavoured to ascertain the position at the beginning of 1921. It is, however, matter of common knowledge that since that date the whole economic situation of the world has been revolutionised. Putting aside difficulties of credit and exchange, which are expressly excluded from our reference, the outstanding factor as regards raw materials is no longer the difficulty experienced by consuming countries in securing supplies, but the difficulty experienced by producing countries in finding outlets for their products.

The deficiency of supplies, which was the dominant feature of the period when the régime of control and restrictions prevailed, was followed by a deficiency of demand at the time when that régime came to an end. The return of freedom has, in fact, contributed to the fall of prices, which, in the case of several important raw materials, have returned to the level of the prices of 1914, expressed in dollars. Moreover, congestion of markets with products manufactured at too high a cost, and the collapse of consumption owing to these excessive prices and the general financial crisis, has caused producers to reduce their output at the very time when the supply and prices of raw materials have themselves tended to return to the normal. Thus a picture based on the situation at the beginning of the present year has no longer any resemblance to the situation with which the world is at present

* The portions of Professor Gini's general report which relate to the matters discussed in the present Report, together with the statistical statements on cotton, wool, coal, fertilisers, etc., prepared under Professor Gini's direction, will be published at an early date.

confronted, and, indeed, the interval between the sending out of our questionnaires and the receipt of the replies has been sufficient in many cases to make the results obsolete before they have been received.

In fact, though our investigation has been conducted as expeditiously as practicable, events have moved even faster than our enquiries, with the result that much of the material collected has lost its significance except for the purpose of an historical survey.

The rapid changes in the economic situation to which we have called attention have been partly responsible for the fact that we have been unable to obtain any authoritative estimates of the immediate requirements of the various States as regards essential raw materials. At a time when production has generally slackened, and is carried on with continual variations caused by the fluctuations in the market prices of raw materials, and the irregular demand due to the continual diminution and hesitating character of consumption, most official statisticians would be unwilling to hazard a conjecture on this subject, and, in fact, no reply has been forthcoming to the questions we have asked with a view to enabling us to fulfil paragraph (*a*) of our reference. Neither the enquiries conducted by the Economic Section, nor those which were entrusted to Professor Gini, have succeeded, owing to the prevailing conditions, in obtaining the data necessary to fill the blanks. On the other hand, no indication has been obtained of the existence, in any country about which we have obtained precise information, of an urgent need of raw materials which is in danger of remaining unsatisfied, at least through any deficiency of products. If, on the one hand, no State has been able to define by a figure its immediate wants, no State, on the other hand, has informed us that it has experienced any difficulties in supplying itself with any product owing to its scarcity. The statistical measurement of requirements being therefore impracticable under existing conditions, and no demand having been formulated for meeting those requirements, our task has consisted in collecting a mass of interesting statistical data, with regard to the pre-war, war, and post-war situation as regards the production, consumption, import and export of certain typical raw materials, including cotton, wool, coal, iron, mineral oil, fertilisers and cereals. But it is our duty to state clearly that no study of these data will in existing circumstances enable a reply to be furnished to paragraph (*a*) of our Reference.

Turning to paragraph (*b*) of our Reference, the first point to which we would direct attention is its limitation. We do not in any way complain of the reservation of questions of credit and exchange, which, as stated in the Council's resolution, had already been dealt with by the Brussels Financial Conference, and with which, if any second investigation were thought necessary, the Financial rather than the Economic Section of the Committee would be fitted to deal. But it is necessary to point out that, according to all the information which has reached us, any difficulties still experienced at the present time in obtaining supplies of essential materials are to a preponderant extent difficulties of credit and exchange.

In these circumstances we have considered carefully how we could best give practical assistance to the Council in attaining the objects at which it aimed when it entrusted us with the present enquiry. We conceive that these objects were practical rather than theoretic or historical, that they looked to the future rather than to the past, and that the aim was to promote the rehabilitation of countries suffering from the effects of the war rather than to institute a kind of litigation between States or to pass judgments on the motives and results of the respective policies adopted by them under stress of war and post-war conditions.

Some general acquaintance with what has taken place in the past is of course necessary for the purpose of throwing light on what may possibly recur in the future, but it has seemed to us unnecessary and inexpedient to adopt a course of enquiry which would have necessitated calling and sifting the evidence of numerous witnesses representing Governments and official and private organisations and persons, which, while unduly prolonging our enquiry and increasing its expense, could, we think, yield no fruitful result.

As a necessary consequence of this decision, we refrain in this report and in any supplementary memoranda which we may publish from expressing any but the most general opinions on the character of the war and post-war measures adopted by various countries.

Broadly speaking, the difficulties which were noted last year and which led to the Council's resolution were the result on the one hand of a real scarcity, general or local, in the supplies of raw materials as well as of a breakdown, no less real, in the transport system, and on the other hand, of a number of war or post-war measures tending to reserve certain raw materials wholly or in part to the countries of production, and also to limit and regulate their exportation so that their distribution was often artificial and their prices were usually abnormal. Whether owing to a deficiency of certain raw materials or to a legitimate apprehension that such a deficiency would arise, most producing and even consuming States created an artificial system as regards the quantities reserved or available for export, and even in certain cases as regards the internal and external prices. This was the régime which characterised the situation which the Council had to meet.

The sudden interruption of this artificial system, or the continued maintenance of certain hindrances, in spite of the market having been freed as regards the bulk of products, must be included among the important factors which still prejudice the supply of raw materials.

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It must, however, be observed that the branches of the problem which the Council has excluded from our consideration, *viz.*, difficulties of credit and exchange, still remain unsolved. Difficulties of credit are at bottom symptoms and results of the devastating effects of the war in reducing the purchasing capacity and impairing the economic position of certain States. Difficulties of exchange may, however, be regarded as an independent cause of difficulty, since they spring primarily not from under-production of goods but from over-production of currency. The above brief statement of the nature of the disease appears to point to the general nature of the remedies to be considered.

(1) In the first place, it is true now as at the date when the present enquiry was launched that although the symptoms of the disease are different, the fundamental remedy is the systematic readjustment of production to meet post-war conditions. The exaggerated demand for certain raw materials and half-manufactured products during the war created a certain disproportion between production and actual requirements. Constant and scientific observation is therefore necessary in order to adjust the production of raw materials to the future requirements of the world, when the industries artificially created during the war have been subjected to the operation of natural selection and when consumption has returned to the normal. So much has been said and written on this subject that we do not feel that we can usefully add anything new, especially as important aspects of the problem (*e.g.*, limitation of hours or output) belong rather to the sphere of the International Labour Office than of our Committee.

(2) Only second in importance to the above is the restoration and improvement of transport facilities. In order to ensure the adequate supply of each country it is clearly necessary that the materials should not only be produced in adequate quantities at a reasonable cost, but that there should be sufficient means of transporting them without unreasonable delay or cost to the markets where they are required. In this respect the situation has greatly changed since the enquiry was undertaken. Maritime transport is no longer hindered by scarcity or congestion of shipping; indeed, the position has so changed that large quantities of shipping are laid up for want of goods to carry. Simultaneously (as we understand from the Transit and Communications Section, to which the subject appertains) there has been a considerable though much slower improvement as regards transport over those parts of the European railway system which were disorganised by the war. We do not propose in this report to give a detailed description of the European transport situation, parts of which were so grievously affected not only by the material destruction of the war, but also by the difficulties of allocation and repair of rolling-stock, and by the dismemberment of railway systems formerly worked as single units owing to the territorial changes under the Peace Treaties.

We wish, however, to express an earnest hope that every effort will be made to overcome the difficulties experienced by the various Commissions charged with such matters as the re-allocation and interchange of rolling-stock. We note that special provision is made in the constitution of the Technical Organisation of the League of Nations dealing with Communications and Transit for the calling of partial or regional Conferences to consider special matters. We venture to suggest to the Council that the Advisory and Technical Committee on Communications and Transit might be authorised to consider the desirability of the League taking the initiative at an appropriate moment, under the above provision, to promote the improvement of the facilities for intercommunication and transport between States whose transport systems have specially suffered from disorganisation.

(3) We next turn to the question of commercial restrictions as a factor in creating difficulties of supply of raw materials. We refer in particular to the restrictions or duties on the export of essential raw materials which formed an important feature of war policy, and which in many cases were continued during the period immediately following the armistice. These restrictions were of a kind which varied according to the countries and circumstances. We may summarise their development as follows. In the course of the war, in order to secure for themselves priority as regards their own resources or in some cases even to ensure their just distribution in accordance with the general interest at the time, certain countries took possession of all or part of their output of one or more raw materials. The forms which this reservation took were sometimes requisition, sometimes prohibition of export. The methods of allocation were either a system of licensing or of rationing. Whatever was the method adopted, the reservation thus effected exercised an influence on the price of the product. The exportable surplus, whether it was free for export or subject to a general or individual licence, represented a supply limited in relation to the actual demand. Sometimes, also, an export duty or differential export price increased the difference between the price prevailing in the producing country and the price to the foreign consumer. Sometimes, indeed, it was the foreign purchaser on whom fell the cost of the constitution of the reserve for the producing country, and the payment of an export premium. It is conceivable that measures of reservation justified in general by the needs or by the anxiety to secure supplies adequate to the needs of the producing country may have sometimes been transformed into fiscal measures or into measures of economic discrimination.

The artificial régime thus established could not in some cases be suddenly abandoned without intermediate stages intended for the progressive re-establishment of normal conditions. Until production resumed its normal condition the disposal of stocks was assured by forward sales at decreasing prices. But this artificial system has sometimes been as inconvenient as the sudden return to freedom.

Recent developments of raw materials policy have some lessons for the future.

There is no question of challenging the incontestable right which States have to dispose freely of their natural resources or of the output of their countries in respect of raw materials. It is legitimate that in exceptional circumstances they should be anxious to reserve them to themselves, and that they should have the power to subject them at any time to a régime in conformity with their natural economy.

But it is not less incontestable that raw materials produced by one country, being in many cases essential to the economic life of other States, should not, unless in exceptional cases, be the object of restrictions or of differential regulations of such a nature as to injure the production of such States, or to impose on them a systematic inferiority.

It is undesirable, particularly, that measures of restriction taken by producing countries to meet exceptional situations should be so prolonged or altered as to change their character, and from being acts of precaution or defence to degenerate into measures of economic aggression.

Doubtless as a general principle the tariff policy of States is one of their sovereign rights, and there are no doubt circumstances in which export duties or other restrictions may be necessary, *e.g.*, in cases where other sources of revenue are lacking, or where they are an indispensable element in the economic system. Nevertheless, it is undesirable as a matter of principle to employ measures of this kind under normal conditions as weapons of economic warfare.

This consideration is of importance since, in accordance with the law of economic interdependence, measures of differentiation produce reactions throughout the raw-materials market; measures of reservation taken by a producing country influence the demand on other producing countries where the normal conditions of supply and of prices are equally affected.

What we wish to do, without attempting to lay down any hard and fast rule, is to recommend caution in this matter, and in particular to invite the attention of the Members of the League to the broader aspects of the question as affecting international economic relations. It is not only measures of restriction or prohibition, including duties on export, which may entail grave consequences in this matter, but every artificial system which involves the risk of disorganising production, whether by its establishment or by its abolition.

(4) The effect of monopolies was particularly specified in our reference as a subject for enquiry, and accordingly in our questionnaire we specially invited the observations of each Government " with regard to the prejudice, if any, caused at the present time to the supply of the reasonable requirements of the population in respect of any essential commodity by the operation of any monopoly or combination relating to manufacture, sale, import, or export, either within or outside the country."

None of the replies received, however, included any observations in reply to this question, and the supplementary enquiries that have been made have not so far produced sufficient evidence to enable us to establish any direct connection between the operations of monopolies, and any of the difficulties of supply of raw materials which we were directed to investigate. In view, however, of the great importance of this branch of the subject, we propose to make further enquiries, particularly with the object of completing our information with regard to the legal and administrative means already available in each country for combating and controlling the action of monopolies when exercised in a manner contrary to the public interest. We hope to make a further report to the Council on this part of the subject.

(5) We have not hitherto made any mention of a scheme for the organisation of the supply of raw materials by means of an International Office, which has attracted considerable public attention, though it was not mentioned in our terms of reference, nor has any definite proposal for the purpose been submitted to us for examination. We have, however, had our attention called to the matter by a communication from the International Labour Office, enclosing a resolution adopted by the Miners' International Congress in March 1920, in favour of the establishment of an International Office " for the distribution of fuel, ores, and other raw materials essential to the renewal of the normal economic life of all nations."

While realising strongly the difficulties which the scheme is intended to solve, we are convinced that it is impracticable on the following grounds :—

(*a*) It would, in our opinion, be impracticable to obtain the general consent of the producing and consuming States to delegate the important functions contemplated by the scheme to an International body, and the League of Nations has no power of compelling its Members to enter into any such arrangement against their will.

(*b*) No scheme for the international control of the distribution of raw materials could be operated without fixing prices and allocating supplies on some principle of rationing. In our opinion, this necessarily involves the international control of the whole internal economic life of the countries concerned.

(*c*) No scheme of rationing is possible without the power of compelling the consuming countries to take up their rations and to pay for them, which is clearly impracticable under present conditions.

(d) There is no criterion by which an International Office could fix a reasonable ration of any raw material to be allowed to any country, except either on the basis of previous consumption (which would stereotype the existing distribution of industry) or on some arbitrary estimate of needs, which would empower the International Office to dictate the lines of future industrial development of all the States of the League.

(e) If all the above objections could be overcome the mere loss to productive industry from the inevitable inefficient operation of the bureaucratic machinery of the International Office would probably be fatal to the scheme.

(6) The next group of possible remedies, *viz.*, those designed to improve international credit and to rehabilitate exchanges, are expressly excluded from our reference, and the only point, therefore to which we venture to call attention in this connection is the possibility which has been suggested to us by Professor Gini as the result of his visit to certain countries whose finances have been disorganised by the war, that great assistance might be given by the League of Nations in the work of reconstructing the financial and economic position of those countries, if the Council were willing on the application of the Governments of such countries to nominate competent expert advisers, who could advise the Governments on such matters as currency, exchange, and financial and economic policy generally. The Economic Section, while alive to the practical difficulties involved in such a proposal, consider that it is one which merits the careful attention of the Council.

It would be necessary, of course, to take great care in the selection of the advisers, and to come to an understanding with the Government in question as to the conditions of their engagement. It will probably be found that the extent and value of the services which an adviser will be able to render will depend mainly on his personality, but it is essential to safeguard his position and independence by a suitable contract. It has been represented to us that some countries which would be unwilling, on grounds of prestige, to apply for advisers to particular Governments, may be willing and anxious to utilise the services of an international and impartial body like the League of Nations for this purpose, and in view of the fact that the financial administration of certain States is, at the present very critical time, in the hands of relatively inexperienced officers, we venture to think that an experiment in the direction indicated may be fruitful in good results. We may add that we do not propose that the League should incur any financial or other responsibility beyond the careful selection of the nominees. Should the Council see no objection to this proposal in principle, we suggest that it should be remitted to the Financial Section of our Committee to work out a detailed scheme. If in the meantime, as is possible, any definite application should be received by the Council for the nomination of a technical adviser for any of the States in question, we recommend that it should be sympathetically considered.

ANNEX 2.—*Report of the Third Committee to the Assembly concerning the Reduction of Armaments.*

The question of reduction of armaments was considered at the First Assembly, and it arrived at three resolutions and one recommendation on the subject. The third resolution, which was in some respects the most important, ran as follows :—

"The Committee, being convinced that the maintenance of peace demands the reduction of armaments, in accordance with the principles set forth in Article 8 of the Covenant and in the preamble of Part V of the Treaties of Peace of Versailles, Saint-Germain, and Neuilly, which declare that the disarmament of certain Powers signatory to those Treaties be provided for 'in order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations' ;

"And associating itself with the pronouncement of the Supreme Council on 8th March last 'that, in order to diminish the economic difficulties of Europe, armies should everywhere be reduced to a peace footing, that armaments should be limited to the lowest possible figure compatible with national security, and that the League of Nations be invited to examine proposals to that end without delay' ;

"And with the Resolution of the International Financial Conference at Brussels, 'recommending most earnestly to the Council of the League of Nations the desirability of conferring at once, and agreeing with, the several Governments concerned, with a view to securing a general reduction of the crushing burdens which, on their existing scale, armaments still impose on the impoverished peoples of the world, sapping their resources and imperilling their recovery from the ravages of war' ;

"Realising, on the other hand, that a complete and comprehensive scheme of disarmament depends upon the following conditions : first, under the responsibility of the Powers signatory to the Treaties of Peace, upon the complete fulfilment of the reduction of armaments imposed by the abovementioned Treaties upon certain of these Powers : secondly, upon the exercise, as occasion may demand, of the right of investigation accorded by these Treaties to the Council of the League of Nations, in order to maintain this reduction ; and, lastly, on the collaboration of the other great military Powers which have hitherto remained outside the League ;

"Invite the Council :—

"(a) To request the Permanent Advisory Commission for Military, Naval and Air Questions rapidly to complete its technical examination into the present condition of armaments ;

"(b) To instruct a temporary Commission, composed of persons possessing the requisite competence in matters of a political, social and economic nature, to prepare for submission to the Council in the near future reports and proposals for the reduction of armaments as provided for by Article 8 of the Covenant ;

"(c) To form within the Secretariat a section to serve as a centre of information for the Commission in question, and also as a channel for the publication and exchange of the information referred to in the Covenant ;

"(d) To consider the mechanism by means of which the military information to be exchanged under the provisions of Article 8 of the Covenant can be verified in the event of the principle of mutual verification by Members of the League being confirmed by an amendment to the Covenant."

The action taken by the Council in pursuance of the definite proposals here made will be found in the report to the Second Assembly on the work of the Council at pages 75 to 81. It will be noticed that as to proposal (a) no practical result has been achieved. The Permanent Advisory Commission drew up a questionnaire on the subject, but the Council decided it was not desirable to send it out. It is now proposed that the matter should, to some extent, be dealt with in a different way. As to proposal (b) a good deal has been done. The Temporary Commission has been appointed as set out on pages 74 and 75 of the above-mentioned report. Unfortunately, owing to reasons into which it is not necessary now to enter, the Temporary Commission did not meet until 16th July of this year, and has consequently only been able to hold some five meetings, which has necessarily restricted the work it has been able to do. Still, even so, there is much that is valuable in its report. An examination of that document will show that the Commission has made certain recommendations which have been examined by this Committee, and they have dealt with them under the following heads :—

I —*Statistics.*

The Committee took note of the resolution adopted by the First Assembly in accordance with which the Assembly, while recognising that the *final and general limitation* of armaments is subordinate to certain preliminary conditions, expressed the wish that the first steps towards disarmament should be taken without delay.

One of the preliminary conditions is the ascertainment of the present military strength of the various States, and, consequently, it is necessary to carry out a statistical investigation which would bring into clear relief the ante-bellum and the present position of armaments. To this should be added such information of a military and budgetary nature as will allow of an accurate estimate being formed of the military power of the various States and of the measures which they may have already adopted for the reduction of their armaments. Nor must the position of each State from the point of view of its national security be overlooked.

The Committee therefore proposes :—

(a) That a statistical investigation should be carried out with regard to the armaments of the various countries for the years 1913 and 1921. The enquiry should bring out the facts indicated in the programme drawn up by the Temporary Mixed Commission in pages 7 and 8 of its report to the Council.

(b) That with regard to the method to be followed, a beginning should be made by gathering all possible information to be obtained from international treaties, official publications, parliamentary papers and debates, year books and other public sources of information ; but that, if need be, the enquiry should be completed, as far as the Members of the League of Nations are concerned, by means of a questionnaire based upon the programme which has been approved.

(c) That the Governments should be asked to furnish to the Secretariat of the League of Nations : —

(1) The military, naval and air budgets for the years 1913 and 1921 ;

(3) The general budget for all the Ministries for the years 1913 and 1921 ;

(3) The reports and minutes of parliamentary debates relative to military, naval and air estimates in 1913 and 1921, and, in general all legislative documents and other publications which throw light on the military policy of each State ;

(4) The text of the laws determining the organisation of the land and sea forces.

(d) That, as soon as possible, each of the Governments should be asked to furnish a statement of the considerations it may wish to urge in regard to the requirements of its national security, its international obligations, its geographical situation and its special circumstances.

The Governments should be especially requested to indicate separately the police and military forces which they consider indispensable for the preservation of domestic order, and the expenditure entailed thereby.

(e) That the responsibility for carrying out these resolutions should be left to the Secretariat, under the direction of the Temporary Commission and of the Council, and that the Secretariat should be enabled to deal as rapidly as possible with the work of summarising and co-ordinating the statistical data and the documents sent to it, and should be enabled also, in case of need, to call upon the co-operation of competent correspondents in the various countries chosen by the Armaments Section under the supervision of the Temporary Commission.

The Secretariat should be authorised to publish from time to time, with the consent of its Temporary Mixed Commission and of the Council, reports on the partial results of the investigation, without waiting till the results of the statistical enquiry have been fully co-ordinated.

(f) That once the enquiry has been carried out for the years 1913 and 1921, the Council should be responsible for keeping it up to date for the succeeding years and for having it put into execution by competent bodies.

These resolutions in effect accept the recommendations on the points made by the Temporary Commission. In one point, however, they go further. The proposal that the Governments should make specific returns of what they require for the preservation of domestic order is based on the consideration that with these forces the League of Nations is not directly concerned. Their size and strength are primarily a domestic matter, and do not in themselves affect the international situation. The rest of the forces of each State is for the purpose of combating foreign foes, and it is this portion of the forces which it is the duty of the League of Nations of reduce. It is of great importance that the peoples of the world should be made aware how much of the money and personnel devoted to armaments is the direct consequence of international fear and suspicion, by reason of the relativity of their respective state of safety. It is only by a realisation of this truth that an effective appeal can be made to the reason and conscience of mankind in favour of a serious reduction of armaments.

II.—*Private Manufacture of and Trade in Arms.*

The next point in the Temporary Commission's report dealt with by the Committee was that concerning private manufacture of armaments and trade in arms.

These matters are to a certain extent dealt with together by the Temporary Commission, and they are no doubt very closely related, since it is evident that the control over the trade in arms would make a very material difference in the question of their manufacture. Still they are separate questions, and may well have to be dealt with by separate international action. The position of the private manufacture of arms under the Covenant is that it is recognised to involve evil consequences which are not defined, and that the Members of the League are to agree to find a remedy for them. It is obvious that there are two stages necessary before the evils can be dealt with. They must first be examined and their nature ascertained; proposals for dealing with them can then be made.

The Committee were therefore of opinion :—

(1) That the Temporary Commission, aided by the Secretariat, should continue its investigations into the whole subject; and

(2) That the Assembly should request the Council to invite all the Members of the League and interested States which are not Members of the League to take part in an International Conference on the Private Manufacture of Arms and the Trade in Arms, so far as it has not been dealt with earlier, which should meet as soon as posssible at a date to be fixed under the responsibility of the Council. It is considered highly desirable that this date should be prior to the next session of the Assembly.

The Temporary Mixed Commission should be entrusted with the task of preparing the programme of the Conference and of submitting to it a draft Convention.

Some members of the Committee were anxious that a date should be fixed before which the Conference should be held, but the majority were of opinion that to fix a date might be productive of serious practical inconvenience, and that it was enough to express the view that it was desirable that the Conference should be held before the next Assembly.

III—*Arms Traffic.*

It will be noticed in the last quoted resolution that the Committee recommend that the Conference should also consider the question of the trade in arms, and indeed it is vitally necessary that some control over the export and import of munitions of war should be established and in particular that full information as to the extent and nature of this trade should be given to the League of Nations, and should be published. The Committee are of opinion

that this question should be dealt with in a separate Convention concluded at the Conference which considers the private manufacture of arms so far as it has not been dealt with earlier.

Further, the Committee had before them the first Resolution of the First Assembly, calling attention to the position with regard to the Convention of St. Germain on the traffic in arms, as well as the report of the Temporary Commission on the subject, and they arrived at the following resolutions :—

"1. The Assembly is of opinion that the control of the international traffic in arms and ammunition is an essential preliminary to any effective supervision of armaments, and that no international agreement for this purpose can attain the desired object so long as there remain important countries in which the arms traffic is not subjected to control. The Assembly therefore strongly impresses on all the States signatories to the Arms Traffic Convention of St. Germain, whether Members of the League of Nations or not, the urgent importance of ratifying the Convention at the earliest possible moment; and, at the same time it invites all non-signatory States to adhere to the Convention.

"2. The Assembly expresses its earnest desire that the importance of this subject may be strongly urged at the forthcoming Conference on Reduction of Armaments at Washington.

"3. The Assembly, taking note of the view expressed in the report of the Temporary Mixed Commission on the Reduction of Armaments with regard to the desirability of making provision for excluding the import of arms and ammunition in time of peace from countries in which the traffic is uncontrolled, invites the Council to prepare a draft protocol for this purpose for the consideration of the various Governments. At the same time it expresses the earnest hope that this procedure will not in any way be permitted to delay the general ratification of the Convention of St. Germain."

They are further of opinion that some steps should be taken to deal with the large stock of surplus munitions of war at present existing in the world. They are a very serious danger to peace, and it is not too much to say that much of the fighting which is at present going on in the world would not be taking place had the sale of these surplus stocks been more effectively controlled.

The two subjects are closely connected, and as part of their proposals for dealing with the trade in arms, as distinct from the St. Germain Convention on the traffic in arms, the Temporary Commission should also consider what steps can be taken to secure the destruction of existing surplus stocks of munitions.

The report of the Temporary Commission deals also with certain other subjects notably the recommendation of the First Assembly that:—

" Pending the full execution of the measures for the reduction of armaments recommended by Article 8 of the Covenant, the Assembly recommends the Council to submit for the consideration of the Governments the acceptance of an undertaking not to exceed for the first two financial years following the next financial year, the sum total of expenditure of the naval, military and air services provided for in the latter budget, subject, however, to account being taken of the following reservations :—

" (1) Any contributions of troops, war material and money recommended by the League of Nations, with a view to the fulfilment of obligations imposed by Article 16 of the Covenant or by treaties registered by the League.

" (2) Exceptional conditions notified as such to the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with the spirit of paragraphs 2 and 6 of Article 8 of the Covenant."

The report sets out the replies on this matter which have been received from the various countries, and expresses the opinion that the enquiry has not given very conclusive results. In this opinion the Committee concurs. They think, however, it might be well to circulate the recommendation once again, together with a statement of the results so far achieved. Some of the countries may well be prepared to go further than they have hitherto thought it possible to proceed.

The Temporary Commission also considered the question of investigation and reciprocal control. The Committee have no observations to make on this part of the Temporary Commission's report.

It will be noted that this section of the Temporary Commission's report deals with point (*d*) in the resolution of the First Assembly quoted at the commencement of this report. The proposal contained in the remaining point in this last-mentioned resolution, namely, point (*c*), has already been carried out as set out in the Report of the Council on page 75. The Committee were, however, of opinion that in view of the very considerable addition to the duties of the Secretariat which they are recommending in the matter of reduction of armaments, further provisions should be made for increasing the Armaments Section of that body.

It will be remembered that, at the First Assembly, proposals were made for condemning the use of poison gas in warfare in accordance with the report of the Council on the subject. The Assembly did not in fact take any action about this, and indeed the experience of the late war has shown how difficult it is to enforce any regulations as to the conduct of war under modern conditions. At the same time the Committee are of opinion that the employment of poison gas and similar devices in warfare is an evil of tremendous proportions. It has been stated that

inventions have been made or perfected since the war, whereby wholesale destruction of the civil population would be possible by the dropping of poison bombs and the like from the air nor is there any reason to suppose that the limits of invention in these fiendish devices have been reached. And if, as seems to the Committee to be arguable, the employment of these weapons would be rendered impracticable if there were no secrecy about them, the possibility of obtaining complete publicity for scientific researches in this domain is certainly worth exploring. Accordingly the Committee recommend that the Temporary Mixed Commission should be asked to consider whether an appeal should not be addressed to all scientific men of the world, urging them to publish to the world the results of their discoveries in such matters, so that the knowledge of them having become public property, their use as weapons of war by any single State may be rendered improbable.

Valuable and important as the proposals are which have been discussed, it is nevertheless true that they do not touch the kernel of the question. If they were all carried out, only preliminary steps would have been taken towards the limitation of armaments. By Article 8 of the Covenant it is made the duty of the Council to "formulate schemes" for the reduction of armaments. No such scheme can yet be said to have been formulated. Doubtless there is much force in the contention that armaments can only be effectively limited when a world condition of peace have been reached, and when the League has become universal. But even this contention may be pressed too far. Complete peace has scarcely ever existed in the world, and cannot be expected in the immediate future. Few observers will deny that great steps might be taken towards the limitation of armaments in many of the principal countries if it were not for the existence of international fear and suspicion, depending not on present hostilities, but on the recollection of past wars. It is true that no complete scheme of reduction of armaments can be carried out without the co-operation of the United States, Germany and Russia. In particular, the naval strength of the first-named Power makes any scheme of naval disarmament impossible without her support, and it is for that reason among others that the Committee warmly welcomes the forthcoming conference at Washington, and trusts that it may be fruitful in securing a large measure of reduction of armaments. But on the military side it must be observed that the Army of the United States has been reduced to 120,000 men. German disarmament, whether complete or not, has proceeded a very considerable distance, and the armies of Russia have neither equipment nor discipline to be a very formidable force to any well trained European army.

There seems no reason indeed why the Council, in performance of the duty imposed upon them by the Covenant, should not lay down the general lines of a policy for the limitation of armaments. The Committee therefore think it desirable that the Temporary Commission should be specifically charged with the duty of preparing such a policy.

It is clear that if, and when, this policy come to be put into effect by the acceptance of a definite scheme of reduction of armaments by the Governments of the Members of the League, this scheme might take the form either of a general treaty or of a series of regional treaties laying down in detailed stipulations the armed forces which each of the contracting parties undertake not to exceed. There is no need here to go into the exact form which these treaties would take. There are already in existence treaties limiting the armaments of various countries, and possibly these might serve as a model. That, however, is a minor point. The principal thing is that the agreements which bring about the reduction of armaments would have to embody mutual undertakings either as to the number of men to be maintained by the various countries, or as to the amount of money to be spent on the equipment, or as to both men and money. It is most important, in order to bring a concrete proposal before the attention of the peoples of the world, that the Temporary Mixed Commission should, after due consideration, draw up the general lines of some definite plan in accordance with which these agreements might be framed. It would be worth while for them to consider whether they could go so far as to propose a report in the form of a model skeleton treaty which could be adapted to the requirements of the situation when the actual agreements came to be made. In order to carry out this task the Committee adopted the suggestion of one of the members of the Temporary Mixed Commission that it should be reinforced.

Finally, the Committee recognise that a policy of disarmament to be successful requires the support of the populations of the world. Limitation of armaments will never be imposed by Governments on peoples, but it may be imposed by peoples on Governments. The Committee are firmly convinced that it is of the most urgent importance that an earnest and vigorous propaganda be carried on in all countries of the world, to bring home to their populations the urgent necessity for the reduction of armaments as provided for in Article 8 of the Covenant, and the Committee venture to suggest to the various delegates to this Assembly that they should make it their business to preach this doctrine in their own countries. For it is only by creating an instructed public opinion in each country that the necessary strength of world opinion can be obtained.

The following recommendations have therefore been adopted by the Committee :—

1. That it is desirable that the Temporary Mixed Commission should be asked to continue the work which it has begun.

2. That the Temporary Mixed Commission be asked to make proposals on general lines for the reduction of national armaments which, in order to secure precision, should be in the

form of a draft treaty or other equally definite plan, to be presented to the Council if possible before the Assembly next year.

In order to enable the Temporary Mixed Commission to accomplish this task, the Council should be asked to strengthen the Temporary Mixed Commission.

3. A statistical investigation will be made with regard to the armaments of the various countries upon the lines indicated in the body of the report.

4. That the Temporary Mixed Commission be requested to continue the examination of the question of the Private Manufacture of Armaments and the Trade in Arms.

5. That the Council be requested to invite all the Members of the League and interested States which are not Members of the League to take part in an International Conference on the Private Manufacture of Arms and the Trade in Arms, which should meet as soon as possible at a date to be fixed under the responsibility of the Council. It is considered highly desirable that this date should be prior to the next session of the Assembly.

The Temporary Mixed Commission should be entrusted with the task of preparing the programme of the Conference and of submitting to it a draft convention.

6. That the urgent importance of ratifying the Convention at the earliest possible moment should be strongly impressed on all the States signatories to the Arms Traffic Convention of St. Germain, whether Members of the League of Nations or not, and at the same time all non-signatory States should be invited to adhere to the Convention.

The Assembly expresses its earnest desire that the importance of this subject may be strongly urged at the forthcoming Conference on Disarmament at Washington.

7. The Assembly, taking note of the view expressed in the Report of the Temporary Mixed Commission on Disarmament with regard to the desirability of making provision for excluding the import of arms and ammunition in time of peace from countries in which the traffic is uncontrolled, invites the Council to prepare a draft protocol for this purpose for the consideration of the various Governments. At the same time it expresses the earnest hope that this procedure will not in any way be permitted to delay the general ratification of the Convention of St. Germain. The steps that may eventually have to be taken for the destruction of the surplus stocks of munitions may be considered by the Temporary Mixed Commission.

8. That, subject to the conditions set out in the recommendation of the first Assembly, the recommendation that Members of the League should undertake not to exceed for the next two financial years following the present year the sum total of expenditure on military, naval and air forces provided for in the budget of that year, should be again forwarded to all Members of the League, together with a statement showing the replies already received to this recommendation.

9. That the Temporary Mixed Commission be asked to examine—in consultation with the Permanent Advisory Commission—whether it is advisable to address an appeal to the scientific men of the world to publish their discoveries in poison gas and similar subjects, so as to minimise the likelihood of their being used in any future war.

10. That it is desirable that propaganda in favour of the reduction of armaments, as contemplated in the Covenant, should be carried out with earnestness and conviction in all nations.

11. In pursuance of the third resolution of the First Assembly, the Committee is of opinion that the Secretariat should be asked to complete the organisation of the Section of the Secretariat dealing with the question of the reduction of armaments and that this section should have a directorship of its own, or other equivalent official organisation, quite separate from and, if necessary, in addition to, those already proposed by the Fourth Committee of the Assembly.

ANNEX 3.—*Report presented to the Assembly by Committee No. III, on the Economic Weapon of the League.*

The League of Nations broached last year the question of the use of the economic weapon and of the construction to be placed upon the provisions of Article 16 of the Covenant. The First Assembly entrusted this question to the Sixth Committee, which, after a Sub-Committee had investigated the matter, submitted a report, drawn up by Lord Robert Cecil, to the Assembly. In this Report, which was adopted by the Assembly with certain slight amendments, the Sixth Committee made certain provisional suggestions with regard to the interpretation and application of Article 16, and in conclusion drafted the following resolution:—

"The Council should be asked to appoint an International Blockade Committee to consider the application of Article 16 of the Covenant. The Committee will report to the Council, which shall place the conclusions before the Assembly at its next session for their acceptance, rejection, or amendment, without prejudice to any action which may have been originally taken upon them. The Committee should not exceed eight in number, with power to summon experts to advise them, and not less than half its members should

be persons representing States which have not a right to permanent membership of the Council."

The first Assembly adopted this Resolution at its meeting on 10th December 1920. The Council therefore appointed the International Blockade Committee, which sat at Geneva from 22nd to 29th August last, and submitted its report to the Council at the end of that month.

The Council has submitted this report to the present Assembly, and the latter has referred it to the Third Committee.

The Third Committee has devoted a number of meetings to the consideration and discussion of the International Blockade Committee's Report, and now has the honour to submit to the Assembly the result of its investigations and the conclusions drawn therefrom.

The International Blockade Committee, with a view to accomplishing its task, divided its report into four headings, on the basis of the following questionnaire: -

(1) Under what conditions should sanction, be applied?

(2) Whose duty is it to decide that the necessity for sanctions has arisen?

(3) At what moment, and by whom, should these measures be applied?

(4) How should they be applied?

Your Committee has adopted the same logical system in its enquiry, and has thus been enabled to investigate in proper sequence all the principal questions relating to the employment of the economic weapon, especially the questions referred to in the report adopted by the First Assembly.

The Committee has, however, slightly amended the headings of the various chapters in order to make these headings correspond more precisely to the subject dealt with in each chapter.

It is important first of all that certain general considerations should be put forward.

There is no doubt that Article 16 is one of the most important and fundamental Articles contained in the Covenant. As Lord Robert Cecil pointed out in the speech which he made on this question in the First Assembly, the most powerful weapon possessed by the League of Nations is the public opinion of the world, which will force the members of the League to respect the Covenant. In the domestic affairs of States, however, it is sometimes necessary to use force in order to compel certain individuals to respect the law, and in the same way it may, in certain cases, be necessary to resort to the economic weapon in order to compel Members of the League to fulfil their obligations.

It follows, therefore, that Article 16 is one of the principal elements of the legal system embodied in the Covenant, and this system would be altogether incomplete were no provision made for the enforcement of effective sanctions against States which do not fulfil their obligations.

On the other hand, there is no doubt whatever that the application of Article 16 involves many complicated questions which it is very difficult to solve.

The starting point of the argument and of the conclusions arrived at by the Blockade Committee has been as follows:—The authors of the Covenant had considered the League of Nations as an organisation embracing all or nearly all States, and capable of prompt action in the event of breach of the Covenant. In the view of the International Blockade Committee, the application of Article 16, even had the League been universal, might have formidable consequences either for the League of Nations in general or for some of its Members. But the afore-mentioned Committee was of the opinion that as the League of Nations had not yet attained a world-wide or nearly world-wide character, a very rigid application of Article 16 would not only meet with very great obstacles, but might also place the States Members of the League in very difficult situations. That is why the International Blockade Committee has seen fit to recommend solutions which, in the present stage of the League of Nations, will, so far as possible, make allowance for the facts as they are.

Your Committee therefore considered that it must proceed cautiously and by degrees; hence the texts which it ventures to submit to you.

The International Blockade Committee came to the conclusion that certain parts of Article 16 would have to be modified, and submitted texts to this effect, considering also that if its various proposals for interpretation were favourably received, it would be expedient to sumbit the Article as a whole to re-consideration and re-drafting.

Your Committee has accepted this point of view and accordingly submits to you a new drafting of Article 16, embodying the amendments which it thought necessary to introduce.

For this reason your Committee has considered it advisable to leave the provisions of Article 16 as a whole intact and in their logical connection, restricting itself to proposing three amendments only to the text of the Article which appeared indispensable, as they contemplate measures for the adoption of which declarations of a purely interpretative character would not suffice.

I.—Under what Conditions should Sanctions be applied? Effect of a Member of the League having resort to War in violation of the Covenant.

The Blockade Committee, in the first place, expressed the opinion that, reserving the special provision in Article 17, the economic measures mentioned in Article 16 are only applicable to the specific case contemplated in that Article.

Your Committee associates itself with this point of view; the provisions of Article 16 in this respect are clear and explicit. Economic measures as a means, not only of putting an end to hostilities, but also as a means of forestalling them, or of assuring the execution of arbitral awards, may be contemplated also in other cases—to give examples, in those cases referred to in Articles 10 and 11, first paragraph, Article 17, fourth paragraph, etc. In these circumstances, however, the application of economic measures has not the character of a compulsory sanction as in the hypothesis contemplated by Article 16. What is this hypothesis?

It is laid down that, "should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its Covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15." It would, therefore, be necessary to resort to compulsory application of the economic sanctions provided for by Article 16 when a Member of the League resorts to war—

(a) without having submitted a dispute likely to lead to a rupture either to arbitration or to enquiry by the Council (Article 12, first paragraph);

(b) without having waited three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council (Article 12, first paragraph);

(c) against a Member of the League which complies with the award by the arbitrators (Article 13, fourth paragraph);

(d) against a Member of the League which shall have accepted a report by the Council concurred in by all the Members, or a resolution of the Assembly adopted by a majority under the conditions contemplated by the last paragraph of Article 15.

Finally, the compulsory application of economic sanctions mentioned in Article 16 is required in the case contemplated in the first and third paragraphs of Article 17, either, when a State, not a Member of the League, has resorted to war and agrees to submit to the obligations imposed upon Members for the purpose of settling a dispute, or when a State which is not a Member of the League refuses to accept these obligations.

A second point of great importance for the just interpretation of Article 16 is the declaration, contained in the first paragraph of the same Article, the State Member of the League which resorts to war contrary to the provisions of Articles 12, 13, 15, "shall, *ipso facto*, be considered as having committed an act of war against all the other Members of the League."

With regard to this, the Blockade Committee has emphasised the difference between *act of war* and *state of war*. There is no doubt that an act of war on the part of the Covenant-breaking State gives to all the other Members of the League the right to proceed to acts of war against that State, and even to declare themselves at war with it.

But the unilateral act of the defaulting State is not, according to the views held by the Blockade Committee, sufficient to create a state of war which would, for the greater part of the Members of the League, be a mere fiction.

Your Committee concurred in this point of view. The fundamental idea inspiring the Covenant is the avoidance of war and the substitution of pacific measures for the settlement of international differences, or of less violent sanctions such as those of an economic nature. Once this fundamental idea is admitted, it scarcely seems rational to attribute to the unilateral act of a defaulting State the power of determining automatically a general state of war throughout the world; it is evidently not in the interests of the Members of the League to be obliged to consider themselves from the first moment as at war with the defaulting State, and to deduce from this state of war all the consequences admitted by international law.

It appears, on the contrary, more in keeping with the high ideals of the League of Nations to grant the Members of the League a certain latitude in applying the sanctions contained in Article 16, so that at the outset they might restrict themselves to exercising a certain economic pressure which could, if necessary, be gradually increased and intensified; but they might declare themselves definitely at war only if the defaulting State persisted in its conduct as a Covenant-breaking State.

In accordance with the foregoing considerations, the Committee asks the Assembly to adopt the following Resolutions:—

1. Subject to the special provisions of Article 17, the economic measures referred to in Article 16 shall be applicable only in the specific case referred to in this Article.

2. The unilateral action of the defaulting State cannot create a state war: it merely entitles the other Members of the League to resort to acts of war or to declare themselves in a state of war with the Covenant-breaking State; but it is in accordance with the spirit of the Covenant that the League of Nations should attempt, at least at the outset, to avoid war, and to restore peace by economic pressure.

II. – *Whose Duty is it to decide that the necessity for Sanctions has arisen? Nature and Limitations of the Powers of the Council.*

A guiding principle for the interpretation of Article 16 was approved by the Assembly at its first meeting, in accordance with the proposals of the Committee set up last year. This principle is as follows: It is the duty of each of the Members of the League to ascertain and to decide whether a breach of the Covenant within the meaning of Article 16 has been committed.

The principle is in agreement with the spirit of the Covenant, and with the fact that Article 16 does not recognise that any organisation of the League of Nations has the power to decide, in such a way as to bind all the other Members, that a given Member is a treaty-breaking State. Such a power would not be consistent with the sovereign rights of the various States.

On the other hand, this principle certainly does not mean that the Members of the League may of their own free will withdraw from the obligations incurred in virtue of the Covenant. When cases provided for by Article 16 arise, and as soon as a Member of the League is convinced that a breach of the Covenant has occurred within the meaning of Article 16, it is bound to co-operate in the application of the sanctions provided for in this Article. This obligation is explicitly imposed by the Covenant, and must be observed by the Members of the League in accordance with the respect due to Treaties.

Nevertheless, the difficulties involved in the application of the fundamental principle which we have just stated cannot be ignored.

Differences of opinion may exist in the various countries as to the facts which would constitute a breach of the Covenant within the meaning of Article 16. As the International Blockade Committee points out, grave doubts may arise as to which country had committed the first acts of war, or whether the State which has been attacked has carried out a unanimous recommendation of the Council. Moreover, isolated attempts, aiming at the immediate application of the economic sanction, might involve the States actually making these attempts in very unfortunate consequences, without affecting the Convenant-breaking State to any appreciable degree. They may, moreover, give rise to disagreements between the States applying the economic weapon and such Members of the League as may delay in doing so.

It is therefore a question of reconciling the liberty and independence of the States in the determination of a breach of the Covenant on the one side, with the obvious necessity on the other, of arriving at an agreement between Members of the League as to the existence of a substantive breach of the Covenant within the meaning of Article 16 and of co-ordinating their action on the basis of a joint plan.

Your Committee believes that this conciliation can be found in the procedure outlined in the Resolutions, the text of which it submits to you at the end of this chapter.

Every Member of the League has the right, and it is the Secretary-General's duty immediately to inform the Council of any breach of the Covenant, or to warn it of the danger of such a breach. Thus informed, the Council, on its side, must meet with as little delay as possible, and summon, besides the States involved in the conflict, the other States most concerned which are not represented on the Council.

It is not possible to give any exact definition of what is to be understood by "the States most concerned." Nevertheless, we are in agreement on this point with the International Blockade Committee, and we have therefore endeavoured to show, in a list which is purely indicative in character, what States these might be. The majority of the Committee did not agree with the International Blockade Committee proposal to leave—temporarily and subject to the Council's decision—the choice of the States to be summoned to the President of the Council. It seemed to the majority of the Committee that this was a duty of such importance that it could only be assigned to the Council itself; this body, moreover, meeting urgently, would certainly not fail to take steps at its first meeting for summoning the States in question. If the choice of the States to be summoned were left to the President, this procedure might give rise to serious inconveniences, especially if the President's choice should not be ratified by the Council.

It must be emphasised that the Council must not take any decision as to whether a breach of the Covenant had taken place; its duty is merely to give its opinion.

It is the great moral authority of the Council, strengthened by the presence of the States concerned, which must confer upon its opinion that convincing force which is essential for bringing the Members of the League into agreement, and for inducing them to take joint action. Faced with the Council's opinion, deeming a State to have broken the Covenant, it will be very difficult for the Members of the League to evade the fulfilment of their engagements.

In order that the Council's opinion that a breach of the Covenant has taken place may have all necessary influence on the Members of the League, it is indispensable that the minutes of the meeting at which this opinion has been formulated should be transmitted with the least possible delay to all the Members of the League, together with a statement explaining the reasons for this opinion and a request to the Members to conform thereto; the greatest publicity should be given to this act in order that it may be known to States which do not belong to the League of Nations and to public opinion throughout the whole world.

One more point remains to be elucidated with regard to the procedure to be followed by the Council in adopting the opinion in question.

We have admitted that representatives of the States in conflict and of the other States most concerned, even if they are not Members of the Council, should sit on that body whenever an opinion is to be formulated as to whether there has been a breach of the Covenant or not.

That is in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Covenant. But it would not be possible to admit also that a State accused of having violated the Covenant, whether it is or is not an ordinary Member of the Council, may by its vote prevent action on the part of the League, or that the accusing State should have a decisive influence on the opinion adopted by the Council.

The Committee has endeavoured to avoid, as far as possible, proposing amendments to Article 16, preferring to employ the method of interpretative statement. But to settle the question of procedure which is under discussion here, it is essential to amend the text of Article 16 in order to modify the general provisions laid down in Articles 4 and 5.

We have accepted the International Blockade Committee's idea not to create a permanent technical organisation to carry out Article 16, but only to provide that the Council shall, if necessary, when Article 16 is being applied, be assisted by a technical Committee, the members of which would be appointed by the Council.

The Committee proposes that the Assembly should adopt the following resolutions :—

1. It is the duty of each Member of the League to decide for itself whether a breach of the Covenant has been committed. The fulfilment of their duties under Article 16 is required from Members of the League by the express terms of the Covenant, and they cannot neglect them without breach of their Treaty obligations.

2. All cases of breach of Covenant under Article 16 should be referred to the Council as a matter of urgency at the request of any Member of the League. Further, should a breach of Covenant be committed, or should there arise a danger of such breach being committed, the Secretary-General should at once give notice thereof to all the Members of the Council. Upon receipt of such a request by a Member of the League, or of such a notice by the Secretary-General, the Council will meet as soon as possible. The Council should proceed to summon representatives of the parties to the conflict and of all States which are neighbours of the defaulting State, or which normally maintain close economic relations with it, or whose co-operation would be especially valuable for the application of Article 16.

3. If the Council is of opinion that a State has been guilty of a breach of Covenant, the minutes of the meeting at which that opinion is arrived at should be immediately sent to all Members of the League, accompanied by a statement of reasons and by an invitation to take action accordingly. The fullest publicity shall be given to this decision.

4. For the purpose of assisting it to enforce Article 16, the Council may, if it thinks fit, be assisted by a *technical* Committee. The composition of this Committee, which will remain in permanent session as soon as the action decided on is taken, will be subject to modification and may include, if desirable, representatives of the States specially affected. Those representatives should be selected by the Council.

The Committee proposes the following amendment to Article 16 before the last paragraph should be inserted :—

"The Council has to give an opinion as to whether a breach of the Covenant has taken place or not. When the Council gives such an opinion, the votes of the States charged with having committed a breach of the Covenant and of the State bringing the charge, no matter whether these States are Members of the Council by virtue of Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Covenant, or have been specially summoned, shall not be reckoned in determining whether or not there has been an unanimous decision."

III.—*At what Moment and by whom should the Sanctions be applied?*

The Committee agrees with the International Blockade Committee as regards the following statement: In view of the fact that it is necessary in the general interest that the economic weapon should be effective, and that for this purpose efforts must be centralised and a common plan of action adopted, the Council should fix a date on which the measures in question should be taken, and that it should give notice of this date to all the Members of the League.

It is true that in paragraph 1 of Article 16 the word "immediately" is used, but this word may, in the opinion of the majority of the Committee, be reconciled, according to circumstances and common sense, with the necessary and inevitable period required for the adoption and putting into practice of a common plan for the application of the economic sanctions.

The Committee also agrees with the International Blockade Committee as regards the general principle that, all States should be on the same footing in respect of the application of measures of economic pressure, and should be treated with absolute impartiality. This general principle, however, may, in practice, give rise to certain reservations on two grounds.

On the one hand, it may be necessary to assign a special mission to certain States. For example, those States which border upon or are situated near the State which has violated the Covenant may have to take special measures, the adoption of which by the other Members of

the League it would be unnecessary or quite useless to demand It may also be necessary to take naval, military or air measures against the State which has committed a breach of the Covenant. In this case it is the duty of the Council under the terms of Article 16, paragraph 2, to recommend to the various Governments concerned the measures to be adopted. It is clear, however, that all States could not be called upon to take part in these steps in the same manner and to the some extent.

In the second place, the International Blockade Committee was of opinion that in the case of certain States complete and immediate participation in an economic blockade might, owing to the inadequate natural resources and the geographical position of these States, involve them in serious dangers, particularly if the blockaded State were economically very strong and one with which the States in question ordinarily maintain close commercial relations. The amendments to the Covenant submitted by the Scandinavian States refer to this case.

On this point the international Blockade Committee arrived at the conclusion that in practice the principle on which these amendments are based must be carried out, but that it is of the utmost importance to specify that what is aimed at is not a general system of exemptions, but only an exemption for a specific case and in particular circumstances which justify such an exemption. On this point the International Blockade Committee proposed the following amendment to Article 16 :—

" The Council may, however, at the request of a Member which can show that the facilities demanded are essential for its economic or political security, grant such exemptions as, in its opinion, will not conflict with the aims of Article 16."

On this point there was a long discussion in your Committee. From this discussion it was ascertained that the majority of the Committee felt that it could not support the amendment proposed by the International Blockade Committee for the reason that it did not think that it could, in principle, allow any real exceptions to the obligations laid down in Article 16 to be granted. Indeed, such exceptions would be contrary to the duty of all the States Members of the League to observe the engagements which they have undertaken in virtue of the Covenant, and would also contravene the principle of justice and equality among these States.

But the majority of your Committee considered that account must to a certain extent be taken of the particular conditions and requirements of certain countries, and that situations might arise in which it would be recognised as expedient to postpone, in the case of certain States, either wholly or in part, and for fixed periods, the effective application of the economic sanctions laid down in Article 16. In this there would be no contravention of the fundamental principle that all the Members of the League are equally bound to observe the obligations of the Covenant. It will be admitted that under given circumstances the application of the economic measures may be carried out with a certain gradation, not in any particular interest, but in the general interest of the success of the economic pressure on the defaulting State.

It might happen, for instance, that, in view the particular situation of a State, if this State were to break off all relations with the defaulting State, the latter would be induced to commit acts endangering the success of the common action of the League—for example, to take possession of certain strategic points of the first State. On the other band, the spirit of article 16 presupposes a co mmon plan of action and gives to the States the right of mutual support.

The view was expressed in the Committee that this solution was contrary to the principle laid down in the first paragraph of Article 16 ; that is to say, that the members of the League undertake *immediately* to break off all relations with the defaulting State. But, as has already been stated in the preceding chapter in connection with the moment at which the economic pressure is to be applied, the expression " immediately " used in Article 16 must, in the opinion of the majority of your Committee, be interpreted as meaning that the act constituting a breach of the Covenant entails *an immediate obligation* for all Members of the League to break off their relations with the defaulting State. This, however, does not mean that, as far as time is concerned, certain States may not, by common agreement and in the general interest, be absolved from the immediate *carrying out of this obligation*. In interpreting the word ' immediately " in the light of the existing situation and of common sense, we are therefore inclined to the view that the execution of the obligation must be effected without delay, when, having regard to the common object in view, such execution is essential.

The Committee has thought it necessary that the solution proposed to you should take the form of an amendment, the text of which it now lays before you.

The Committee proposes that the Assembly adopt the following resolutions :—

1. The Council should fix the date on which the enforcement of economic pressure, under Article 16, is to be begun, and should give notice of that date to all the Members of the League.

2. All States must be treated alike as regards the application of the measures of economic pressure, with the following reservations : —

(a) It may be necessary to recommend the execution of special measures by certain States ;

(*b*) If it is thought desirable to postpone, wholly or partially, in the case of certain States, the effective application of the economic sanctions laid down in Article 16, such postponement shall not be permitted except in so far as it is desirable for the success of the common plan of action, or reduces to a minimum the losses and embarrassments which may be entailed in the case of certain Members of the League by the application of the sanctions.

Further, the Committee proposes to the Assembly the following amendment : Insert after the first paragraph of Article 16 :—

"Nevertheless, the Council may in the case of particular Members postpone the coming into force of any of these measures for a specified period where it is satisfied that such postponement will facilitate the attainment of the object of the measures referred to in the preceding paragraph, or that it is necessary in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience which will be caused to such Members."

IV.—How should the Sanctions be Applied ?

The Committee supports the view of the International Blockade Committee, which has expressed the opinion that it is impossible to decide in advance and in a definite manner on all measures to be taken for the application of Article 16. It has, however, recognised that it would be well to give, at this juncture, some general indications on the way in which the sanctions of the said Article should be applied.

Article 16 stipulates, in the first paragraph, that the Members of the League of Nations undertake "immediately to sever all trade or financial relations with the defaulting State, to prohibit all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State, and to prevent all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not."

According to this provision, from the moment when the sanctions are applied, a situation arises which is not compatible with the maintenance of diplomatic relations. But, if a state of war is not expressly declared, it would not be impossible, in the opinion of the International Blockade Committee, to confine this action, at the outset, to the recall of the heads of Missions. This step would probably produce a profound impression, especially if taken by the various Members of the League simultaneously. At first it might, therefore, be advisable to maintain diplomatic representatives of lower rank, in the hope that the defaulting State might change its attitude.

Your Committee supports this view, and also shares the opinion of the International Blockade Committee regarding the possible maintenance of consular relations. In a similar way, if no state of war has been declared, the temporary maintenance of Consuls at their posts may serve a useful purpose in view of any change in the attitude of the Covenant-breaking State.

As regards the most essential parts of the sanctions of Article 16, that is to say, the severance of all trade and financial relations, and the prohibition of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the people of the blockaded State and of other States, the word "nationals" used in this Article has raised serious problems. Last year it was held in the Assembly that the word "nationals" should be interpreted as a synonym for "inhabitants" in the sense that a Member of the League shall not be obliged to prohibit, in its own territory, the intercourse of its own nationals with the nationals of the defaulting State. The prohibition of intercourse, according to this interpretation, should apply from country to country, *i.e.*, between States and not within States. It has been observed that any contrary interpretation might create extremely difficult situations, especially in countries the population of which comprises a large proportion of foreigners.

The International Blockade Committee has held that the word "nationals" should be understood in the sense of "residents," but that this interpretation of the word "nationals" was not an obvious one, so that it was necessary to amend Article 16 in this respect.

Your Committee shares this view, and consequently submits to you a proposed amendment to the second portion of the first paragraph of Article 16. It does not appear that the problems raised by the word "nationals" can be solved merely by an interpretation explanation and without inserting an explicit amendment in the provision in question.

The International Blockade Committee, after having laid down that the prohibition of all commercial relations with the inhabitants of the defaulting State should be strictly applied by all Members of the League, proposed to prepare and to revise from time to time a list of articles considered to be of vital importance in warfare. No exemptions could be granted concerning articles mentioned in this list, which would at the same time form a list of contraband, if it became necessary to exercise the right to search vessels at sea.

Your Committee did not consider it expedient to accept this suggestion made by the International Blockade Commission. It seemed to the Committee that it was premature to draw up a list of this kind at this time. We are here concerned with measures which cannot be anticipated, the details of which depend upon circumstances of time and place difficult to foresee accurately, and on the special situation of the State which might be subjected to economic pressure.

The International Blockade Committee justly considers that the economic pressure should be applied by measures becoming, if necessary, more and more stringent. Your Committee accepts this principle of graduation in the employment of the economic weapon and associates itself also with the conclusion that the cutting off of the food supplies of the civil population of the defaulting State should be regarded as an extremely drastic measure, to be applied only if all other available measures have been found to be clearly inadequate.

In order to assure the interruption of the relationships mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 16, it will be essential to submit correspondence and all other methods of communication to special regulations. The necessity of such a measure has been shown by experience.

Article 16 speaks of the prohibition not only of financial and commercial relations, but also of *personal* communications. The International Blockade Committee has felt itself called upon to interpret this expression in the sense that personal relations should only be interrupted if they have a bearing upon commercial or financial relations. Your Committee, however, has not considered that it was necessary to introduce distinctions in this respect, which would be difficult to draw, and limitations which may be dangerous to the success of the measures of economic pressure.

As regards humanitarian relations, it is fully accepted that these should continue. Last year this question was discussed in the Assembly, and the Sixth Committee expressly declared that the prohibition of all commercial or other relations between the inhabitants of countries Members of the League of Nations and the inhabitants of the territory of the defaulting State did not include any existing humanitarian relations.

A difficult question which has been raised is that of deciding how the economic weapon is to be employed when a Covenant-breaking State has for a neighbour a State which does not belong to the League, and, generally, what is to be the attitude to be adopted towards those States which are not Members of the League.

The International Blockade Committee did not think it necessary to give much time to the consideration of this point, as it involves questions which do not arise directly, or at any rate not exclusively from Article 16. The Committee limited itself to declaring that, as regards the States which are not Members of the League, every possible effort should be made to conclude agreements which would assure at least the passive co-operation of these States in the measures to be taken ; this recommendation applies also to all the exporting States and all the States whose territory is adjacent to that of the defaulting State. The International Blockade Committee did not consider it necessary to formulate a decision on the measures which might be adopted if it should be impossible to arrive at agreements, an eventuality which the Committee did not consider probable.

Nor does your Committee believe it necessary or suitable, at the present time, to make declarations upon this point which might limit the freedom of action of Members of the League. If the occasion should arise, it will be the duty of the Council to consider the means for preventing the employment of the economic weapon being rendered useless by the action of States which do not form part of the League, and to propose suitable measures for this purpose to the Members of the League.

It has already been explained in Chapter III, that for the application of economic sanctions it may be necessary to recommend special measures for certain States. Amongst these special measures we must mention particularly that of the effective blockade which would have to be applied on the seaboard of the defaulting State. If it were decided to have recourse to such a measure, it would devolve upon the Council, in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 2, to recommend what naval forces should be employed, and what Members of the League should be called upon to effect the blockade.

The International Blockade Committee hesitated to declare an opinion on the application of the maritime blockade and on the exercise of the right of visiting vessels, because it felt that the effects of the new conception, which is embodied in the League of Nations upon the traditional principles of international law, required an exhaustive study. Instituted to investigate the question of the application of Article 16, the Committee, by reason of its technical nature, consider that a legal problem of such importance was scarcely within its competence. It confined itself to stating that in particular instances, where the enforcement of economic measures was necessary, it might be expedient to impose and maintain an effective blockade on the seaboard of the defaulting State, and that it might also be expedient for a certain number of Members of the League to exercise the right of belligerents in stopping and visiting vessels at sea and establishing prize courts.

It was proposed in your Committee to ask the Council to appoint a special Committee of legal, naval and commercial experts, who should be instructed to consider the rules for the application of a maritime blockade, considered as a measure supplementary to the economic sanctions provided for in Article 16 of the Covenant. But the majority of the Committee were unwilling to endorse this proposal.

As regards the executive or legislative measures which each country might have to adopt for the application of the economic sanctions of Article 16, the International Blockade Committee considered that this was a question which each country must decide for itself. It was neither incumbent upon, nor possible for, the League to lay down uniform rules for the legislative or executive procedure to be adopted by the various countries.

This opinion cannot but be unreservedly accepted, and it was precisely on account of this consideration that the Secretary-General of the League had addressed a questionnaire to the various Governments, in order to find out what were their respective laws in this matter. The replies from the Governments to this questionnaire have been published. From them it is evident that the laws of the various countries in the matter of the competence of the Governments, or of the legislative bodies, to authorise and adopt the measures provided for in Article 16, are very different. What is most important in the opinion of your Committee is that the Secretary-General of the League of Nations should again urge upon all Governments to prepare themselves to carry out without delay—should occasion arise—the obligations they have undertaken under Article 16 of the Covenant.

The Committee proposes the following resolutions for adoption by the Assembly :—

(1) It is not possible to decide beforehand, and in detail, the various measures of an economic, commercial and financial nature to be taken in each case where economic pressure is to be applied.

When the case arises, the Council shall recommend to the Members of the League a plan for joint action.

(2) The interruption of diplomatic relations should, in the first place, be limited to the withdrawal of the heads of Missions.

(3) Consular relations may possibly be maintained.

(4) For the purposes of the severance of relations between persons belonging to the Covenant-breaking State and persons belonging to other States Members of the League, the test should be residence and not nationality.

(5) In cases of prolonged application of economic pressure, measures of increasing stringency should be taken. The cutting off of the food supplies of the civil population of the defaulting State should be regarded as an extremely drastic measure which should only be applied if the other measures available are clearly inadequate.

(6) Correspondence and all other methods of communication will have to be subjected to special regulations.

(7) Humanitarian relations will be continued.

(8) Efforts should be made to arrive at arrangements which would ensure the co-operation of States non-Members of the League in the measures to be taken.

(9) In special circumstances and in support of economic measures to be taken it may become advisable (*a*) to establish an effective blockade of the seaboard of the Covenant-breaking State ; (*b*) to entrust to some Members of the League the execution of the blockade operations.

(10) The Council should urge upon all the States Members of the League that their Governments should take the necessary preparatory measures, above all of a legislative character, which would enable them to enforce at short notice the necessary measures of economic pressure.

The Committee proposes an amendment to the following effect : the words "their nationals and the nationals," in the first paragraph of Article 16, shall be replaced by the words "persons residing in their territory and persons residing in the territory"; the words "the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State and the nationals," in the same paragraph, shall be replaced by the words "persons residing in the territory of the Covenant-breaking State and persons residing in the territory."

The Committee thinks that it has conscientiously considered the Report of the International Blockade Committee and has clearly stated its opinions upon the various solutions suggested by that Committee. The Committee has not accepted all these solutions and has modified the form of some of them, but, generally speaking, it feels bound to express its appreciation of the efforts of the International Blockade Committee, which has undoubtedly made a considerable contribution to the work of interpreting the Covenant.

The Committee has endeavoured to provide the Assembly with complete information on the question, so that it may be in a position to take the decisions necessary for the practical application of Article 16 and for the employment of the economic weapon. The Committee hopes that it has in this way fulfilled the task entrusted to it by the Assembly.

(Signed) CARLO SCHANZER, *Rapporteur.*

Geneva, 20th September 1921.

APPENDIX.

The text of Article 16 of the Covenant with the modifications proposed by the majority of the Third Committee. (*See* paragraph 67 of the Report.)

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ANNEX 4.—*Report submitted by the Fourth Committee on the organisation of the Secretariat and the International Labour Office.*

The Fourth Committee devoted nine meetings between 8th and 21st September to detailed work upon, and exhaustive study of, the report of the Commission of Enquiry. It has adopted the conclusions of this Commission of Enquiry with a few slight alterations affecting the form rather than the substance.

We examined both the organisation of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and that of the International Labour Office. In the case of these two institutions the majority of the problems are identical, or at least of a very similar nature. The remarks and recommendations of the Fourth Committee will consequently have reference both to the Secretariat and to the International Labour Office. Particular mention will, however, be made *in fine* of special points connected with the International Labour Office.

Finally, three annexes are attached in support of certain recommendations, and to develop certain questions which have called for special discussion, or to illustrate, by means of selected examples, certain points of detail.

PART I. SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Fourth Committee endorses in general terms the high opinion formed by the Commission of Enquiry in regard to the work of the Secretariat and the manner in which it has understood and carried out its duties.

We have taken into consideration the individual qualities and high standard of culture shown not only by the Directors, but by the great majority of the administrative staff.

We congratulate them and thank them for their unbounded faith in the great ideals of the League, their unremitting zeal in the execution of its designs and their unshaken confidence in its ultimate success We consider that, in order to appreciate what is actually achieved, it is fair to bear in mind the difficulties inherent in any organisation, the personnel of which is of necessity recruited on an international basis, and which was called upon to set to work and forthwith produce results. We agree that it is difficult to see how what has actually been achieved could have been more speedily or effectively carried out.

We recommend with special urgency that, in the interests of the League, as well as in its own interests, the Secretariat should not extend the sphere of its activities, that in the preparation of the work and the decisions of the various organisations of the League it should confine itself to collating the relevant documents and the preparation of decisions without hazarding suggestions; finally, that once these decisions had been taken by the bodies solely responsible for them, it should confine itself to executing them in the letter and in the spirit, and should refrain as far as possible from interpreting them.

II.—SEAT OF THE LEAGUE.

The Fourth Committee has taken note of the statement of the Commission of Enquiry with regard to the high cost of living in Geneva.

We are of opinion that, as regards the choice of the town where the seat of the League is to be established, the realisation of possible economies is only one aspect of the question. For a problem of this kind is in our opinion governed by other and far more important considerations.

We consider, however, that all the evidence necessary for arriving at a reliable estimate of the cost of living in Geneva should be collected. We propose to entrust this investigation to the Salaries Adjustment Committee, the creation of which is dealt with later.

III.—THE MEETING PLACES OF THE COUNCIL, ASSEMBLY, COMMITTEES AND CONFERENCES AND EXPENSES OF MEETINGS.

The Fourth Committee, realising that the holding of the meetings of the various organisations elsewhere than at the seat of the League occasions both considerable expenditure and a temporary but profound disorganisation of the services of the Secretariat, recommends that the meetings of the Council shall normally be held at the seat of the League, and that, except on the rarest possible occasions, all Committees and Conferences held under the auspices of the League shall also meet there. We recognise that it is clearly desirable that the Secretariat should keep in the closest and most frequent possible touch with the principal countries, but we recommend that this contact should be established by means of individual journeys on the part of the Director of the Secretariat, and especially the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General.

IV.—INTERNATIONAL LIAISON BUREAUX.

The Committee adopts the observations and recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry as regards the organisation of international liaison bureaux in the great capitals in order to provide for the co-ordination and unification of relations of all kinds between the League of Nations and its organisations and the Government services in the principal countries. The economies in personnel, time and charges of the League which the formation of these national bureaux would make possible (the bureaux being, of course, organised by the individual initiative of the various countries and supported by their respective budgets) are both, from the material and moral points of view, so considerable that the Committee feels impelled strongly to recommend their establishment. Further, the establishment of corresponding national bureaux at the seat of the League, which appears eminently useful in the case of distant countries, must even more emphatically be left to the initiative of the nations interested.

The Committee considers that from the point of view of economy—which is our sole object - such an arrangement seems less necessary for certain less distant countries with whom liaison is both quicker and easier.

V.—OFFICE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The Secretariat has taken the step—which experience has shown to be justified—of establishing branch offices in Paris and London. These offices are controlled and paid for by the League of Nations, which differentiates them completely from the national liaison bureaux referred to above.

It has contemplated the extension of similar institutions, and its attention has been drawn in the first place to the utility of establishing one in South America. The Financial Director of the Secretariat has emphasised the notable economies, as well as the very appreciable simplification of communications which would be realised by the despatch of all documents, messages, and, above all, of all cablegrams, towards one central office which would undertake their redistribution.

No doubt the economy which would certainly thus be realised would not absolutely compensate for the fresh expenditure necessitated by the creation of this office This creation would thus, on the whole, imply fresh expenses for the League; but the consideration of the moral benefit to be reaped appeared to the Committee by far to outweigh that of the material expenditure.

Having reassured ourselves that this innovation would generally correspond to the wishes of the States interested, we formally approved the principle, leaving the details of its execution to the Secretary-General, under the authority of the Council.

VI.—POSTAGE.

The Committee considers that the postal and telegraphic expenses, rendered heavier for the majority of States by the rate of exchange of the Swiss franc, which at the present time is high, constitute an extremely heavy burden on the Budget of the League. We recommend the Secretary-General to do his utmost, with the help of the Swiss Government, to obtain the greatest possible facilities.

VII.—STAFF.

(a) *Salaries.*

1. The Fourth Committee has formed the general conclusion that the absolute value of salaries and wages shows a high average. It has been found impossible to do otherwise than calculate it on the basis of salaries granted to the highest paid officials in the various States Members of the League, at the risk of seeing the Secretariat and the International Labour Office deprived of the services of the aforesaid officials, which would have been out of the question. Having formed this conclusion, the Committee considers that, in accordance with the opinion of the Commission of Enquiry, this average scale of salaries and wages is justified as compared with those obtainable elsewhere.

The Committee attaches to its Report *see* Annex 1) a schedule of salaries which it considers reasonable for the various grades of the staff. This schedule contains, at least in the case of the higher officials (from Directors down to Members of Sections) figures slightly inferior in a descending scale to those given in the Report of the Commission of Enquiry. These latter figures themselves were already such as to make it possible to recruit members of the staff at somewhat lower figures than those which have been paid hitherto, and which must continue to be paid until the expiration of current contracts.

We consider that the figures proposed in Annex 1 are perfectly reasonable and will allow the retention of the services of the nationals of all States Members of the League. Moreover, they constitute their own justification as against criticisms which public opinion—when better informed--will, it is to be hoped, no longer direct against them. Further, the emoluments at the present moment granted to the Secretary-General and his assistants may in the future

and at the expiration of existing contracts be subjected to reasonable reductions proportionate to those which enabled us to arrive at the figures of Annex 1.

2. *A Salaries Adjustment Committee.*—The Fourth Committee adopts the proposal of the Commission of Enquiry to create a Salaries Adjustment Committee with the object of modifying from time to time the salaries of employees in accordance with the periodic variation of the cost of living. We approve the methods proposed to this end by the Commission of Enquiry for the constitution and duties of this Salaries Adjustment Committee. We consider that any recommendations made by this Committee must be submitted in the case of the Secretariat to approval of the Council of the League, and in case of the International Labour Office to the Governing Body, for their approval before they are put into effect. It is a matter of course that the aforesaid Committee must keep strictly within the limits the budget regularly voted by the Assembly.

3. *Choice between payment in Swiss francs or in Gold francs.*—The Committee has adopted the conclusions contained in the Report of the Commission of Enquiry suggesting the adoption of the Swiss franc, and it recalls the fact that the salaries figuring in the schedule of Annex I have been calculated in this currency.

4. *Expatriation.*—The Fourth Committee appreciated the fact that in the scale of salaries proposed by the Commission of Enquiry the factor of expatriation had not been overlooked, and we consider it reasonable that the Commission should have taken it into account.

5. *Income-Tax.*—The Fourth Committee, taking into consideration the unfavourable situation of certain officials of the League who are nationals of the States whose fiscal laws impose a tax on incomes and in particular on salaries and earned income, approves and adopts the suggestion made by the Commission of Enquiry that the Governments concerned should be approached with a view to inducing them to exempt all officials of the League of Nations, in respect, of course, only of their salaries from the League, from income-tax of any kind upon those salaries.

6. *Travelling Expenses, Subsistence and Entertainment Allowances.*—The Committee recommends that, as far as travelling expenses and subsistence allowances are concerned, travelling expenses should henceforward be paid exactly as incurred; that subsistence allowances should be calculated to cover not the total expenses of an official during his absence, but only the excess of exceptional expenditure that he incurs abroad as compared with his daily expenditure at home; finally, that these subsistence allowances should in no case be intended to meet any portion of out-of-pocket expenses which may be incurred in entertainment. As regards allowances payable to outside persons who may be called upon to take part temporarily in the work of Committees or Conferences, the Committee decides to fix the normal scale of their allowances at 70 gold francs per diem. If, however, the League has in exceptional cases need of the special services of a particularly distinguished personage, the Council must have full liberty to take appropriate measures in such cases as an exception to the general rule.

The Fourth Committee recommends the establishment of the entertainment fund proposed by the Commission of Enquiry. We consider that there is reason to establish this kind of "pool," which will be administered by one of the officials of the Secretariat specially appointed to ascertain the obligations incumbent, according to the particular case, either upon the officials of the Secretariat or the external members of the various Organisations of the League, and that this official should propose the allocation to the person concerned of such sums as may be considered suitable and charge them to the entertainment fund. The amount of this "pool" should not at the present moment exceed the total of the sums which certain high officials of the League have voluntarily surrendered. In this connection the Committee desires to express its gratitude to these officials for the grace and generosity of their action. It is a matter of course that any officials who may be appointed in the future will draw only the entertainment allowances recommended by the Commission of Enquiry.

The Committee recommends that all Members of the League of Nations should refer to the official especially appointed to administer the entertainment fund, requesting him to take all necessary steps for the accommodation of their representatives and officials, both for meetings of the Assembly and for those of the Committees, etc., in the city where the League has its headquarters; these representatives would be requested to give notice beforehand of their wishes and the approximate prices they would be willing to pay.

(b) Conditions of Service.

In accordance with the proposals of the Commission of Enquiry, the Fourth Committee considers it extremely important that definite terms of engagement should be established for the staff without delay and on the model of all great administrations—fixed conditions indicating its rights in concrete form and giving explicit information as to its obligations. Such terms would safeguard the staff from the very natural feeling of insecurity which tends to diminish efficiency by destroying confidence in the future, and to dampen goodwill and devotion to duty. The Fourth Committee urges that this reform should be promptly effected. We fully realise the difficulties involved in the drawing up of detailed regulations and conditions of service which have to apply to a staff of such varied nationalities and occupations,

We must therefore confine ourselves to stating certain principles and to drawing attention to certain recommendations which we consider essential. Beyond that, we consider that the task of working out details should be left to the responsible officials on the condition that they take prompt action.

1. *Selection of the Staff.* As a result of the exceptional circumstances which governed the creation of the League of Nations, the staff was at first appointed almost exclusively by individual selection by the Secretary-General or by his principal officers acting in his name, in virtue of powers expressly conferred upon him by the Covenant. We have already testified our high appreciation of the quality of the present staff.

This system of recruitment, however, which was the only possible one in the initial period, must be replaced, as a general rule only to be departed from in very special cases where the necessity for such departure can be established, by that of "competitive selection." The Committee recommends that this selection should be carried out in accordance with the principles and according to the method laid down in Articles 42 to 54 of the Commission of Enquiry's Report.

The Committee lay special stress upon the great desirability, especially in regard to the higher administrative posts, of recruiting the staff of both the Secretariat and the International Labour Office as far as possible in equitable proportion from the various States Members of the League. It recommends that this principle should be carefully observed whenever fresh appointments may have to be made in the future, always bearing in mind, however, the necessity of obtaining competent officials.

2. *Promotion.*—The Fourth Committee recognises that the system of grading into classes and promotion within classes, and from one class to another is bound to make for efficiency in the staff. The staff of the Secretariat should have reasonable prospects of promotion.

In this respect the Committee adopts in their entirety the views and suggestions contained in paragraph 43 of the Commission of Enquiry's Report.

3. *Engagement.*—(*a*) The Committee realises the difficulty of applying the principle of a definite period of engagement in the case of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, in spite of the fact that normally it is strictly necessary in organizations of this nature. Such an application of the principle would, no doubt commend itself to the existing staff, directing or subordinate, but it must not be forgotten that the very nature of the duties encumbent upon the Secretariat -its international character and its universality—prevent it from giving all its officials, without exception, a guarantee of permanent employment.

The Committee, however, is well aware that a guarantee of this kind is one of the surest factors making for the efficiency of any administrative staff, and that a tolerable measure of security is indispensable for the satisfactory accomplishment of the daily task. For this reason, we desire to put an end to the present feeling of uncertainty on the part of the officials of the League of Nations, and we have, therefore, carefully considered to what extent we could suggest that the normal system of long-term engagements should in future be applied.

(*b*) At present each official has entered into an individual contract with the Secretary-General. The contracts are of varying durations, and are in all cases limited to a maximum of five years. They may, of course, be cancelled for misconduct or inefficiency. They do not include any provisions against sickness or accidents, and do not carry pension or gratuity on retirement.

The Committee considers that it is desirable to class the officials and employees of the Secretariat in three categories, each of which require separate consideration :—

(*c*) 1. To the *higher official* it does not, in our view, seem possible to give long-term engagements. The international character of the League of Nations, and the legitimate desires of the Member States, render it essential that systematic changes should take place in the higher posts of the Secretariat in order to enable them to be filled by persons of any country whatsoever, who are of recognised importance and widespread influence among their own people, and whose views and sentiments are representative of their national opinion. This principle of frequent changes is essential to make the League a living force among the nations.

On the other hand, there could be no question of depriving the Secretariat of its leaders, just when the experience which they have gained by the study and solution of the various problems with which they may have to deal would be of most value. It is therefore clearly advisable that Members of the higher staff should serve for a sufficiently long period to enable their work to bear fruit, and that they should not be replaced simultaneously.

When this temporary difficulty has been duly met, a maximum period of seven years for members of the higher staff (Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary-General and Directors) appears to be the correct solution.

In view of the considerable emolument assigned for these higher officers, we do not, in their case, recommend pension or gratuity on retirement.

In exceptional cases these officials may be reappointed.

(*d*) 2. *Subordinate Staff.*—At the opposite end of the scale is the subordinate staff, which may be divided into two classes: first those who are engaged in the purely manual

and at the expiration of existing contracts be subjected to reasonable reductions proportionate to those which enabled us to arrive at the figures of Annex 1.

2. *A Salaries Adjustment Committee.*—The Fourth Committee adopts the proposal of the Commission of Enquiry to create a Salaries Adjustment Committee with the object of modifying from time to time the salaries of employees in accordance with the periodic variation of the cost of living. We approve the methods proposed to this end by the Commission of Enquiry for the constitution and duties of this Salaries Adjustment Committee. We consider that any recommendations made by this Committee must be submitted in the case of the Secretariat to approval of the Council of the League, and in case of the International Labour Office to the Governing Body, for their approval before they are put into effect. It is a matter of course that the aforesaid Committee must keep strictly within the limits the budget regularly voted by the Assembly.

3. *Choice between payment in Swiss francs or in Gold francs.*—The Committee has adopted the conclusions contained in the Report of the Commission of Enquiry suggesting the adoption of the Swiss franc, and it recalls the fact that the salaries figuring in the schedule of Annex I have been calculated in this currency.

4. *Expatriation.*—The Fourth Committee appreciated the fact that in the scale of salaries proposed by the Commission of Enquiry the factor of expatriation had not been overlooked, and we consider it reasonable that the Commission should have taken it into account.

5. *Income-Tax.*—The Fourth Committee, taking into consideration the unfavourable situation of certain officials of the League who are nationals of the States whose fiscal laws impose a tax on incomes and in particular on salaries and earned income, approves and adopts the suggestion made by the Commission of Enquiry that the Governments concerned should be approached with a view to inducing them to exempt all officials of the League of Nations, in respect, of course, only of their salaries from the League, from income-tax of any kind upon those salaries.

6. *Travelling Expenses, Subsistence and Entertainment Allowances.*—The Committee recommends that, as far as travelling expenses and subsistence allowances are concerned, travelling expenses should henceforward be paid exactly as incurred; that subsistence allowances should be calculated to cover not the total expenses of an official during his absence, but only the excess of exceptional expenditure that he incurs abroad as compared with his daily expenditure at home; finally, that these subsistence allowances should in no case be intended to meet any portion of out-of-pocket expenses which may be incurred in entertainment. As regards allowances payable to outside persons who may be called upon to take part temporarily in the work of Committees or Conferences, the Committee decides to fix the normal scale of their allowances at 70 gold francs per diem. If, however, the League has in exceptional cases need of the special services of a particularly distinguished personage, the Council must have full liberty to take appropriate measures in such cases as an exception to the general rule.

The Fourth Committee recommends the establishment of the entertainment fund proposed by the Commission of Enquiry. We consider that there is reason to establish this kind of "pool," which will be administered by one of the officials of the Secretariat specially appointed to ascertain the obligations incumbent, according to the particular case, either upon the officials of the Secretariat or the external members of the various Organisations of the League, and that this official should propose the allocation to the person concerned of such sums as may be considered suitable and charge them to the entertainment fund. The amount of this "pool" should not at the present moment exceed the total of the sums which certain high officials of the League have voluntarily surrendered. In this connection the Committee desires to express its gratitude to these officials for the grace and generosity of their action. It is a matter of course that any officials who may be appointed in the future will draw only the entertainment allowances recommended by the Commission of Enquiry.

The Committee recommends that all Members of the League of Nations should refer to the official especially appointed to administer the entertainment fund, requesting him to take all necessary steps for the accommodation of their representatives and officials, both for meetings of the Assembly and for those of the Committees, etc., in the city where the League has its headquarters; these representatives would be requested to give notice beforehand of their wishes and the approximate prices they would be willing to pay.

(b) Conditions of Service.

In accordance with the proposals of the Commission of Enquiry, the Fourth Committee considers it extremely important that definite terms of engagement should be established for the staff without delay and on the model of all great administrations—fixed conditions indicating its rights in concrete form and giving explicit information as to its obligations. Such terms would safeguard the staff from the very natural feeling of insecurity which tends to diminish efficiency by destroying confidence in the future, and to dampen goodwill and devotion to duty. The Fourth Committee urges that this reform should be promptly effected. We fully realise the difficulties involved in the drawing up of detailed regulations and conditions of service which have to apply to a staff of such varied nationalities and occupations,

We must therefore confine ourselves to stating certain principles and to drawing attention to certain recommendations which we consider essential. Beyond that, we consider that the task of working out details should be left to the responsible officials on the condition that they take prompt action.

1. *Selection of the Staff.* As a result of the exceptional circumstances which governed the creation of the League of Nations, the staff was at first appointed almost exclusively by individual selection by the Secretary-General or by his principal officers acting in his name, in virtue of powers expressly conferred upon him by the Covenant. We have already testified our high appreciation of the quality of the present staff.

This system of recruitment, however, which was the only possible one in the initial period, must be replaced, as a general rule only to be departed from in very special cases where the necessity for such departure can be established, by that of "competitive selection." The Committee recommends that this selection should be carried out in accordance with the principles and according to the method laid down in Articles 42 to 54 of the Commission of Enquiry's Report.

The Committee lay special stress upon the great desirability, especially in regard to the higher administrative posts, of recruiting the staff of both the Secretariat and the International Labour Office as far as possible in equitable proportion from the various States Members of the League. It recommends that this principle should be carefully observed whenever fresh appointments may have to be made in the future, always bearing in mind, however, the necessity of obtaining competent officials.

2. *Promotion.*—The Fourth Committee recognises that the system of grading into classes and promotion within classes, and from one class to another is bound to make for efficiency in the staff. The staff of the Secretariat should have reasonable prospects of promotion.

In this respect the Committee adopts in their entirety the views and suggestions contained in paragraph 43 of the Commission of Enquiry's Report.

3. *Engagement.*—(*a*) The Committee realises the difficulty of applying the principle of a definite period of engagement in the case of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, in spite of the fact that normally it is strictly necessary in organizations of this nature. Such an application of the principle would, no doubt commend itself to the existing staff, directing or subordinate, but it must not be forgotten that the very nature of the duties encumbent upon the Secretariat -its international character and its universality—prevent it from giving all its officials, without exception, a guarantee of permanent employment.

The Committee, however, is well aware that a guarantee of this kind is one of the surest factors making for the efficiency of any administrative staff, and that a tolerable measure of security is indispensable for the satisfactory accomplishment of the daily task. For this reason, we desire to put an end to the present feeling of uncertainty on the part of the officials of the League of Nations, and we have, therefore, carefully considered to what extent we could suggest that the normal system of long-term engagements should in future be applied.

(*b*) At present each official has entered into an individual contract with the Secretary-General. The contracts are of varying durations, and are in all cases limited to a maximum of five years. They may, of course, be cancelled for misconduct or inefficiency. They do not include any provisions against sickness or accidents, and do not carry pension or gratuity on retirement.

The Committee considers that it is desirable to class the officials and employees of the Secretariat in three categories, each of which require separate consideration :—

(*c*) 1. To the *higher official* it does not, in our view, seem possible to give long-term engagements. The international character of the League of Nations, and the legitimate desires of the Member States, render it essential that systematic changes should take place in the higher posts of the Secretariat in order to enable them to be filled by persons of any country whatsoever, who are of recognised importance and widespread influence among their own people, and whose views and sentiments are representative of their national opinion. This principle of frequent changes is essential to make the League a living force among the nations.

On the other hand, there could be no question of depriving the Secretariat of its leaders, just when the experience which they have gained by the study and solution of the various problems with which they may have to deal would be of most value. It is therefore clearly advisable that Members of the higher staff should serve for a sufficiently long period to enable their work to bear fruit, and that they should not be replaced simultaneously.

When this temporary difficulty has been duly met, a maximum period of seven years for members of the higher staff (Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary-General and Directors) appears to be the correct solution.

In view of the considerable emolument assigned for these higher officers, we do not, in their case, recommend pension or gratuity on retirement.

In exceptional cases these officials may be reappointed.

(*d*) 2. *Subordinate Staff.*—At the opposite end of the scale is the subordinate staff, which may be divided into two classes: first those who are engaged in the purely manual

duties of any administration (attendants, messengers, charwomen, etc.). It appears reasonable that these persons should be recruited on the spot, which is the cheaper plan. They might be engaged for a definite period and in accordance with special local custom. In our view the second class should include duplicating, roneographic staff, etc. This part of the staff should be recruited on the spot, and should also be engaged in accordance with the normal conditions of Swiss administrative services, but provision should be made for promotion to the class above by means of competitive examination.

(e) 3. *Intermediate administrative personnel.*—Under this heading we class personnel whose work entails, in varying degree, intellectual attainments and a knowledge of languages.

Subordinate Staff (Class C).—We have placed in a class by itself (C) shorthand-typists, the subordinate staff of the Publications Department, of the Library and the majority of the staff of the Registry, etc. The specialised work of this personnel and its comparatively limited range do not lend themselves to the application of the rule of frequent changes Its permanency should be secured under the best conditions possible, nor is there anything to prevent the rigorous application to this class of the three principles stated above, *i.e*, appointment by competitive examination of a widely international character, annual increments, and long-term of engagement. These engagements might be made for 28 years (four periods of seven years) in cases of exceptional ability, with the possibility of advancement to the next grade (B) in cases of exceptional ability, or of appointment in the course of the 28 years, to staff posts (*i.e.*, heads of administrative departments and their deputies).

This personnel, which would thus be assured of a real career with the League of Nations, should be given the benefit of definite conditions of service, which would include a limited pension scheme and provision for sickness or other disability.

(*f*) *Members of Section and officers of Equivalent Grades (Classes B and A).*—These officers perform important duties. Under the direction of the higher staff they carry out all the intellectual and administrative work of the Secretariat. These require high educational qualifications and in the upper ranges demand very considerable capacity and qualities of initiative and resource.

We are of the opinion that the principle of frequent changes should only be applied to members of this grade of the staff—whose duties are of a diplomatic and political nature similar to those of the higher personnel—in cases where permanent officials can be detached from their national administrations for a definite period of service with the League without losing their rights of pension or promotion, or being troubled by doubts, so harmful to good work, as to their careers in their own countries. We recommend that steps should be taken to secure the loan of the services of such officials wherever possible.

(*g*) The Committee realises, however, that the employment of national officials cannot become the general rule. Moreover, there are certain posts which could not easily be filled by the permanent officials of the National Governments (*e.g*, Information Section, Technical Experts, Interpreters, etc.), or which would invariably fall to such countries as possess highly organised civil services, a result which would be contrary to the spirit of the League.

There is the further consideration that, if the staff were drawn very largely from national administrations, it might suffer from a tendency on the part of the officials in question to be thinking always of the prospects of advancement in their own countries, and so being tempted to support in certain cases a specifically national, rather than the strictly international, point of view which characterises the League.

(*h*) For these reasons the Committee has finally adopted a general solution in respect of all persons of the staff belonging to this category, namely, long terms of engagement and no system of rotation.

Individual and specialised experience gained on the spot cannot but be of great value to the League.

(*i*) The Committee therefore recommends that, as a general rule, arrangements should be entered into for 21 years, fixing 55 as the age limit and dividing this 21 years into three periods of seven years with the bilateral right to terminate the engagement at the end of each of these periods.

N.B.—Consequently, any persons entering the service of the League when over 34 years of age could only be employed up to the age of 55, and any person entering at a lower age will be able to remain 21 years.

Present members of the Secretariat over 45 years of age who may be judged indispensable may be kept up to the age of 60 years.

(*j*) These provisions will afford sufficient security to members of the staff to enable them to devote themselves to their work without any anxiety as to their future, for only the hope of a definite career will attract them to the service of the League.

At the same time, the vacancies caused by retirement on completion of service, and by the resignations, which may be expected to be fairly frequent in a staff the members of which may at any time desire to return to their own country, should secure sufficient changes of personnel within the different sections of the Secretariat and satisfy the legitimate and natural desires of

the various States to have ample opportunities for sending a fair share of their nationals to the Secretariat.

(*k*) These are, then, the main lines on which the Committee recommend that the conditions of service of the staff should be drawn up. We understand that the Secretary-General wishes to prepare the conditions of service as soon as possible. We agree that this is most desirable, and we think that the members of the different grades might be asked to submit suggestions for consideration. Without prejudice to the indispensable principle of authority, it is essential that these conditions of service should be drawn up only after a thorough enquiry among the interested parties and that they should be in conformity with the wishes of the Secretariat as a whole.

(*l*) We consider that, when the conditions of service have been drawn up, the existing members of the staff should be asked to waive their present contracts in so far as they relate to conditions of service and to re-enter under the conditions of the new scheme. It is not, of course, intended to reduce the salary already authorised for any particular officer, unless with his own express consent in cases where a lower scale is laid down for future occupants of the post. It would, however, be well to recall here the generosity of the heads of departments who have spontaneously consented to considerable reductions in their emoluments.

Details of the salaries proposed for the various grades of posts are given in Appendix I. The scales there suggested are based on the assumption that the officials concerned will be called upon to make at least some contribution towards pension in the form of deferred pay.

The Committee has adopted the principle of a pension and deferred pay scheme and has decided that the League should contribute to the fund in a proportion to be determined later. It has further instructed the Salaries Adjustment Committee to prepare a detailed plan in this connection. This Committee will also examine the question whether it should take into account a proposal made suggesting that the fund should be administered by the persons concerned.

The Committee on Salaries will have to submit a report on this subject, which will then be submitted to the next Assembly, after having been communicated to the Members of the League three months before the meeting of the Assembly.

Pending final decision the Committee expresses the hope that the League of Nations will equitably and generously consider any request which may be made to it either as regards pensions, allowances or assistance.

VIII.—FINANCIAL CONTROL.

(*a*) The Committee considers itself bound by its terms of reference to pay particular attention to the system of control of expenditure which has been established in the Secretariat of the League of Nations. The measures to be taken in this connection fall into five divisions :—(1) Preparation of the budget and a Commission of Control, (2) Audit, (3) Financial year, (4) Form of the budget, (5) Disposal of balances.

1. *Preparation of the Budget and a Commission of Control.*—(*b*) In matters of finance the position of the Secretary-General of the League is at the present moment one of some difficulty. The peculiarities of his situation will best be illustrated by recalling the normal financial procedure in a Government Department. The responsible Minister at the head of a spending department has to submit his estimates for amounts of money which he considers he will require to enable him to carry out his policy during the next financial year to the Finance Minister, who conducts the most careful scrutiny into the demands made upon the national exchequer, and only passes such demands as he is prepared to defend in Parliament. In some countries the estimates, in addition, undergo close examination by a budget Committee before they are submitted to Parliament.

Whatever the precise method employed, the principle is the same, namely, that proposals for expenditure shall, before submission to Parliament, first be submitted to a careful scrutiny by a small body capable of giving expert advice, and entirely independent of the body which framed the policy involving the expenditure in question.

(*c*) In the opinion of the Commission, it cannot, therefore, be considered the most desirable procedure that the Secretary-General should submit his proposals for expenditure to the Council and the Assembly before they have been examined in detail by some such body as that indicated above, which is capable of subjecting them to expert and impartial criticism. It is a serious defect of the system as we find it that the Assembly should be without the benefit of such expert advice, and it is equally embarrassing to the Secretary-General that he should be without the opportunity of justifying his proposals in a more ample manner than is possible under the present system.

(*d*) We therefore recommend the creation of a Commission of Control consisting of three to five members, one of whom at least should be a special financial expert chosen by the Council at the request of the Assembly from among the various States Members of the League.

It seems desirable that the Members of the League other than those represented on the Council should be represented in this Commission.

The Commission should meet at the seat of the League once a year for the purpose of investigating in detail the budget of the League of Nations for the ensuing financial year. The date of the meeting should be so fixed as to give sufficient time for its report to be circulated to the States Members of the League, at the same time as the budget proposals, to which it would serve as a commentary. The Members of the League would thus be able to study the budget proposals in the light of the expert opinion of the Commission which had studied them on the spot, and would be in a position to instruct accordingly their representatives at the next meeting of the Assembly.

2. *Audit.*— (*e*) The arrangements proposed above seem to us to satisfy the broad principles which we have enunciated as to the examination of proposed expenditure, but there is another matter of almost equal importance in any financial system.

It is necessary that the Assembly which had voted a budget for certain definite purposes should be in a position to satisfy itself that the money had been applied to those purposes. To attain this end, it is necessary that there should be close co-operation between the Assembly and the persons appointed to carry out the audit. In default of such co-operation, the audit tends to become a formal matter directed to ascertaining whether expenditure is supported by vouchers, rather then to enquiring whether any particular item of expenditure has been duly authorised, and whether the intentions of the Assembly have been properly interpreted.

(*f*) We therefore recommend that the Commission of Control should, at each session, examine the completed accounts of the League for the past financial year as verified by the Auditors provided for in Articles 8 to 10 of the Assembly Recommendation, dated 17th December 1920, on the administration of the finances of the League of Nations. The preparatory examination would be carried out by the expert official referred to below [(paragraph IX (*m*)], who should report to the Commission any cases in which expenditure was unsupported by vouchers, and more particularly any case in which expenditure appeared to have been wrongly or irregularly authorised.

It is particularly necessary that this Commission should examine all cases in which a decision of the Financial Director may have been overruled by written directions from the Secretary-General, whether or not acting on instructions from the Council. To attain this end, it will be necessary that the Commission of Control should have power to call upon officers of the Secretariat to appear before them and explain the circumstances attending any exceptional or extraordinary expenditure.

It goes without saying that the control—especially the financial control—of this Commission will at the same time extend to an investigation of the question whether all the rules and administrative or other principles formulated in the present report have been scrupulously observed, and that it will also apply to the International Labour Office.

3. *Submission of the Budget.*—(*g*) The Committee desires to examine specially, in connection with the financial control, the form in which the budget is to be submitted.

Up to the present the task of the Financial Director in estimating the total expenditure that will be required by the League to meet totally new developments has been one of great difficulty, and it has not been found possible in many cases to make any detailed apportionment of the items of the proposed expenditure of the League under a specific head, *e.g.*, meetings of Conferences. Yet the detailed study of the individual items composing a budget is the only road to economy, and the only method of ensuring proper financial control. Now that the Financial Director has gained so considerable an experience of most of the requirements of the League, on which a detailed estimate can be based, we suggest that the items of the budget should in future be sub-divided more than has hitherto been practicable.

(*h*) Further, we consider that it is desirable that a full comparison should be given in the budget between the expenditure in the current and forthcoming financial years, as regards not only the total expenditure on each item, but also the numbers of staff employed in each grade and the salary of that grade. In these matters the estimates presented to the British House of Commons would appear to be a suitable model, which might be followed by the League of Nations.

We also consider that the expenses incurred on behalf of the Technical Sections should be grouped together in such a manner as to show the total expenses of each Technical Section on staff, travelling expenses, subsistence allowances, postages, publications, etc., including all expenditure incurred in connection with the Technical Committee and Conference which are served by the Technical Section in question. We have made certain detailed suggestions to the Financial Director, who has been able to prepare the budget for 1922 on these lines, and we are satisfied that the requirements indicated above will be fully met.

(*i*) We have, moreover, recommended that the staff should be paid in Swiss francs. After very careful consideration of the many issues involved in this intricate problem, we are of the opinion that the gold franc, as being the most stable monetary unit the world over, should be retained as the unit of account for the purpose of assigning contributions. This, of course, will involve expressing the total income and expenditure of the League in gold francs, but it does not follow that the detailed expenditure under the various heads need also be so

shown. If it were, it would be impossible to make any exact comparison. For instance, a fixed annual expenditure of, say, 5,000 francs (Swiss) might give different figures from year to year when expressed in gold francs.

(*j*) At the present time, the detailed accounts are kept in gold francs, a special officer being required to convert the everyday expenditure in Swiss francs into gold francs at the current rate of exchange.

In our opinion, this procedure is hardly necessary. We recommend that the detailed accounts should be kept in Swiss francs, and that the detailed items in the budget should be shown in Swiss francs. The totals of the votes only should be converted from Swiss francs into gold francs for the purpose of balancing the estimated revenue and expenditure of the League*.

(*k*) The rate of exchange at which this conversion should be made is a matter of some difficulty. In normal circumstances it should be made at par, and there is considerable force in the contention that this course should be followed even at the present time to avoid any element of exchange speculation. This, however, would at the present time involve the payment of higher contributions from the States Members than they would normally be called upon to make. We consider that the right course is to make the conversion in the budget from year at on arbitrary rate, calculated to allow a reasonable margin, and to show the actual results of the conversions effected in an exchange conversion account.

4. *Disposal of Balances.*—The question of the disposal of the balance of revenue over expenditure at the end of the financial year has been brought to our notice. We consider that the course which should be followed in normal times is that such balance should be brought forward into the account of the ensuing financial year, the contributions from the different States Members being reduced accordingly.

The practice hitherto has been that any balance at the end of the financial year has been appropriated to the Working Capital Fund. We see no objection to this procedure, in so far as it has been followed during the early organisation period, but we consider that such appropriations, if made in the future, should first be approved by vote of the Assembly. We consider, further, that if this procedure is to be maintained for the present, it would be desirable that the total of the Working Capital Fund, a part of which, proportionate to its budget, might be at the disposal of the International Labour Office, should be fixed.

A separate Working Capital Account should be annexed to the budget, showing any advances made in respect of over-due contributions, advances made to administrative Commissions, etc., and the reimbursements received in respect of such advances within the past financial year.

IX—Organisation.

(*a*) As stated at the outset of this report, we have been very favourably impressed by the measure of the success which has so far been achieved in the organisation of the Secretariat, an organisation which has had to be constructed on novel lines in order that it might fitly perform the international duties entrusted to it. It is not necessary for us to emphasise the importance of these duties or the fact that few organisations have ever been called upon at so short notice to undertake a task of such complexity and difficulty.

(*b*) It appears to us, however, that, while the salaries hitherto paid to what may be called the founders of the new system have been justified, it should be possible, now that the strain of the initial period of organisation is beginning to pass, to effect certain economies in the staff of the higher personnel, as a result of the experience which has been gained.

After careful consideration of the degree of responsibility which is likely to devolve upon officers of the different grades of the Secretariat, we have come to the conclusion that it should not be necessary to appoint more than one Deputy Secretary-General and one Under Secretary-General to assist the Secretary-General in the work of general control.

It goes without saying that we make this recommendation with regard only to the important economy which would be realised by the suppression of one of the two posts of Under Secretary-General. It is true that we are also of opinion that, from an administrative point of view, a new organisation which included only one Under Secretary-General solely responsible for the interior organisation and permanently employed at the Secretariat would be from the point of view of efficiency, at least as satisfactory as the present organisation.

We have had to consider the question as to whether the organisation of the Secretariat is sufficiently far advanced to allow the reform to be carried out at the first opportunity, in fact immediately. We consider that this is so.

*In the case of the International Office, the Budget and Accounts will be presented to the Secretary-General expressed in Swiss francs only.

Other considerations of considerable weight but of quite a different nature have been brought to our notice, having reference to the important principle that the various nationalities shall, as far as possible, be represented in equitable proportions on the Secretariat and above all, amongst the Directors.

We felt that, under our terms of reference, we were bound to regard the question entirely from the economic and administrative points of view; and have declared ourselves in favour of the immediate realisation of a reform which circumstances have now rendered possible.

(*c*) It appears to us that the functions of the Secretary-General and of his Deputy may, broadly speaking, be defined as comprising:—

(1) The general direction of the work of all the sections in so far as policy and the taking of decisions upon important questions of principle are concerned.

(2) Close personal contact with the Assembly and with the Members of the Commissions and Conferences meeting under the auspices of the League. These meetings are, of course, the very life of the League. Without them the Secretariat would be a mere engine without impulse thrashing chaff in the void. The primary duty of the Secretary-General as representative of the Secretariat is therefore to centralise and co-ordinate its efforts, to keep all the Committees and Conferences in mind of the general policy of the League, and thus help them to arrive at decisions which are in harmony with the lofty aims of which the League is the conscious expression.

(3) The maintenance of close relations with the important political centres of the world —a duty which, as we have already said, involves, at any rate in so far as Europe is concerned, frequent and prolonged absences from the seat of the League.

(*d*) It appears to us that the Secretary-General and his Deputy have hitherto in an excessive degree been over-burdened with questions of interior organisation, discipline and routine, which have involved, *inter alia*, in the case of the Secretary-General, his almost continuous presence at the Headquarters of the League, and that it is essential in the general interests of the League that they should be relieved as far as possible from all responsibilities of this nature.

(*e*) We therefore suggest that all headquarters routine business should, subject to the final approval of the Secretary-General, be assigned to the Under Secretary-General. The latter would thus be placed in permanent charge of all matters connected with interior organisation and finance, discipline, staff questions and routine. He would also supervise those sections which properly belong to what may be called the machinery of the Secretariat and concern its working as a whole, as, for instance, the service of the translation, preparation and publication of documents, and the service of distribution.

This would leave the Secretary-General and his Deputy free to concentrate all the reins of policy in their hands, to supervise the work of the Directors, while leaving to the latter a large initiative so far as the administration of their various departments is concerned.

(*f*) The Secretariat might thus be grouped into a series of international organisations, established in accordance with the terms of various Articles of the Covenant, each driving wheel, as it were, of the machine being responsible to its own Commission or Conference and to the Secretary-General; preparing its own budget, after consultation with the Secretary-General and the Committee concerned, for submission by him to the Council and the Assembly, on the understanding, of course, that the regulations and scales of pay for their staff would follow the general lines prescribed for the Secretariat as a whole.

(*g*) The Technical Committees and Conferences would thus correspond in miniature to the Council and Assembly of the League itself. Each of the Technical Sections would become a small Secretariat under a Director with semi-independent functions working in connection with his own Committee, and preparing the full working material for his own Conferences under the general directions of the Secretary-General and using the general machinery of the Secretariat.

(*h*) We suggest, for instance, that these Sections or sub-Secretariats might be organised as follows:—

(1) Section of the Economic and Financial Commission;

(2) Transit Section;

(3) Section of Public Health, which would be responsible for all social questions and for the proposed international legislation for the control of the Traffic in Opium and other dangerous Drugs;

(4) Political Section;

(5) Section of the Administrative Commissions and Minorities and Mandates, that is, a combination under one Director of the work at present done by two separate Sections;

(6) Press Section

Should the Council see fit to retain a seventh Director for the time being, it would have the right to do so. To the Sections we would add a Legal Adviser's Branch, which, in addition to giving legal advice to the Secretariat as a whole, would act as a channel of communication between the Secretariat and the newly-constituted Court of International Justice.

(i) We have given much attention to the number of officers of the grade of Director shown upon the present establishment, and to the rate of salary now paid to these officers. The present rate is a high one, even allowing for the ultimate reduction which we propose, as shown in Appendix I, and we feel some doubt as to whether it should eventually be necessary to retain the present number of officials paid at this rate If the above proposals are adopted, we wish it to be understood that the scale of salary which we recommend for Directors is suggested only on the understanding that the number of Directors will not ultimately exceed six, unless new developments take place justifying an increase in the number.

(j) It will be seen from Annex 1 that we have recommended the creation of a new grade, that of Chief of Section This grade is intended to provide for the case where there is work of considerable importance to be undertaken which would normally be assigned to a Director if he were available to take charge of it, but where, because of its temporary character, or for other reasons, although an official with special technical qualifications is needed, the services of a Director are not required.

(k) We have not thought it advisable to give any precise indication of the number of the Chiefs of Section or of the proportion of the more costly Members of Section, Class A, to the less costly Members of Section, Class B, nor do we think that it will ever be possible to do so. The work of the Secretariat will undergo constant change ; while some branches of its activity may be temporarily on the increase, other branches may be expected to bring their work to a conclusion within a definite limit of time, with the result that the staff required in these branches may at any time be reduced or altogether dispensed with, those who are members of the permanent staff being transferred to other branches. But it is obvious that if the establishment showed a number of the more highly paid posts out of all proportion to the lower, the scales which we propose would not make for economical administration. We therefore insist that, in preparing his budget for any given year, the Secretary-General must bear constantly in mind the necessity for economy and recommend only such promotions to the higher ranks as are really required in the interests of the work*.

(l) *Work of the Sections.*—We have examined the statements and proposals of the Commission of Experts as to the conditions under which the work of each Section is carried out.

As regards the Library, the Registry, the Publications and Information Sections, the subordinate services, the supplies and furniture, and the restaurant, we are in full agreement with the Commission of Enquiry, and we venture to draw the attention of the Assembly to those parts of the report of that Commission which deal with the six questions concerned (pages 23-26 and 64-67, paragraphs 85, 86 87, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 100).

We propose that the Assembly should, like ourselves, declare its agreement with the proposals and recommendations included in these nine paragraphs.

(m) We consider that particular stress should be laid upon the Financial Director's Department.

The Secretariat possesses a currency conversion officer. The changes which we have recommended as to the payment of salaries in Swiss francs and the keeping of the accounts of the League in the same currency permits a saving to be effected by the suppression of this post.

The Appropriation Officer is responsible for insuring that proper provision exists in the budget, in the form of corresponding credits, for each payment, before payment is actually made by the accountant.

We understand that the purpose for which this post was created was to ensure that expenditure was in complete conformity with the provision made in the budget: we consider that this post should be maintained, but, as a consequence of the creation of the Commission of Control, it is clear that in future this officer will receive his instructions from the Commission of Control, and will be responsible to it for any expenses incurred without vouchers or without authorisation.

With regard to the organisation of work, we think that it would be advisable in the near future to organise the routine work of the Finance Section into three sub-sections, corresponding to the technical organisations, the Establishment Section and the Printing and Publications Section respectively. The accountant of each sub-section, who would be responsible for checking all bills before payment and for the preparation of salary-lists and cheques, would also collaborate in the compilation of the budget estimates for their respective sub-sections.

*It is hardly necessary to state that the same observations apply to the International Labour Office. The scales proposed for the Chiefs of Division of the International Labour Office are lower than those suggested for the Directors of the Secretariat. These scales have been proposed advisedly, and it follows that the same sparing use for Chiefs of Section should be made in that Office as is recommended in the Secretariat.

We consider that the present procedure of closing accounts at the end of the financial year, and paying outstanding bills out of similar appropriations for the following year, should be continued; arrangements should, however, be made to secure that orders for payments outstanding for three months should lapse automatically. A special form for orders for payments would be sufficient for this purpose. Such a system would facilitate and hasten settlement of accounts.

(n) We consider that it might be desirable, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission of Enquiry, to combine the work of the Translators and Interpreters Section with that of the Precis-writing Department. This would result in giving the staff of the combined section more variety in their work and would also provide greater elasticity especially at times of pressure. We desire to place on record a statement, which is purely objective, since it is not within our competence to alter the Covenant, that at least one-third of the internal expenditure of the League arises from the compulsory use, prescribed by the Covenant, of the two languages French and English in all official documents.

This statement is not without value in view of the hypothesis that the employment of another language, natural or artificial, is said to be contemplated in some quarters.

(o) A very interesting observation on the part of the British Delegate has drawn the attention of the Committee—which in its turn feels bound to draw the attention of the Assembly—to the differences, sometimes considerable, existing between the French and English texts of documents furnished by the Secretariat. This difference is particularly marked in the provisional verbatim records of the meetings of the Assembly and of the Committees. The explanation of these differences is clearly to be found in the speed with which the Secretariat is compelled to satisfy the demands of journalists for information.

It was suggested, at the Committee, for example, that for next Assembly the procedure adopted in certain Parliaments might be followed with advantage, especially the rapid publication of an analytical verbatim record, followed at 24 or even 48 hours' interval by the stenographers' report of the debates after the proofs had been corrected by those interested in the matter in hand.

We wish, in any case, to draw the attention of the Secretariat to the necessity for obtaining closer agreement of the English and French texts of all documents furnished by it.

(p) As regards the employment of women in the services of the League, we recognise the justice of the rule laid down in the Covenant that all positions under or in connection with the League shall be open equally to men and women.

We would only wish to draw attention to the difficulties which might arise from the employment of husbands and wives, at least in the same branch of the office.

We welcome the appointment already made of two ladies of proved experience, who may be consulted by the Secretariat on women's questions generally, especially on matters of discipline, and questions of health, morals and welfare.

Vague proposals have been made to the effect that women employed should be compelled to wear a uniform, or at least to dress in dark colours.

A rule of such unpleasant severity seems veritably uncalled for and ill-timed, for the radiant charm of a discreet elegance as displayed in feminine attire creates an atmosphere which is wholly delightful and is far from impairing the quality of the work undertaken in common.

(q) As regards the hours of work and leave, we recommend that the working week should be 42 hours a week with a half-holiday on Saturday when the state of work permits.

Whenever possible, time in lieu should be given to the subordinate staff as compensation for overtime, and overtime should not be claimable except for an attendance which exceeds 44 hours a week.

We recommend that an attendance book should be kept for officials of all ranks without exception.

Sick leave on full pay, and after the expiration of a certain period on half pay, should be granted to the staff under regulations similar to those generally in force in public administrations. We are satisfied with the rules already in force with regard to regular leave.

It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that existing regulations concerning leave demand that officials proceeding on annual leave should do so at their own expense. We consider that we should be justified in recommending that the Assembly might fairly confer on the staff the privilege, which would be much appreciated, and relatively inexpensive, of one journey home a year at the cost of the League : provided that this advantage should not be conferred upon members of the staff who have the opportunity during their regular service, and at the expense of the League, of returning home during the current financial year and to spend their normal period of leave there.

Outside the limits of Europe, it would probably be necessary, owing to the far greater cost involved, to give this privilege only once in every two, or, in the case of the most distant countries, every three years. Apart from the fact that it is obviously desirable that members of an international staff should be encouraged to keep in touch with their own nationals, the privilege

of returning home at least once a year would have certain advantages in view of the high cost of living in Geneva, which has often been impressed upon us. In particular, it would enable members of the staff to buy their clothing and personal necessities in their countries of origin. This would relieve them of the necessity of purchasing such articles in Switzerland at prices which are said to be higher than those in their own countries.

PART II—International Labour Office.

I—General Observations.

In Part I of this Report we have made certain observations of a general nature which apply to the International Labour Office no less than to the Secretariat.

But there are certain adaptations and modifications in respect of their specific applications to the International Labour Office which now require to be stated.

Before submitting these considerations which refer especially to the International Labour Office, we venture to draw attention to paragraphs 104—111 (pages 27 and 28, 68 and 69) of the Commission of Enquiry Report, in which are summarised the principles of the International Labour Organisation and of its three divisions: the General Conference, the Governing Body, and the International Labour Office.

Generally speaking, we prefer the observations, for the most part of a favourable nature, made by the Committee of Enquiry with regard to the lines upon which the International Labour Office has, up to the present, been conducted.

We agree that attention should be drawn to the dangers which accompany any excessive diffusion of energy and to the fact that it is essential for the International Labour Office, in its own interests and for its own welfare, to maintain the objective impartiality which is the only reasonable standpoint of an organism whose principal, if not sole, duty lies in the accumulation of the most complete, definite and universal information on all labour questions. It is fair, however, to state that the Commission are fully satisfied that the International Labour Office has hitherto made every endeavour to confine its enquiries and activities within the proper limits, and, above all, to keep in close touch with the Secretariat and the various technical organisations that have been set up in the League of Nations. It seems clearly desirable that the International Labour Office should adhere to this line of conduct.

By reason of the fact that its duties are clearly marked and their application well defined, the organisation of the International Labour Office has been able to be carried out with greater speed and facility than that of the Secretariat, which had to deal with a great number of different subjects, ranging from questions of the most technical nature to political problems of the widest kind.

The duties of the International Labour Office, as understood and carried out by it, can be defined broadly as follows; the collection of accurate information and statistics about labour problems on an international basis; the preparation of detailed material which shall lead up to the International Labour Conventions and the following up of the application of the International Conventions by the various national legislatures.

It is only fair to recognise that the International Labour Office has, in a short period, been able to attain a high state of organisation and efficiency.

We have noted the observations contained in the Report of the Commission of Enquiry to the effect that the staff is able, hard-working and enthusiastic, and that, inspired by the overflowing energy and remarkable personal magnetism of their distinguished Director, and recruited with the greatest care, they possess to an unusual degree—whether in the administrative or in the more highly specialised sections—the qualities required.

II—Staff.

(*a*) *Recruitment and Conditions of Service.*—We are of the opinion that, generally speaking, the decisions which were formerly arrived at, as regards the conditions of service and recruitment of the Secretariat, can be applied also to the International Labour Office. They may be summarised as follows: The posts of Director and Deputy Director should be filled by appointments from outside the office; the subordinate personnel should be recruited locally: the staff of the intermediate grades should be recruited internationally, and should be given long-term engagements. Proportional representation, as far as possible, of the different nationalities on the staff of the International Labour Office is of the greatest importance. Efficiency should, however, be the prior consideration, since the staff must be highly trained and specialised in all questions with which it has to deal before being able to attain the maximum efficiency.

As regards the method of recruitment, the general principles recommended for the Secretariat may be applied with advantage to the International Labour Office.

(*b*) *Salaries.*—The general observations which we have made relating to the salaries of the staff of the Secretariat may be taken as holding good in the case of the International Labour Office with certain qualifications. We recommend that the scale of salaries in Annex 1 should be adopted for this staff.

The Committee has, however, decided to refer to the Salaries Adjustment Committee the question of whether an intermediate scale of salaries should be fixed, as the International Labour Office proposes.

(c) *Subsistence Allowances and Frais de Représentation.*—We consider that the rates recommended for adoption in the Secretariat, and set out in Annex 3, should also be adopted for the officials of the International Labour Office.

We would also recommend that the question of the *Frais de Représentation* should be taken up and decision arrived at on the lines laid down in paragraphs 37 and 39 of the Report of the Committee of Enquiry.

III—FINANCIAL CONTROL.

We consider that the principles underlying the arrangements which have been proposed in Part I of this Report, as to the control of expenditure of the Secretariat, should apply equally in the case of the International Labour Office.

In submitting this view, we have taken into full consideration those articles of the Treaties which have some reference to the financial control of the International Labour Office. We consider, however, that it is essential that the Assembly, which is called upon to vote the funds required for the support of the International Labour Office equally with the funds for the support of the League as a whole, should be afforded the same opportunities of controlling the expenditure proposed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office as we have suggested should be afforded in the case of expenditure of the Secretariat of the League. Owing to the constitution of the International Labour Office, it may, however, be necessary to make certain modifications in the procedure to be adopted.

The present procedure is as follows: The budget of the International Labour Office is first submitted by the Director to the Finance Committee of the Governing Body: and, after approval by the Governing Body as a whole, is transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League for inclusion in the general budget of the League.

It might be objected to the proposal that the budget of the International Labour Office should be discussed again *de novo* by the Commission of Control, that, as 12 Governments have official representatives on the Governing Body, the Governments of the States Members have already had some opportunity, through the agency of their official representatives, of criticising the budget proposals.

This objection, however, seems to us to impose an altogether unfair responsibility on the official representatives of the Governing Body who may be selected primarily for their experience in labour matters and not as financial critics.

Nor does it provide for any adequate criticism by representatives of the Assembly.

We suggest that the position of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in regard to finances would be more amply safeguarded if four of its members were appointed to meet the Commission of Control to discuss and explain the budget proposals for the ensuing financial year and also to appear before the Fourth Assembly Committee. Two of these representatives should be chosen from among the Government representatives, one from the employers' and one from the workers' representatives. In addition, it might be left to the Governing Body, if they thought fit, to ask that the Director or his Deputy should be allowed to accompany this body as an additional member. We suggest that it would be advantageous that one of these representatives, appointed by the Governing Body, should be accorded the privilege of appearing in the Assembly when the Budget of the International Labour Office is discussed by that body since the discussion of proposed expenditure is bound to be unfruitful unless accredited representatives of the responsible authorities are afforded this opportunity of defending their proposals in person.

Consequently, we propose that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office may send one representative to the Assembly when the budget of the International Labour Office is discussed. This representative, selected by the Governing Body, may speak in the Asssmbly at the President's invitation, in an advisory capacity. The representative this year will be the *Rapporteur* for the budget or the President of the Governing Body.

We consider that the arrangement proposed for the audit of the completed accounts of the League should apply to the International Labour Office without modification.

IV—ORGANISATION.

We have already given reasons why the task of building up the organi ation of the International Labour Office has been in some respects easier than the corresponding task as regards the Secretariat.

We do not, however, wish this observation to be allowed to detract in any way from our opinion that the organisation of the Office has been brought to a very high state of efficiency—a fact which will cause no surprise to those who recall the past triumphs of the present Director in the field of organisation.

The Director has received very able assistance in the matter of organisation from the Deputy Director, who is responsible for the control and arrangement of the internal services of the Office.

We have no criticism to make of the manner in which the accounts are kept, or of the general financial arrangements, except that we would suggest that rather more detail might be given in the budget on the general lines indicated in Part I of this Report.

Offices of the International Labour Office.—We have been informed that the International Labour Office has contemplated the possible purchase of the building which it at present occupies.

We have requested that a Sub-Committee should be appointed to enquire into this matter and to express an opinion upon it.

The results of this enquiry, which are fully accepted by the Fourth Committee, are as follows :—

(1) It is not desirable that the International Labour Office should take any steps in the matter of purchase until a definite decision has been reached with regard to the permanent adoption of Geneva as the seat of the League. It is to be hoped that this decision will be reached before next Assembly.

(2) It is clearly desirable that the International Labour Office should own the building which it occupies in whatever city is chosen as the permanent seat of the League.

(3) In the meantime it is preferable to lease the buildings.

(4) The Governing Body of the International Labour Office should be authorised to expend, during the next 12 months, a sum not exceeding 10,000 or 12,000 Swiss francs for the purpose of renting a building in the neighbourhood of the building now occupied and of carrying out certain improvements and alterations.

Organisation of Sections.—In accordance with our terms of reference, we propose to make certain observations on the organisation of the different Sections of the Office, but these observations refer, in general, more to the lines of the future development of the Office than to any specific alteration which might be immediately undertaken.

(a) *Cabinet.*—The cabinet system has made it possible for a very high degree of centralisation to be carried out in the administrative work of the Office. Without that system the Director could not have kept himself informed of the many important phases of development in the work of the Office as it grew up, nor would he have been able to maintain direct and personal touch with Governments and important organisations throughout the world. There is no doubt, therefore, that this highly centralised system has been helpful in the organisation period of the International Labour Office. It is, however, undeniable that the cabinet system is bound to diminish, to some considerable extent, the responsibility of the Chiefs of Divisions.

We would like to record our opinion that it may be desirable at some future date, when the work of the International Labour Office has attained greater stability than at present, and when the need for centralisation is less urgent, to give increased responsibility to heads of Divisions with advantage to the general working of the Office.

(b) *Allocation of Work to three Divisions.*—At present there are two main Divisions, exclusive of the central services, which are under the special charge of the Deputy-Director—the Diplomatic and the Scientific Divisions.

Before making such observations as occur to us on the work of these Divisions, we would suggest that the co-ordination between these Divisions and Technical Sections is not sufficiently close if considered as a permanent form of organisation. Concentration is not necessarily centralisation, and we suggest that, as opportunity occurs, every effort should be made to attach the work of the Technical Sections more definitely to that of the Divisions. Such a development would seem to indicate that the main work of the Office should be re-grouped into three Divisions, each under a head of Division.

The first would deal with the diplomatic work, *viz.*, the execution of the decisions of the annual conference, and of the commissions arising out of that conference, as also with International Conventions and the task of carrying on negotiations with the various Governments and preparation of work for future conferences.

The second Division would deal with Research, and it would be in this Division that the majority of the Technical Section would be incorporated, the work of the Division being generally to undertake the technical preparation required for the work of the Diplomatic and Publications Divisions.

We think it would be desirable to constitute a third Division for the publication work now assigned to the Scientific Division.

(c) *Technical Sections.*—In the preceding paragraph the Committee has suggested attaching certain technical sections to the Scientific Division, while other technical sections would be attached to the present Diplomatic Division.

The only general observation which the Committee wishes to make about the work of this Section is that it considers it of great importance that the practical end in view should be constantly borne in mind.

Although the method of work employed by the staff of the suggested Research Division would be analogous to that of a research worker, it would suggest that out of the almost limitless field for possible enquiries the International Labour Office should, in these early stages of its

formation, prefer enquiries on such subjects as are likely to lead to legislation within the next few years to what might be termed "sounding" enquiries of a general nature, however tempting such researches may be to the general study of industrial and labour problems, and whatever interest they may have possessed in the past from an ideal point of view. The Committee notes with satisfaction that the policy of the Governing Body and of the Director of the International Labour Office has generally conformed to this principle.

(*d*) *Scientific Division.*—We have suggested above that the work at present performed in the Scientific Division might be divided into two parts.

One part would be assigned to a new Research Division to which the Technical Sections would be attached, while the other would be assigned to the Publications and Intelligence Division devoted to the collection and dissemination of intelligence and to producing the publications of the Office.

To this Division we should also assign the record of labour legislation, the Library and the very important work of the Statistical Section. The latter section is at present understaffed and the Committee considers that it might usefully be strengthened.

The collection of information is for the double purpose of keeping the staff of the Office informed of events which affect their work as a whole, and of collating material concerning labour questions—a task of international interest. This function of the International Labour Office is prescribed by Article 396 of the Treaty of Versailles.

The Committee considers, however, that steps should be taken to ensure that the collection of information and the compilation of statistics shall be carried out in close co-operation with the national Governments.

Most of the Labour Ministries of the world now include an Intelligence Section, which studies labour questions abroad. There would thus seem to be a promising field for economy if the national Government Offices concerned could rely on the International Labour Office for all information and statistics relating to labour questions in countries other than their own, and confine their researches to the national aspect only of such questions.

The information thus supplied by the national Government would be codified by the International Labour Office, which in this manner would serve as a clearing-house of intelligence and statistics and relieve the national Governments of the difficult task of collecting information regarding the conditions prevailing in foreign countries.

The Committee appreciates the great importance of the work which the International Labour Office is undertaking in the establishment of a uniform system for the preparation and compilation of statistics. It considers that the relations established in this respect with the Economic and Financial Section of the Secretariat should become closer. The functions of the International Labour Office in this respect should, therefore, be limited to matters of industrial as distinguished from economic interest.

(*e*) *Daily Intelligence.*—The attention of the Committee has been called to the *Bulletin* printed daily in the International Labour Office and circulated by post throughout the world. It has ascertained that the cost of printing and publishing this *Bulletin* alone, not including the cost of postage, amounts to no less than 120,000 gold francs a year. It considers that the *Bulletin* is scarcely useful enough to justify an expenditure on this scale.

It would recommend that its publication, apart from Conference periods, should be normally limited to a weekly or a bi-weekly issue, considering that the information supplied therein is not of such importance that it need be published every day. Among other advantages this would permit of the contract for printing being placed elsewhere than at Geneva, for instance at Lyons, where printing rates are lower.

In view of the length of time before the *Daily Intelligence* is received by its readers—particularly in the more distant countries—the Commission would suggest that its contents should be limited to matters of permanent international interest, and should not deal with current events of an evanescent character, which the Press is certain to bring to the notice of the general public and of persons specially interested.

(*f*) *Library.*—The International Labour Office has, in the opinion of the Commission, done well to purchase the Library of the International Labour Association of Basle. It thinks it is clearly right that the International Labour Office should carry on the work of the Basle Library, and gradually build up a collection of literature on subjects affecting the work of the Office, and it has no fault to find with the choice of books bought. It is, however, essential that great care should be exercised to avoid overlapping with the Library of the Secretariat. The Committee, however, is inclined to think that the organisation of the Library has been framed on rather too ambitious a scale. When once the task of cataloguing the Basle Library has been completed, it should be possible to effect reductions in the staff of the Library, which at present numbers 14.

In connection with the observations on the organisation of the work of the various sections of the International Labour Office, the Committee is of opinion that the Director would be left some latitude in the application of proposals dealing merely with points of detail.

Finally, the Fourth Committee has paid the Commission of Enquiry the most valuable tribute it could hope for by adopting almost all its suggestions.

The President of the Commission of Experts ventures to thank the Fourth Committee on his own behalf, on that of his Colleagues and especially on behalf of Colonel Johnson, whose personal labours were a decisive factor in the achievement of a fruitful and efficient work.

The Fourth Committee has doubtless suggested many reforms, from which it expects, together with an appreciable reduction in expenditure, results at least as great and even greater than in the past from the work of the two principal organisations of the League.

In conclusion the Committee would, however, repeat what it said at the beginning of this report, that the League of Nations should, on the whole, be very grateful for the work already done and the results obtained by the staff of its Secretariat and especially by its higher officers.

SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC DECISIONS TAKEN BY COMMITTEE No. 4.

1st Meeting.—Nothing.

2nd Meeting.—The Committee agreed that the question of the cost of living in Geneva should be referred to the Salaries Adjustment Committee mentioned in the Report of the Committee of Experts, the question of the seat of the League being expressly excepted from this reference.

"Considering that the question of the seat of the League is not governed exclusively by financial considerations, the Committee, in taking note of the opinion expressed in the Report of the Committee of Experts regarding the cost of living in Geneva, which is referred to a special Committee for investigation, leaves the question of the seat of the League to be considered elsewhere."

3rd Meeting.—Any recommendations by this Committee (Salaries Adjustment Committee), must be submitted to the Council (or, in the case of the International Labour Office, to the Governing Body) for their approval before they are put into effect. These conclusions must, however, conform to the budget formally voted by the Assembly.

The Committee agreed to fix a formal rate of 70 gold francs per day for the members of fixed Committees, such as the Financial Committee, which assembled at Geneva or elsewhere periodically to give their assistance to the League. If, for some purpose, the League required the special services of some eminent person, the Council should have liberty to make special arrangements.

4th Meeting.—The total of this fund (Entertainment Fund) should not exceed the total amount of entertainment allowance surrendered by the higher officials of the League.

The Committee recommends that all members of the League should entrust the reservation of accommodation for their representatives and officials visiting Geneva, to the expert official referred to in paragraph 38 of the Report of the Committee of Experts, informing him in good time of the accommodation required, and of the approximate price they are prepared to pay.

It is exceedingly desirable, especially in the higher administrative positions, that the Secretariat of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Office should, as far as possible, be recruited in fair proportion from the various States Members of the League, and that this principle should be carefully borne in mind in filling future vacancies, regard being always had to the requirements of efficiency.

5th Meeting.—These officials (Directors) may, in exceptional cases, be reappointed.

The Committee agreed to maintain the period of engagement at 21 years, as recommended by the Committee of Experts, but agreed to fix the age-limit at 55 years instead of at 50 years. No official could remain in the service of the League more than 21 years or after reaching the age of 55 years.

The Committee adopted the principle of a deferred pay scheme.

The Committee agreed to refer to the Salaries Adjustment Committee the elaboration of the details of this scheme. This Committee would decide whether or no it would adopt the proposal that the Pension Fund should be worked under the management of the parties concerned. The Committee agreed to instruct the Salaries Adjustment Committee to prepare a report on the question for submission to the next Assembly, such report being distributed to the States Members of the League three months before the date of the next Assembly.

6th Meeting.—The Committee agreed to adopt paragraph 42 of the Report of the Committee of Experts relative to the recruitment of staff, with the following modification: The words "recruitment by open competitive examination" should be replaced by the words "recruitment in conformity with the principles laid down in Articles 42 to 54 of the present report."

The Committee agreed to insert in Article 59 of the Report of the Committee of Experts, after the words "the Council," the words "at the request of the Assembly," and to stipulate that at least one of the Members of the Commission of Control should be a financial expert.

The Committee further agreed not to recommend the appointment of a special financial expert.

7th Meeting.—The Committee agreed to maintain the existing financial year.

The Committee agreed to recommend the principle of the fixation of a maximum of working capital fund and to adopt the recommendations, in the Report of the Committee of Experts, that payments to the reserve fund should only be made with the express approval of the Assembly.

The Committee recommended that the Labour Office should participate proportionally in the working capital fund.

8th Meeting.—The Committee adopted the recommendations of the Committee of Experts that the number of Under Secretaries-General should be reduced to one, and the number of Directors to six, on the understanding that this number could be increased to seven with the approval of the Council.

The Committee agreed to recommend that the Appropriation Officer mentioned in Article 89 of the Report of the Committee of Experts should receive his instructions from and report to the Commission of Control, and to amend in this sense the paragraph in question.

The Committee agreed to recommend the establishment of an Office in Latin America.

The Committee recommended that in future the provisional Verbatim Record of the proceedings of the Assembly should be revised by one or two experts before being published, so as to avoid obvious divergencies between the English and French texts.

9th Meeting.—The Committee agreed to refer to the Salaries Adjustment Committee the question of the desirability of creating, as proposed by the International Labour Office, an intermediate scale of salaries.

The Committee agreed that, during the discussion of the budget in the Assembly, the Labour Office could, on the invitation of the President and with the approval of the Assembly, be represented by one person, but that the four members of the Governing Body referred to in the Report of the Committee of Experts should be empowered to appear before the Fourth Committee and before the Commission of Control.

The Committee agreed, in accordance with the report of the sub-Committee appointed for that purpose, not to recommend the purchase of the building occupied by the International Labour Office.

Annex I.—Rates of salary proposed.

The following are the rates of salary which the Committee recommend should be adopted for future appointments to the Secretariat and to the International Labour Office. It should be understood that these rates have been suggested by the Commission, having regard to the present cost of living in Geneva, and that they should be reviewed, in the manner indicated in Annex II, should the cost of living fall or rise to any considerable degree.

	Minimum.	Increase, Annual.	Maximum.
	Swiss Francs.		
Directors (Secretariat only)	41,000	2,500	53,000
Chiefs of Divisions (International Labour Office only)	38,500	2,000	47,000
Chiefs of Sections	28,000	1,000	33,000
Members of Sections—			
(1) Class A	19,000	800	28,000
(2) Class B	13,700	800	19,000
Senior Clerical Assistants and Secretary Shorthand-Typists	8,700	250	11,250
Bilingual Shorthand-Typists	7,500	250	10,000
Clerical Assistants	7,000	200	9,500
Copying Typists (locally recruited)	(See recommendations of I. L. O.)		

The Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that they consider that the salaries which are now being paid in many cases in excess of those suggested by them above are justified, having regard to the necessity for recruiting especially well-qualified personnel in the organisation period. They are, however, of the opinion that, as soon as normal conditions of work prevail, it should be possible to obtain personnel of the requisite calibre at the rates suggested.

There are certain posts which are not included in the general grading of the Secretariat, as to which the Commission would like to suggest that the appropriate salaries on the occurrence of vacancies should be as follows :—

I. Head of the Interpreters and Translators Department. II. Establishment Officer. III. Head of Précis-Writing Department.	These posts might be graded equivalent to those of Members of Sections, Class A.
IV. Head of Registry	This post might be graded with a special scale of salary of 20,000 Swiss francs, rising by 500 annually to 25,000.
V. Libiarian	The holders of this post might receive a special salary of 20,000 Swiss francs. The two chief assistants in the Library should receive salaries on the scale 13,750 by 300 to 16,250 Swiss francs annually.

It was decided to refer to the Salaries Adjustment Committee the question whether a new class of Précis-writers, with a salary from 11,250 to 13,000 Swiss francs, should be introduced into this scale for the International Labour Office only.

Annex II.—Variations in Salary in accordance with Cost of Living.

I.—*Method of Calculating Variable Portion of Salaries.*

Total Salary.	Method of Calculating Variable Portion.
Below 7,000 Swiss francs	55 per cent. fixed, 45 per cent. variable.
7,000 . . .	3,850 fixed, 3,150 variable.
7,001—8,000 . .	3,150 of first 7,000 + 15 per cent. of salary above that point is variable.
8,000 . . .	4,700 fixed, 3,300 variable.
8,001 and above . .	3,300 of the first 8,000 + 10 per cent. of salary above that point is variable.

II.—*Ready Reckoner.*

Total Salary.	Fixed Portion.	Variable Portion.	Total Salary.	Fixed Portion.	Variable Portion.
Swiss francs.	Swiss francs.	Swiss francs.	Swiss francs.	Swiss francs.	Swiss francs.
7,000	3,850	3,150	18,000	13,700	4,300
8,000	4,700	3,300	19,000	14,600	4,400
9,000	5,600	3,400	20,000	15,500	4,500
10,000	6,500	3,500	25,000	20,000	5,000
11,000	7,400	3,600	30,000	24,500	5,500
12,000	8,300	3,700	35,000	29,000	6,000
13,000	9,200	3,800	40,000	33,500	6,500
14,000	10,100	3,900	45,000	38,000	7,000
15,000	11,100	4,000	50,000	42,500	7,500
16,000	11,900	4,100	55,000	47,000	8,000
17,000	12,800	4,200			

The general principles underlying these tables are as follows :

(1) It is clear that, other things being equal, the smaller the amount of salary received the greater is the proportion of that salary which must be expended on the necessaries of life; and that, on the other hand, the larger the salary received the greater is the portion of that salary which is available to meet outgoings other than in respect of necessaries, and that these outgoings, in so far as they represent savings, are less affected by temporary variations in the cost of necessaries of life. To the extent that they represent luxury expenditure, the spenders have more opportunity for economies than those who are in receipt of low salaries.

(2) We have, therefore, to suggest some system by which the lower ranges of salaries shall vary in a more direct relation to the variations in the cost of living than the higher salaries. This principle applies, of course, with equal force, whether the cost of living rises or falls.

(3) It is clear from the above that, as the salaries at present paid to the staff, and those recommended by the Commission to be paid, are admittedly based on the existing position with regard to prices, the present scales for the lower grades contain a large proportion of compensation for the present normal cost of living than those for the higher grades.

The system which is usually followed in England and elsewhere is to make percentage additions to the 1914 standard of remuneration, which are proportionately higher in respect of the lower salaries. But in the present case two important factors necessary to work out calculations on this basis are missing :—

(*a*) It is impossible to conjecture what the 1914 standard of remuneration for the League would have been, as the League did not exist at that date.

(b) We have no reliable figures to hand as to the 1914 cost of living in Geneva as compared with the cost at the present time. The statistics which have been presented to us compare only the cost of living in Geneva and London at the time of the removal of the headquarters of the League. It will be the task of the Salaries Adjustment Committee to compare the cost of living in Geneva at various times.

The element of expatriation, which has formed so large an element in arriving at the existing salaries, presents another factor difficult to estimate.

It therefore seems best to take as our starting point the rates of remuneration shown in Annex I, which have been arrived at after taking into full consideration, *inter alia*, the present high cost of living. The method which we propose is that the present salaries should be divided into two parts, of which one part should be fixed, while the other part should vary in exact relation with the variation in the cost of living as ascertained by the Salaries Adjustment Committee. For the reasons given above, the amount of variable salary must be proportionately greater in the lower than in the higher grades, and our tables have been constructed on this basis.

The Commission wish it to be understood, however, that the tables are tentative, and we do not suggest that any modification in the amount of the variable portion would prove fatal to the scheme. On the contrary, we would recommend that these tables should, prior to adoption, be submitted to the proposed Salaries Adjustment Committee, when constituted, for their consideration and observations.

It is suggested that any re-assessing of salaries which may be necessary should be made once every six months, and that the salaries for the coming period of six months should be based on the average rise or fall of the cost of living over the preceding period of six months. The average rise or fall should be calculated in round figures to five decimal points, taking the figure for the present cost of living as represented by 100. Further, as a matter of administrative convenience, it would be advisable until the cost of living has moved by 10 per cent. in either direction, that no variations should be effected in accordance with this scheme.

The arrangements outlined above have been framed without reference to the cases of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, and the Under Secretaries-General, whose salaries have been fixed in pounds sterling on five-year contracts. So far as we are aware, these officials would not have any claim to any increase in their remuneration should the cost of living rise and it might well be claimed that they should equally be exempt from any deduction in their salaries should the cost of living fall, but in all the circumstances we consider that it would be fair that salaries should be subject to some deduction should the cost of living fall. We therefore recommend that, in the case of a fall, but not of a rise, in the cost of living, 10 per cent. only of the salaries of these officials should be subject to variation, in accordance with the cost of living, in the manner indicated in this Appendix. We finally suggest that the same arrangement might fairly be applied to the case of the Director and Deputy Director of the International Labour Office.

Annex III.—Subsistence Allowances.

The following are the rates of subsistence allowances which the Committee recommend should be adopted for members of the Secretariat in lieu of those at present in force :—

Class A :—

Secretary-General	60 Swiss francs a day.
Deputy Secretary-General	
Under Secretaries-General	
Directors of Sections	

Class B :—

Chiefs of Sections	40 Swiss francs a day.
Members of Sections	
Personal Assistant of the Secretary-General, of the Deputy Secretary-General and of the Under Secretaries-General	
Heads of Administrative Departments	
Chief Interpreter	
Registrar of Documents	
Chief Editor	
Establishment Officer	
Librarian	
Secretaries, Chief Accountant	
Assistant Editor	
Assistant Director and Deputy	
Director of the Registry, Interpreters and Translators, Chief Distribution Clerk	
Head of Stenographers	

Class C :—

Any members of the Clerical Staff, other than the above, when travelling abroad to assist at Council or Commission or other League Meetings	30 Swiss francs a day for period of a week. 25 Swiss francs a day after the first week.

Note.—These scales are intended to apply to the officials of corresponding grades in the International Labour Office.

ANNEX 5 :—*Report of the Committee No. IV on the Allocation of the Expenses of the League of Nations.*

In execution of the recommendation adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations in December 1920, a Committee of five Members was appointed by the Council to report on the allocation of expenses. It was composed of MM. Reveillaud (France), Chairman; Barboza Carneiro (Brazil); Alfred Georg (Switzerland); Sthyr, and subsequently de Kauffmann, as substitute for M. Gluckstadt (Denmark); and Sir Henry Strakosch (South Africa). The Report was to be presented to the Council by 31st March 1921. The time at the disposal of this Committee in which to deal with so difficult and complex a question was, therefore, extremely short. It was obviously beyond its powers thoroughly to investigate all possible bases of allocation which might contribute to forming a fair estimate of the "capacity for payment" of the various Members of the League, which was the guiding principle approved by a Committee of the Brussels Financial Conference.

Adequate statistics of national resources were not available, and the Committee, faced with the obligation of submitting a practical proposal within three months, adopted as a measure of the capacity for payment the index obtainable from totals of populations on 31st December 1919, in conjunction with the net revenue for 1913, the last year before the war. The Expert Committee readily admitted that both these indices must remain afar from complete or reliable basis for the purpose in view. They recognised, for instance, that the large native populations of certain extra European countries do not, in many cases, appreciably increase their resources. It was, therefore, laid down that the co-efficient of the population of any State should in no case be estimated as exceeding 5 per cent. of the total population of the States Members of the League. No less readily did the Expert Committee admit the difficulties which arose in determining the amount which could properly be ascribed to net revenue. The principle adopted was to add to the gross revenue, derived from taxation, without taking into account the cost of collection, the amounts derived from what may be described as the trading departments of a State (railways, domains, postal service, etc.) from which administrative and running expenses were deducted.

The very long delay which would have been entailed by the collection of documents and evidence to establish the due proportion of local and general expenditure in, the budgets of individual components of a Federal State, made it inevitable, under the circumstances, that this consideration should be ignored in the estimates of net revenue adopted by the Expert Committee. Several Members of the Fourth Committee have drawn attention to this omission as seriously impairing the justice of the actual indices adopted. There were, moreover, other considerations which might be advanced against the adoption of the particular year 1913, or, indeed, of any single year, for the determination of net revenue, such as the fact that the revenue depending on imports and exports in certain countries fluctuates very considerably according to the quality of the harvests. To meet the varying circumstances of a number of countries, an average of the revenue of a series of years would provide a more satisfactory basis.

Finally, the unstable character of exchanges, and the general disturbance of economic conditions at the present moment, could not be overlooked. Proposals exclusively based upon the indices adopted could not therefore be regarded as other than approximate and provisional, and the defects in the system, which was found to be the only practical one to adopt in view of the brief time available, are fully recognised by the Expert Committee in their report. They had, however, been able to make comparisons with certain other statistical data which confirmed their view that the results of their labours were reasonably accurate.

The Committee of Experts proceeded to classify all the countries Members of the League in accordance with a mean index number obtained from the two factors of population and revenue. It maintained the system adopted by the Universal Postal Union of grouping the States into categories—a system which incidentally allowed some account to be taken of other factors than the two mentioned above. It concluded, however, that the apportionment adopted for the Universal Postal Union, which is prescribed by Article VI of the Covenant of the League of Nations as the basis of allocation of contributions, could not equitably be applied, and that it was indispensable to modify it in order to prevent injustice being done to the members. On the other hand, the rules of the Universal Postal Union made it clear that no alteration of its classification could be brought about in less than a year or eighteen months, while there was a probability that the alterations advocated by the Expert Committee would themselves prove an obstable to acceptance of amendments by the Postal Union. The Expert Committee therefore submitted that the scheme which they recommended for the allocation of expenses could only be introduced by an amendment in Article VI of the Covenant. Such an amendment would

liberate the Assembly from the obligation of strictly applying the system of the Universal Postal Union.

The proposed new allocation will be found in Table II annexed to the Report of the Expert Committee (A. 40, 1921). In view, however, of the difficulties and delays which an alteration of the Covenant must entail, the Expert Committee, in addition to this proposed allocation, which might hold good until further investigations enabled all the facts of the economic situation to be more precisely established, also submitted a transitional proposal which, it is believed, might be adopted within the present limits of the Covenant, provisionally maintaining the elemental indices of the Universal Postal Union, while at the same time relieving to a considerable extent the States actually included in too high a group.

The provisional allocation is set forth in Table III annexed to the Report of the Expert Committee.

When a discussion of the proposals put forward in the Report of the Expert Committee was opened in the Fourth Committee, it at once became evident not only from the criticisms made orally, but also from a certain number of resolutions which were submitted, that a divergence of view existed as to whether the scheme of allocation set forth in Table II or that in Table III, both of which were regarded as only provisional solutions, was the more acceptable. It was, however, decided that the general sense of the Committee should not be taken on this question until the legal aspect of the situation had been examined.

On the proposal of the Chairman it was decided to invite the First Committee, which has to deal with amendments to the Covenant, to join with the Fourth Committee in appointing a mixed Sub-Committee in which eminent juridical authorities should be included, to examine into, and report on, the legal position. On behalf of the Fourth Committee MM. Adatci (Japan), Fernandes (Brazil), and Trygger (Sweden) were selected to act together with Sir Rennel Rodd, the reporter to the Fourth Committee; on behalf of the First Committee, Captain Bruce (Australia), MM. Noblemaire (France), Osusky (Czecho-Slovakia), with M. Zahle (Denmark) as reporter to the First Committee.

The Italian Delegate took the opportunity of announcing that, by the constitution of Italy, he was precluded from accepting any proposal involving an increased contribution without the sanction of Parliament. He could not therefore assent to any augmentation in the amount allocated to Italy under the Covenant until after the ratification of Parliament had been obtained to an amendment of Article VI. Other delegates expressed similar views.

The question whether exchange, which at the present moment so seriously affects the economic situation of certain Members of the League, should be taken into account in determining the allocation of contributions was raised by the Delegate of Poland, who in this matter spoke also on behalf of Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. The Fourth Committee decided, by a majority resolution, that for various reasons of a practical and technical character the consideration of exchange must be excluded.

It was further decided that the numerical order of the groups into which the countries Members of the League were divided, which had led to misapprehensions, should be discontinued, and that countries should be arranged in alphabetical order.

Other Members of the Fourth Committee supplemented the criticisms to which reference has already been made, such as the incompleteness or insufficiency of the indices adopted, by drawing attention to the absence of any special consideration for the countries which had suffered most heavily by the war, and to the somewhat arbitrary nature of the grouping system, which placed in the same category countries whose index figures differed widely, and whose economic situation was not comparable.

The Fourth Committee, however, realising the difficulties which had been encountered and the impossibility of arriving under the circumstances at more than an approximate adjustment, expressed their high appreciation of the remarkable achievement of the Expert Committee which had, within so brief a period, succeeded in presenting an unanimous report and submitting a proposal for the readjustment of contributions which, it was generally admitted, in its main outlines went far to correct the manifest injustices to the existing scale.

The joint Sub-Committee of the First and Fourth Committees after several meetings expressed the unanimous opinion that the actual scale of allocation in force could not be modified without amending the Covenant. The Transitional Table III, submitted in the Report of the Expert Committee was, in this respect, in precisely the same position as Table II, and did not offer a provisional solution within the limits of the Covenant.

The Sub-Committee accordingly suggested the following amendments to the Covenant:—

" 1. The last paragraph of Article VI of the Covenant shall be replaced by the following:—

"The expenses of the League shall be borne by the Members of the League in the proportion decided by the Assembly."

" 2. Provisional Article (to be inserted as an Annex to the Covenant):—

"The following allocation of the expenses of the League shall be applied as from 1st January 1922." (Insert the Table to be adopted by Committee No. 4.)

The following considerations were added in the Report of the joint Sub-Committee :—

"By the new paragraph of Article VI of the Covenant the Sub-Committee adopts the proposal of the Committee dealing with amendments to the Covenant, according to which the Assembly would have the power to determine the scale simply by a Resolution and not by the procedure laid down in Article 26 of the Covenant. In accordance with Article 5 of the Covenant this Resolution will have to be accepted unanimously.

Nevertheless, as the Assembly will be unable to make use of its new faculty until the amendment shall have been ratified, as prescribed in Article 26 of the Covenant; and as, on the other hand, it is absolutely necessary that the inequity, already recognised by the First Assembly, of the present scale of the Universal Postal Union should be modified as soon as possible, the Sub-Committee was of opinion that Amendment of Article 6 of the Covenant should be supplemented by a provisional Article, possessing the same validity as the Covenant, and being subject to the stipulations prescribed in Article 26 of the Covenant. It is obvious that this Temporary Article will only become effective during the course of the year 1922, but once it has become effective the scale to which it refers will become operative as from 1st January 1922, and consequently will cover the whole financial year 1922.

The Sub-Committee is of opinion that the matter can be arranged in the following manner between 1st January 1922 and the date when the provisional Article becomes effective. In January 1922, when the Director of the Financial Administration has to notify to the Members of the League the amounts which they are required to pay for the expenses of 1922, we shall most probably find that we are still under the existing scale of the Universal Postal Union, and the Director of the Financial Administration should therefore inform the Members of the League of the amount of their contribution according to this scale. But there is no reason why the Director should not also inform the Members of the amount of their contribution as calculated under the new scheme. Until the amendment becomes effective, Members of the League could therefore begin by paying either the amount due according to the Postal scale or that due according to the new scale.

The Sub-Committee considers that it should draw attention to Article 13, section (*e*) of the Recommendation adopted on 17th December 1920, by the Assembly on the subject of the Finances of the League. According to this Article the allocation for 1922 should be so arranged by the Assembly of 1921 that Members who contributed in 1921 more than they would have done if the new scheme had been in force should, in 1922, pay a correspondingly smaller amount than their quota and *vice versâ*. If it is determined to retain this readjustment, a question which this Sub-Committee is not competent to consider, Article 13, section (*e*) of the Recommendation of December 1920 should be incorporated in the provisional Article, as it constitutes a modification of Article 6 of the Covenant, and it will be sufficient to substitute 1921 for 1922.

If the allocation to be adopted by Committee No. IV, is the best solution obtainable for the time being, it will nevertheless be extremely desirable that M. Reveillaud's Committee should continue its labours. It is only in this manner that the Assembly will be enabled eventually to decide upon satisfactory allocation as prescribed in the new final paragraph of Article 6 of the Covenant."

The fourth Committee, in considering the report of the joint Sub-Committee, dealt first with the concluding paragraph, and had no hesitation in adopting a resolution in the following sense : –

> "The Fourth Committee, recognising that the proposals of the Expert Committee are still susceptible of improvements and adjustments after a more exhaustive investigation of the data, recommends that this Committee, so ably presided over by M. Reveillaud, be reappointed by the Council to continue its labours, and after taking account of the various factors not yet fully examined, to submit a further report indicating such modifications of the allocation provisionally accepted as it may deem equitable."

It is anticipated that these further proposals will be ready for consideration by the Assembly not later than 1923.

The Fourth Committee next adopted the amendment to Article VI of the Covenant (No. 1 above), proposed by the joint Sub-Committee, without modification, and recommended that a paragraph should be added to Article 4 of the Rules of procedure of the Assembly to the following effect :—

> "No proposal for a modification of the allocation of expenses for the time being in force, shall be inserted in the agenda unless it has been communicated to Members at least four months before the date fixed for the opening of the session."

The proposed provisional Article (No. 2 above) to be inserted as an annex to the Covenant, led to a long discussion. It was held by many members of the Fourth Committee that any new scale to be adopted could, for reasons which have been sufficiently indicated above, only be provisional and transitory and that there must be a long delay before even such a transitional arrangement could be ratified by the Powers and made effective, with consequent uncertainty

and risk of serious disturbance in the financial arrangements of the League. Hence it was urged that it would be more practical to maintain the existing allocation of the Universal Postal Union, until a definitive, equitable adjustment had been submitted to, and adopted by, the Assembly. This view was held even by one or two representatives of Powers which stood to gain considerably by the immediate acceptance of a new allocation. Others, however, entertained no doubt that the risks involved were to be preferred to any prolongation of the existing system, which entailed such manifest injustices, and a division showed that a majority of the Fourth Committee were in favour of a new provisional allocation. Of the two alternatives presented by the Expert Committee Table II was adopted in preference to Table III by a large majority, subject to amendments to be considered later.

Having thus come to a decision, in principle, as to the new scale of allocation, the Fourth Committee proceeded to consider whether any alterations in Table II were permissible. In particular, it discussed a proposal of the Polish Delegate that Poland should be included amongst the countries enumerated in the fourth, instead of the third class of Table II. The Committee decided, by a majority, to accept this proposal, taking into account the exceptional grounds on which it was based, especially the contention that Poland was formed out of parts of the three Empires which, in 1913, were in a condition of prosperity not obtaining when her existence as a separate State commenced, and that only an arbitrary estimate of revenue in 1913 had been possible.

The consequent reduction in the contribution of Poland will not make any appreciable difference in the allocations of the other Members of the League, having regard to the recent admission to membership of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The eventual shares of these States had not been taken into consideration when Table II was prepared by the Expert Committee.

Table II as amended, showing (*a*) the units of contribution ; (*b*) the percentages payable by the existing Members of the League, is given in an appendix.

The Fourth Committee then decided that all other proposals for modification of the scale of allocation and the memoranda submitted in support of them should be referred to the Expert Committee for investigation in connection with the revised scheme which it is to prepare. It will, of course, be open to this Committee to hear the representatives of such countries as desire to express their views, and to present any results which are ready in time, to the Assembly of 1922.

The Fourth Committee recognised the high standard of the memoranda submitted by several of its members, and agreed that both their criticisms and their constructive proposals deserved close study. Had time permitted, the Fourth Committee would have been glad to examine these memoranda in detail. It was forced to recognise, however, that any such examination at so late a period of the present session could have been only cursory and unsatisfactory.

For the sake of greater clearness, and in order that there may not appear to be any contradiction between the terms of Article VI as amended and those of the provisional Article proposed by the joint Sub-Committee, the Fourth Committee agreed to add to the letter the following words :—

"And shall remain in force until a revised allocation has been accepted by the Assembly."

The question of the date to be inserted in the provisional Article brought under review the issue whether the new allocation was to be retroactive in effect, so as to cover the year 1921. A recommendation in favour of such retroactivity had been adopted in the last session of the Assembly in 1920. This question was very carefully considered and argued in the Fourth Committee, and a certain number of members urgently advocated a readjustment in the sense of that recommendation. They represented that not only they, but their Governments also, regarded the 1920 recommendation as in the nature of a pledge. After a long discussion a large majority of the Fourth Committee declared itself against upholding the recommendation. They contended that at the time of its adoption there was a hope that it would be possible to apply a revised scale for 1922, without amending the Covenant, by arrangement with the Universal Postal Union. They further urged that insistence upon retroactivity would prejudice not only the prospects of acceptance of the provisional Article in the Assembly, but above all the prospects of approval of the new allocation by certain of the Parliaments, and ratification by the respective Governments. Failure in either case would entail, as the only alternative, the maintenance of the old allocation under the Universal Postal Union.

It may be desirable to add a word or two, as to the position of States which may be admitted to membership of the League in future years. The units of expenditure payable by such members cannot be determined under the wording of the provisional Article referred to above. It is suggested that the difficulty would best be met by a specific decision of the Assembly after reference to the appropriate Committees at the time when any new application for membership comes before it.

The task imposed upon the Fourth Committee in considering the many aspects of a question which is by its nature contentious, has been no light one, and in presenting recommendations which appear to be the most practical under present conditions, it must once more

express appreciation of the excellent work accomplished in so short a time by M. Reveillaud's Committee, on which the proposed resolutions are based. Every assistance has been afforded by the members of that Committee in explaining the principles which have guided their action, and in elucidating the various points which have arisen during the progress of discussions. The Fourth Committee have every confidence that a resumption of the investigation, in the light of further data which may become available, and of the recommendations advanced by various members, will lead to even better results in the future.

In conclusion the Fourth Committee has the honour to propose to the Assembly the following Resolutions which have been adopted, either unanimously or by a majority :—

I.—That the last paragraph of Article VI of the covenant should be replaced by the following paragraph :—

"The expenses of the League shall be borne by the members of the League in the proportion decided by the Assembly."

II.—That the following provisional Article shall be inserted as an annex to the Covenant :—

"The following allocation of the expenses of the League shall be applied as from 1st January 1922, and shall remain in force until a revised allocation has been accepted by the Assembly :—

States.	Units payable.	States.	Units payable.
South Africa	15	Italy	65
Albania	2	Japan	65
Argentine	35	Latvia	5
Australia	15	Liberia	2
Austria	2	Lithuania	5
Belgium	15	Luxemburg	2
Bolivia	5	Nicaragua	2
Brazil	35	Norway	10
British Empire	90	New Zealand	10
Bulgaria	10	Panama	2
Canada	35	Paraguay	2
Chile	15	Netherlands	15
China	65	Peru	10
Colombia	10	Persia	10
Costa Rica	2	Poland	15
Cuba	10	Portugal	10
Denmark	10	Rumania	35
Spain	35	Salvador	2
Esthonia	5	Serb-Croat-Slovene State	35
Finland	5	Siam	10
France	90	Sweden	15
Greece	10	Switzerland	10
Guatemala	2	Czecho-Slovakia	35
Haiti	5	Uruguay	10
Honduras	2	Venezuela	5
India	65		

III.—That the Assembly, recognising that the proposals of the Expert Committee (A.-40, 1921) are still susceptible of improvements and adjustments after a more exhaustive investigation of the data, recommends that this Committee so ably presided over by M. Reveillaud, be re-appointed by the Council to continue its labours and, after taking account of the various factors not yet fully examined, to submit a further report indicating such modifications of the allocation provisionally accepted as it may deem equitable.

IV.—That the following paragraph should be added to Article IV of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly :—

"No proposal for a modification of the allocation of expenses for the time being in force shall be inserted in the Agenda unless it has been communicated to Members at least four months before the date fixed for the opening of the Session."

SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM BY THE RAPPORTEUR.

The *rapporteur* of the Fourth Committee on the subject of Allocation of Expenses proposes, in submitting the Committee's report to the Assembly, to discuss the following Resolutions :—

(1) (to be substituted for Resolution 2 in the report of the Fourth Committee, page 7 of A. 179, 1921) :

(a) That the following paragraph shall be added to Article 6 of the Covenant as amended :—

"The allocation of the expenses of the League set out on Annex 3 shall be applied as from 1st January 1922 until 31st December 1923, unless in the meantime a revised allocation has come into force after adoption by the Assembly."

(*b*) That the following shall become Annex 3 of the Covenant :—

Allocation of the Expenses of the League.

(As in Resolution II, in the Report of the Fourth Committee.)

(2) (Additional Resolution.) "The Assembly is of the opinion that, when a revised scheme of allocation of the expenses of the League has been adopted after consideration of the fresh recommendations of the Expert Committee, it would be equitable that Members of the League which may, with effect from 1st January 1921 and up to the year for which the revised scheme is adopted, have paid more than they are called upon to pay under the operation of such scheme, should be entitled to a refund of the excess amount paid.

"Such refund shall be made as surplus funds accrue and without prejudice to the maintenance of the working capital account of the League at its full normal figure."

TABLES PREPARED BY THE INDIAN DELEGATION.

*Subscriptions payable by each Member of the League under three schemes, on an assumed Budget of 25,000,000 gold francs.**

(The figures in brackets indicate the percentage of the total Budget paid by each State.)

	I. Allocation based on existing classification (Postal Union).	II. Allocation Committee's Definite proposals.	III. Allocation Committee's suggested temporary allocation.
	Gold Francs.	Gold Francs.	Gold Francs.
British Empire :—			
United Kingdom	1,225,490 (4·9)	2,291,242 (9·16)	1,570,352 (6·3)
Australia	1,225,490 (4·9)	381,873 (1·53)	628,142 (2·5)
Canada	1,225,490 (4·9)	891,038 (3·56)	942,211 (3·8)
India	1,225,490 (4·9)	1,654,786 (6·6)	1,256,281 (5·0)
New Zealand	147,059 (0·6)	254,583 (1·02)	314,070 (1·3)
South Africa	1,225,490 (4·9)	381,873 (1·53)	628,142 (2·5)
Total, British Empire	6,274,509 (25·1)	5,855,395 (23·40)	5,339,198 (21·4)
Albania	49,020 (0·196)	50,917 (0·20)	62,814 (0·25)
Argentine	245,098 (0·98)	891,038 (3·56)	942,211 (3·8)
Austria	245,098 (0·98)	50,917 (0·20)	62,814 (0·25)
Belgium	735,294 (2·9)	381,873 (1·53)	628,142 (2·5)
Bolivia	147,059 (0·6)	127,291 (0·51)	188,442 (0·75)
Brazil	735,294 (2·9)	891,038 (3·56)	942,211 (3·8)
Bulgaria	245,098 (0·98)	254,583 (1·02)	314,070 (1·3)
Chile	245,098 (0·98)	381,873 (1·53)	628,142 (2·5)
China	1,225,490 (4·9)	1,654,786 (6·6)	1,256,281 (5·0)
Colombia	245,098 (0·98)	254,583 (1·02)	314,070 (1·3)
Costa Rica	147,059 (0·6)	50,917 (0·20)	62,814 (0·25)
Cuba	147,059 (0·6)	254,583 (1·02)	314,070 (1·3)
Czecho-Slovakia	735,294 (2·9)	891,038 (3·56)	942,211 (3·8)
Denmark	490,196 (1·96)	254,583 (1·02)	314,070 (1·3)
Finland	490,196 (1·96)	127,291 (0·51)	188,442 (0·75)
France	1,225,490 (4·9)	2,291,242 (9·16)	1,570,352 (6·3)
Greece	245,098 (0·98)	254,583 (1·02)	314,070 (1·3)
Guatemala	147,059 (0·6)	50,917 (0·20)	62,814 (0·25)
Haiti	147,059 (0·6)	127,291 (0·51)	188,442 (0·75)
Honduras	147,059 (0·6)	50,917 (0·20)	62,814 (0·25)
Italy	1,225,490 (4·9)	1,654,786 (6·6)	1,256,281 (5·0)
Japan	1,225,490 (4·9)	1,654,786 (6·6)	1,256,281 (5·0)
Liberia	49,020 (0·196)	50,917 (0·20)	62,814 (0·25)
Luxemburg	147,059 (0·6)	50,917 (0·20)	62,814 (0·25)
Netherlands	735,294 (2·9)	381,873 (1·53)	628,142 (2·5)
Nicaragua	147,059 (0·6)	50,917 (0·20)	62,814 (0·25)
Norway	490,196 (1·96)	254,583 (1·02)	314,070 (1·3)
Panama	147,059 (0·6)	50,917 (0·20)	62,814 (0·25)
Paraguay	147,059 (0·6)	50,917 (0·20)	62,814 (0·25)
Persia	147,059 (0·6)	254,583 (1·02)	314,070 (1·3)
Peru	245,098 (0·98)	254,583 (1·02)	314,070 (1·3)
Poland	1,225,490 (4·9)	891,038 (3·56)	942,211 (3·8)
Portugal	490,196 (1·96)	254,583 (1·02)	314,070 (1·3)
Rumania	735,294 (2·9)	891,038 (3·56)	942,211 (3·8)
Salvador	147,059 (0·6)	50,917 (0·20)	62,814 (0·25)
Serb-Croat-Slovene	490,196 (1·96)	891,038 (3·56)	942,211 (3·8)
Siam	147,059 (0·6)	254,583 (1·02)	314,070 (1·3)
Spain	980,393 (3·9)	891,038 (3·56)	942,211 (3·8)
Sweden	735,294 (2·9)	381,873 (1·53)	628,142 (2·5)
Switzerland	735,294 (2·9)	254,583 (1·02)	314,070 (1·3)
Uruguay	147,059 (0·6)	254,583 (1·02)	314,070 (1·3)
Venezuela	147,059 (0·6)	127,291 (0·51)	188,442 (0·75)
	25,000,000 (100)	25,000,000 (100)	25,000,000 (100)

*This table does not include the new States, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, admitted to the League during the 1921 session of the Assembly, nor does column II allow for the decision to place Poland in the fourth category instead of in the third.

Actual Subscriptions payable by certain States for the year 1922 on the Budget of 20,873,945 gold francs approved by the Assembly.

	Postal Union Scheme (excluding Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania). (510 units.)		Allocation adopted by the Assembly, based on Allocation Committee's definite scheme (including Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania). (977 units.)	
	Units.	Amount.	Units.	Amount.
British Empire :				
United Kingdom	25	1,023,233	90	1,922,886
South Africa	25	1,023,233	15	320,481
Australia	25	1,023,233	15	320,481
Canada	25	1,023,233	35	747,789
India	25	1,023,233	65	1,388,751
New Zealand	3	122,786	10	213,654
Total British Empire	128	5,238,951	230	4,914,042
China	25	1,023,233	65	1,388,751
France	25	1,023,233	90	1,922,886
Italy	25	1,023,233	65	1,388,751
Japan	25	1,023,233	65	1,388,751
Poland	25	1,023,233	15	320,481
Spain	20	818,586	35	747,789
Belgium	15	613,940	15	320,481
Brazil	15	613,940	35	747,789
Netherlands	15	613,940	15	320,481
Rumania	15	613,940	35	747,789
Sweden	15	613,940	15	320,481
Switzerland	15	613,940	10	213,654
Czecho-Slovakia	15	613,940	35	747,789
Argentine	5	204,646	35	747,789
Serb-Croat-Slovene	10	409,293	35	747,789
Chile	5	204,646	15	320,481

ANNEX 6.—*Original Budget of the League (only the main heads are reprinted).*

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1922.

Expenditure.	Gold francs.	Income.	Gold francs.
A. *League Expenditure.*			
1. Assembly and Council Meetings	1,000,000	1. Ordinary contribution towards normal upkeep	13,451,000
2. General Services of the Secretariat	6,141,000	2. Ordinary contribution towards upkeep of Labour Organisation	8,245,046
3. Special Organisations of League	4,810,000	3. Extraordinary contribution towards capital account	1,572,800
4. Capital Expenditure	1,572,800	4. Extraordinary contribution to replace working capital	500,000
5. Working Capital replacement	500,000		
6. Permanent Court of International Justice	1,500,000		
B. *Labour Organisation.*			
7. Estimates for 1922	8,245,046		
	23,768,846		23,768,846

SUMMARY OF CHAPTERS.

		1922.	1921.
		Gold francs.	
Chapter I.	Assembly and Council Sessions	1,000,000	750,000
„ II.	General Services of the Secretariat	6,141,000	4,970,000
„ III.	Special Organisations of the League :—		
	(a) Continuing or Permanent	3,935,000	2,955,000
	(b) Temporary	375.000	525,000
	(c) Unforeseen	500,000	500,000
„ IV.	Capital Expenditure	1,572,800	2,000,000
„ V.	Working Capital Fund	500,000	1,890,000
„ VI.	Permanent Court of International Justice	1,500,000	650,000
„ VII.	International Labour Organisation	8,245,046	7,010,000
	Total for 1922	23,768,846	21,250,000
	Increase of 1922 over 1921	—	2,518,846

Percentage of increase, 11¼ per cent.

CHAPTER I.—ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL SESSIONS.

	Gold francs.	
1. Session of the Assembly	800,000	750,000
2. Sessions of the Council	200,000	...
	1,000,000	750,000

	1922.	1921.
	—	—
CHAPTER II.—General Services of the Secretariat.		
3. Salaries, Wages and Allowances:—	Gold francs.	
(a) Secretariat at Geneva	4,000,000	3,255,000
(b) House staff at Geneva	220,000	200,000
(c) Branch offices personnel	120,000	35,000
4. Travelling expenses of officials of the League:		
(a) Removal expenses	50,000	25,000
(b) Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances occasioned in connection with general services	150,000	150,000
5. Frais de représentation	210,000	200,000
6. Property Account. Maintenance:—		
(a) Headquarters at Geneva	185,000	219,420
(b) Branch offices	165,000	65,000
(c) House allowance for the Secretary-General at Geneva	21,000	...
Installation at permanent seat of the League (non-recurring	...	25,000
7. Auditors' travelling and subsistence expenses	5,000	5,000
8. Publication Department (exclusive of salaries)	415,000	250,000
9. General Office Expenses	540,000	400,000
10. Interest charges	50,000	75,000
Enquiry as to Organisation of the Secretariat	...	10,000
11. Unforeseen expenses of the Secretariat	110,000	55,580
	6,241,000	4,970,000

Appropriations in aid:—	Gold francs.	
(a) Sale of publications (*see* item 8)	35,000	
(b) Interest earned (*see* item 10)	50,000	
(c) Miscellaneous petty receipts	15,000	100,000
Net total		6,141,000

CHAPTER III.—Special Organisations of the League.

	1922.	1921.
(a) Continuing or Permanent—(3,935,000 gold francs).		
12. Administrative Commissions and minorities' questions	200,000	175,000
13. Economic and Financial	2,310,000	1,000,000
14. Mandates	225,000	225,000
15. Transit	500,000	670,000
16. Permanent Advisory Commission for Military, Naval and Air questions	100,000	285,000
17. International Health Organisation	400,000	400,000
18. Supervision of the Opium Traffic	100,000	50,000
19. Social questions: Traffic in Women and Children, etc.	100,000	150,000
(b) Temporary (375,000 gold francs).		
20. Temporary Commission for the reduction of armaments	125,000	100,000
Central Bureau for the Regulation of Arms Traffic	...	50,000
21. International Blockade Committee	75,000	75,000
22. Repatriation of Prisoners of War	25,000	150,000
23. Commission of Enquiry regarding Deportation of Women and Children in Armenia, etc.	50,000	50,000
24. International Bureaux	100,000	100,000
(c) Unforeseen (500,000 gold francs).		
25. Unforeseen expenditure such as special Commissions of Enquiry, etc. (subject to special vote of Council)	500,000	500,000

CHAPTER IV.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

(5·50 Swiss francs = $1 = 5·1826 gold francs.)

	1922.	1921.
	Swiss francs.	
26. Fourth payment on account of balance of purchase price of Hotel National	500,000	500,000
27. Interest estimated at 5½ per cent. on 4,000,000 Swiss francs for six months	110,000	175,000
28. Fifth payment on account of balance of purchase price of Hotel National	500,000	500,000
29. Interest estimated at 5½ per cent. on 3,500,000 Swiss francs for six months	96,250	157,500
30. Payments to maintain the options on adjoining properties:—		
(a) "Villa" Property, payable 1st May	5,000	5,000
"Villa" Property, payable 1st November	5,000	5,000
(b) "Armleder" Property, payable 1st May	8,333	8,333
"Armleder" Property payable 1st November	8,334	8,334
31. Additions to property of a permanent character	25,000	48,477
32. Furniture and fittings (additional equipment)	110,000	500,000
33. Library Installation:—		
(a) Permanent shelving and equipment	125,000	35,000
(b) Purchase of books, periodicals, maps, etc.	175,000	200,000
Printing Office	...	250,000
34. Wireless receiving installation	1,207	...
Swiss francs	1,669,124	2,392,644
Gold francs	1,572,800	2,000,000

CHAPTER V.

		Gold francs.	
35. Working Capital Fund:—			
Balance required for working capital to replace advances made to the following: (amounts estimated as on 31st December 1921)		500,000	1,890,000
(a) Aaland Islands Enquiry	100,000		
(b) Polish-Lithuanian dispute	200,000		
(c) Free City of Danzig	175,000		
(d) Anti-Typhus Campaign	25,000		
	500,000		

CHAPTER VI.

36. Permanent Court of International Justice	1,500,000	650,000

CHAPTER VII.

37. International Labour Organisation	8,245,046	7,010,000

ANNEX 7:—*Original Budget of the Labour Organisation for 1922.*

SUMS CREDITED TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION OVER AND ABOVE THE SUM VOTED FOR ITS ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE IN 1921.

	Gold francs.
Unexpended balance from year 1920, 33,889*l.* (20 gold francs per 1*l.*)	677,780
Contribution of Germany for 1920, 2,975,256 marks	242,860
Contribution of Germany for 1921	343,750
Estimated subscriptions for Office publications for 1921	100,000
	1,364,390

In regard to the disposal of these sums, the Governing Body, at its meeting of 14th April 1921, approved the following recommendation contained in the report of their Finance Committee:

"It will be a matter for the Assembly of the League of Nations to determine how these sums should be treated; whether they should go in reduction of the contributions required in respect of the cost of the Office during the current year, or whether they should be brought into account in fixing the Budget for 1922. It is suggested that these amounts should be shown in a note appended to the Estimate for 1922, and the view of the Governing Body on the question indicated. The Finance Committee think the best course is to appropriate them in reduction of the expenditure for 1922."

ESTIMATE FOR 1922.

Approved by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its Seventh Session, held at Geneva, 12th-14th April 1921.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1921.	Sub-heads.	1922.
Swiss francs.		Swiss francs.
3,837,500	A.—Salaries	4,698,462
397,500	B.—Travelling and Miscellaneous	382,500
1,950,000	C.—Establishment and Office expenses	1,430,000
568,750	D.—Correspondents and collection of Information	584,000
837,500	E.—Conference and Enquiries	680,000
480,000	F.—Non-recurring Expenditure	190,000
178,750	G.—Emergency Expenditure	285,038
500,000	Unappropriated Balance	500,000
12,500	League of Nations Enquiry	—
8,762,500		8,750,000

SUB-HEAD A.—SALARIES.

Posts. 1921.*	Posts. 1922.	Sub-divisions.		Gold francs ($ at 6·47825). 1921.	Gold francs ($ at 6·47825). 1922.
1	1	I	Director	72,000	72,000
34	34	II	Cabinet	440,980	434,440
1	1	III	Deputy Director	52,000	52,000
3	4	IV	Deputy Director's Secretariat	29,920	40,320
122	142	V	Central Services	712,050	840,000
29	38	VI	Diplomatic Division	362,200	478,080
78	97	VII	Scientific Division	801,150	1,102,010
40	36	VIII	Technical Services	539,920	479,920
308	353			3,010,920	3,498,770
			Increments and promotion	—	140,000
			Temporary assistance, overtime and emergency	59,080	120,000
				3,070,000	3,758,770
			In Swiss francs =	3,837,500	4,698,462

SUB-HEAD B.—TRAVELLING AND MISCELLANEOUS.

1921.	Sub-divisions.	1922.
Swiss francs.		Swiss francs.
187,500	1. Staff: Travelling expenses and allowances	187,500
75,000	2. Governing Body: Travelling expenses and allowances	75,000
	3. Frais de représentation:	
60,000	Director	60,000
25,000	Deputy Director	25,000
25,000	Chairman of Governing Body (including honorarium, office and secretaria expenses)	25,000
25,000	4. Cantonal and communal subscriptions and other miscellaneous expenses	10,000
397,500		382,500

* These figures include all posts budgeted for, whether for whole or part of year.

SUB-HEAD C.—ESTABLISHMENT AND OFFICE EXPENSES.

1921. Swiss francs.		1922. Swiss francs.
120,000	1. Rent, Heat and Lighting	110,000
65,000	2. Maintenance and Insurance	50,000
250,000	3. Stationery, etc.	250,000
231,250	4. Post, Telegraph and Telephone	200,000
150,000	5. Library (purchases and subscriptions)	100,000
150,000	6. Printing: Official Bulletin (three languages)	150,000
100,000	7. Printing: Studies and Reports	80,000
240,000	Printing: Monthly Review	150,000
30,000	Printing: Legislative Series	30,000
150,000	Printing: Special Publications	120,000
200,000	General Printing: Circulars, questionnaires, reports	150,000
150,000	8. Printing Daily Intelligence	150,000
50,000	9. Transportation and Welfare arrangements for staff	30,000
63,750	10. Unforeseen and incidental expenses	60,000
1,950,000		1,630,000
	Appropriation in aid of sale of publications and advertisements	200,000
	Net Total	1,430,000

SUB-HEAD D.—CORRESPONDENTS' OFFICES.

60,000	1. Paris Office (150,000 Fr. francs)	75,000
132,000	2. London Office (6,000*l.*)	144,000
186,000	3. Washington Office (30,000 dollars)	165,000
10,000	4. Rome Office (40,000 lire)	10,000
20,000	5. Berlin Office (250,000 marks)	30,000
160,750	6. Correspondents and collection of outside information	160,000
568,750		584,000

Rate of Conversion for Budget of 1921.		Rate of Conversion for Budget of 1922.
40	Swiss francs = 100 French francs	= 50 Swiss francs.
22	„ „ = 1*l.*	= 24 „ „
6·20	„ „ = 1 dollar (American)	= 5·50 „ „
25	„ „ = 100 Italian lire	= 25 „ „
8	„ „ = 100 marks (German)	= 12 „ „

SUB-HEAD E.—CONFERENCES AND ENQUIRIES.

1921. Swiss francs.	Sub-divisions.	1922. Swiss francs.
250,000	1. Annual Conferences (hire, preparation of hall, reporting and publication of provisional and final records)	200,000
150,000	2. Enquiries and investigations	150,000
275,000	3. Commissions	200,000
100,000	Printing, stationery, postage, etc., for Commissions	80,000
62,500	4. Emergency expenditure (including temporary staff for Conference)	50,000
837,500		680,000

SUB-HEAD F.—NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE.

260,000	1. Office, repairs to buildings	100,000
150,000	{ 2. Office equipment and additional furniture	60,000
	{ 3. Typing and calculating machines, duplicators, dictaphones, etc.	30,000
70,000	4. Construction of temporary accommodation or enlargement of office building	*Nil.*
480,000		190,000

SUB-HEAD G.—EMERGENCY EXPENDITURE.

178,750	Emergency expenditure	285,038

ANNEX 8:—*Report of Committee No. IV on the Financial Administration of the League.*

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The early period of the life of the League was a difficult time from the point of view of finance.

Difficulties arose, on the one hand, from the fact that the League was suddenly confronted by problems which increased every day in number and in importance and which called for expenditure on the part of the League, and on the other hand, from the fact that a system of financial regulations was almost completely lacking. One of the few provisions existing of this matter—that contained in the last paragraph of Article 6 of the Covenant, dealing with allocation of the expenses of the League of Nations—is, moreover, very unsatisfactory.

It appears that the rapid increase in expenditure came to an end at the close of the year 1920. Again it is unquestionable that the very severe strictures by the First Assembly to which the rapid growth of the expenditure of the League had given rise did much to check the tendency which had been criticised. The discussions in the Fourth Committee have, moreover, very clearly again emphasised the earnest desire of the Financial Committee of the Assembly to limit, as far as possible, the expenditure of the League of Nations, and the Fourth Committee is glad to report that the budget, as it is submitted to the Assembly, amounts to only 20,758,945 gold francs, whilst the budget for 1921 amounted to 21,250,000 gold francs.

The other cause of the difficulties was found in the almost complete absence of financial control. Before the meeting of the First Assembly, the Council had already adopted measures to remedy this state of affairs, and the First Assembly, with the same object in view, adopted the Recommendation of 17th December 1920, containing a provisional code of rules for the administration of the finances of the League of Nations. This Recommendation contains provisions for the preparation and the definite adoption by the Assembly of the General Budget of the League of Nations, which includes the Budget of the International Labour Organisation, provisions regarding the procedure to be followed when incurring unforeseen expenditure, regarding transfers from one appropriation to another, regarding the working capital fund, regarding the auditing of the accounts and receipts, and their adoption by the Assembly, and, finally, regarding the allocation of expenditure as between the Members of the League of Nations.

II.—AMENDMENT OF THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE ASSEMBLY, DATED 17TH DECEMBER 1920, ON THE QUESTION OF THE FINANCES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Recommendation of 17th December 1920 laid the requisite legal foundation for a practical and satisfactory administration of the finances of the League of Nations. While it is true that it covers the whole ground of administration, it constitutes, however, only a first step towards a final settlement of a matter which is of such importance for the life of the League. The First Assembly, therefore, in the Recommendation itself, requested the Council to draw up, for the annual session of the Assembly in 1921, if experience should prove it advisable, a Resolution to strengthen and improve the financial administration. It is evident from the memorandum of the Secretary-General and from the Resolution adopted by the Council on 30th August 1921, that the Council considered that it would not be expedient to draw up final regulations so long as the Assembly had not expressed its opinion in the portions of the Report of the Commission of Experts which dealt with this administration.

The Fourth Committee was completely in agreement with this view, but, as the Assembly has now formulated its opinions on the remarkable work of the Commission of Experts, it is of opinion that the Council should be requested to enter at once on the preparation of the Draft Resolution, in order that it may be submitted to the Members of the League at a very early date, so as to enable the Third Assembly to adopt a final Resolution.

Article 6 of the Recommendation of 17th December 1920 was to the effect that extraordinary expenditure could only be incurred under the last item of Chapter 2 (Article 27 of the Budget for 1921) by virtue of a special resolution of the Council. As regards the Budget for 1921, a similar permission must be obtained for the unforeseen expenditure referred to in Article 25.

While the Recommendation of 17th December 1920 does not authorise the transfer of credits from one item of the budget to an item of another chapter, it provides, for the year 1921 alone, the possibility of transfer from one item of the Budget to another of the same chapter. In accordance with the memorandum of the Secretary-General and the Resolution adopted by the Council on 30th August 1921, even the transfer of credits from one chapter

to another might perhaps be permitted, but the Council merely indicates to the Assembly the expediency of continuing, in 1922 also, transfers of credits from one item to another of the same chapter with the special permission, of course, of the Council. The Fourth Committee agreed to adopt this Recommendation.

The financial paragraphs of the Report by the Commission of Experts (paragraphs 56–71, 88-91 and 126-129) have already been dealt with in M. Noblemaire's Report on the whole work of the Commission of Experts. If the present Report returns to this subject—as briefly as possible—it is because the financial proposals of the Commission of Experts as they were carried by the Assembly entail a certain number of modifications of the Recommendation of 17th December 1920, and must therefore also appear in the present Report.

The Fourth Committee, in the first place, adopts the idea of the Commission of Experts that the Council should be advised to appoint a Commission of Control which should be entirely independent of the body responsible for the measures involving expenditure, and which should lay before the Assembly its opinion on the Draft Budget (paragraphs 57-59). It is of course understood that the appointment of the Commission of Control by the Council does not in any way prejudice the Assembly's right to nominate a similar Committee.

On the other hand, the Committee was of the opinion that it would not be necessary to attach to the Commission of Control a special salaried financial expert, in addition to the Appropriation Officer, whose duty it is to make sure, before any expense is incurred, that there is proper budget provision for it, and in addition also to the auditors mentioned in Articles 8-10 of the Assembly's Recommendation referred to above, whose report will in future be submitted to the Commission of Control. The Committee decided to retain the Appropriation Officer (paragraph 89) and to place him under the orders of the Commission of Control. It recommended, however, that one at least of the three or five members of the Commission should be a financial expert.

The Fourth Committee proposes that the calendar year which had been adopted as the financial year by the First Assembly should continue to be the financial year (paragraphs 63-65). It concurred in the proposals regarding submission of the Budget (paragraphs 66-70), which, moreover, had already been to a large extent applied in the General Draft Budget for 1922. The Committee also recommends the suggestions of the Committee of Experts contained in paragraphs 88, 90 and 91, relating to the organisation of the Financial Director's Section.

With regard to the Working Capital Fund (paragraph 71), which already occasioned long discussion in the First Assembly, the Committee adopts the proposals contained in paragraph 71. It is of opinion that the maximum amount of the Working Capital Fund might be fixed at 5,000,000 gold francs. Moreover, sums could not be paid into the Fund without the sanction of the Assembly. It follows that the excess of receipts over expenditure, if any, at the end of a financial year, must be carried to the account of the following year. The International Labour Office may, if necessary, obtain assistance, as it has done in the past, from the Working Capital Fund proportionately to its Budget, but it is not to be allowed to have a special fund at its disposal.

Recoverable advances on account of the Working Capital Fund made during the last financial period shall be shown in the statements to be attached to the Draft Budgets in accordance with Article 2 of the Recommendation of 17th December 1920, regarding the administration of the finances of the League of Nations. Finally, the final regulation of the financial administration of the League shall contain definite provisions regarding the administration of the Working Capital Fund.

As regards the financial control of the International Labour Organisation, the Recommendation of 17th December 1920 had already provided for the same guarantees as in connection with the other organisations of the League (paragraphs 126-129 of the Report by the Commission of Experts are based on similar principles). They recommend more especially that the Commission of Control, to which a certain number of delegates of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office could submit the estimates for that organisation, should have the same powers in this connection as over the finances of the other organisations of the League. The fact that the Assembly definitely votes the sum total of the League's Budget has led the Fourth Committee also to adopt the idea that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office should be empowered to make a statement regarding its Budget The Fourth Committee suggests that the Governing Body should be empowered for this purpose to appoint a representative who might attend in an advisory capacity any meetings of the Assembly dealing with the Budget. It is, of course, understood that such a representative could not rise to speak unless invited to do so by the President.

The question of the allocation of the expenses of the League is dealt with in a special report. Moreover, a certain number of amendments to the Covenant concerning the finances of the League have been studied by the First Commission.

In accordance with the above remarks, the Fourth Committee has the honour to submit the following Recommendation to the Assembly :—

Recommendation.

The Assembly of the League of Nations requests the Council to continue to regulate the finances of the League of Nations in the spirit of the principles contained in the Assembly Recommendation of 17th December 1920, as modified by the following Articles, and by the recommendations laid down in the Report of the Fourth Committee on the administration of the finances of the League of Nations. Further, the Assembly requests the Council to prepare for the annual meeting of the Assembly of 1922 a final resolution regarding the administration of the finances of the League of Nations.

Article 1—The Assembly recommends the Council to appoint a Commission of Control of three or five members, one of whom at least shall be a financial expert. The Council shall select the Commission from amongst the Members of the League of Nations in such a way as to include Members of the League which are not represented on the Council.

Draft Budgets and other documents contemplated in Articles 1 and 2 of the Recommendation adopted on 17th December 1920 shall be submitted to the Commission of Control before being submitted to the Council. The Draft Budget of the International Labour Organisation shall be laid before the Commission of Control by four members of the Governing Body, two of whom might be selected from the delegates of Governments, one from employers' delegates and one from the workers' delegates. The Governing Body shall decide whether the Director or Deputy Director of the International Labour Office shall be added to the Delegation.

A representative of the Governing Body shall be authorised to attend in an advisory capacity any meetings of the Assembly that deal with the Budget. It is, of course, understood that the representative in question cannot rise to speak except on the invitation of the President.

The appropriation officers, whether members of the Secretariat or of the International Labour Office, shall be responsible to the Commission of Control.

Article 2.—Article 6 shall read as follows :—

"Expenditure can be incurred only by virtue of a warrant signed by the Secretary-General or one of his deputies specially authorised thereto. This warrant shall mention the fiscal period and the budget item to which the expenditure is to be charged, and cannot be given until the official appointed for the purpose (Appropriation Officer) has certified that the item of expenditure is represented in the Budget by a corresponding credit. Unforeseen expenditure, however, can only be incurred under Article 25 of the General Budget for 1922 if it is authorised by a special resolution of the Council, which must be immediately communicated to the Members of the League of Nations. During the year 1922 transfers from one item to another of the same chapter can be effected by virtue of a special resolution of the Council, which must be immediately communicated to all the Members of the League of Nations."

Article 3. The following sentence shall be added to Article 7 : —

"Additions to this fund, which may not exceed 5,000,000 gold francs, cannot be made except with the approval of the Assembly. If the fund exceeds 5,000,000 gold francs, the excess shall be carried forward to the credit of the next financial period. The International Labour Organisation may continue to obtain, if necessary, assistance from the Working Capital Fund proportionately to its budget."

Article 4.—Insert in Article 9, after the word "auditors," "and to the Commission of Control."

Article 5.—Article 10 shall read as follows :—

"Three months before the annual session of the Assembly, the Commission of Control and the auditors shall present to the Council, or in the case of the International Labour Organisation, to the Governing Body, a Joint Report on the correctness, etc."

III.—Participation in the Expenses of the Technical Organisations of the League by States which participate in the Organisation without being Members of the League.

The Fourth Committee was pleased to note the resolution of the Council of 2nd September 1921, authorising the Secretary-General to request the States which are not Members of the League of Nations, but which form part of the technical organisations of the League, to pay their share of the expenses of the technical organisations in which they participate from the beginning of the fourth financial year of the League (1922). The Commission therefore proposes the following recommendation to the Commission :—

Recommendation.

The resolution of the Council of 2nd September 1921, authorising the Secretary-General to request the States which are not Members of the League of Nations, but which form part

of the technical organisations of the League, to pay their share of the expenses of the technical organisations in which they participate, from the beginning of the fourth financial year of the League (1922), should be incorporated in the final regulations of the financial administration of the League.

IV.—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS.

In accordance with Article 8 of the Assembly Recommendation dated 17th December 1920, the Council, in a Resolution of 23rd February 1921, requested the Swiss Government to authorise the Audit Department of its Ministry of Finance to undertake the duty of auditing the income and expenditure accounts for the second financial period extending from 1st July to 31st December 1920. The Berne Government has been so good as to instruct M. Ryffel, Head of the Federal Departments of Banking and Accounts, and M. A. Kobler, Deputy Controller of the Federal Finances, to audit the accounts in question. At the request of the Director of the International Labour Office, these gentlemen also undertook the auditing of the income and expenditure account of the International Labour Organisation for the second financial period extending from 1st April to 31st December 1920. The two reports of the expert auditors show that they were completely satisfied with the accounts of the Secretariat and of the International Labour Office.

After a detailed examination of the balance-sheets and of the income and expenditure accounts, the Fourth Committee decided to propose to the Assembly that it should, in virtue of Article 12 of the Recommendation of 7th December 1920, cited above, finally pass the expenditure and receipts of the second fiscal period. The Committee added to this proposal the desire that in the future a cash account should be subjoined to the balance-sheet, and to the income and expenditure account, and that this cash account should also be submitted to the expert auditors, who would also audit the expenditure of the Working Capital Fund account. It must also be understood that the documents emanating from the International Labour Office must no longer be expressed in sterling currency.

In virtue of these remarks, the Fourth Committee has the honour to submit the following Resolution to the Assembly for adoption :—

Resolution.

In virtue of Article 12 of the Recommendation, dated 17th December 1920, on the administration of the finances of the League of Nations, the Assembly of the League of Nations finally passes the expenditure and income accounts for the second fiscal period, terminating on 31st December 1920.

V.—BUDGET FOR 1922.

The arrangement of the General Budget for 1922 and the Budget of the International Labour Office, which is attached to it, gives rise to only a few general observations. The Fourth Committee was gratified to note that the suggestions put forward by the Commission of Experts regarding the introduction of the Budget had already in great measure been given effect to in the Draft Budget presented by the Secretary-General. If the estimates for the Labour Organisation are not yet in complete agreement with these suggestions, this is due solely to the fact that the draft had to be prepared at a date when the views of the Commission of Experts were not yet known. The Fourth Committee is satisfied that the Director of the International Labour Office fully shares its views as to the necessity for adopting in the future the same arrangement for the special Budget of the International Labour Organisation, as well as for the schedules and explanatory notes, as for the General Budget of the League.

The estimates laid before the Assembly amounted to a total of 23,768,846 gold francs, of which 8,245,046 gold francs was on account of the International Labour Office. The estimates which the Fourth Committee proposes that the Assembly should adopt amount only to 20,758,945 gold francs, of which 6,135,610 gold francs is on account of the International Labour Office.

This heavy reduction represents economies which it has been possible to realise and which are to a certain extent explained by the fact that the Secretary-General and the Director of the International Labour Office have to present their estimates at the beginning of the year (*see* Articles 1 and 2 of the Recommendation of the Assembly adopted on 17th December 1920). It has been possible to deduct from the Budget of the International Labour Office an item amounting to 1,364,390 gold francs, by the suppression of the Special Working Capital Fund for that organisation, the General Working Capital Fund fixed at 5,000,000 gold francs being sufficient for the needs both of the Secretary-General and of the Director of the International Labour Office. It is clear that it will be impossible to repeat a reduction of this kind next year. Amongst the reductions made by the Fourth Committee, there appears a general reduction of 25 per cent. on everything connected with printing expenses, this being due to the general fall in prices in this department.

Though a considerable number of reductions have been introduced into the Budget, the Fourth Committee also proposes the inclusion of a certain number of new credits, which are largely accounted for by Resolutions of the Assembly itself.

Five schedules are attached to the present Report, the first and fourth of which indicate the modifications entailed by the fact that the Secretary-General and the Director of the International Labour Office are forced to prepare their estimates for the following year as early as the beginning of the financial year. The second schedule sets out the modifications necessitated by Resolutions of the Assembly itself, and the third and fifth schedule, reductions introduced at the suggestion of the Fourth Committee.

The detailed and thorough examination to which the Fourth Committee has subjected the estimates for 1922 has brought to light a very considerable amount of information, and full explanations were asked for and given. As regards details of these questions, this Report can only refer to the minutes of the 13th-17th meetings of the Committee. It is necessary, however, to emphasise a few special points.

If the Fourth Committee has agreed to the credits requested for a subsidiary office for South America (item 3*c* and item 6*b* of the General Budget), it has done so on the clear understanding that this office would not be set up before the Council had drawn up a definite scheme for its organisation.

The Fourth Committee, in proposing that the Assembly should grant a special credit of 45,000 gold francs with the object of publishing the *Monthly Bulletin* in several languages (item 8 of the General Budget), is convinced that the Information Section will exercise a wise selection with regard to these languages and will not neglect Hindustani.

With regard to the special estimates dealing with the various items of the General Budget (special organisations of the League), the Committee calls attention to the necessity for these estimates being as detailed as possible.

The important question of the Working Capital Fund has already been dealt with in section 2 of the present Report.

The question of a new building for the International Labour Organisation has long engaged the attention of the Financial Committee of your Assembly. In this connection the Committee passed the following Resolution :—

> " The Committee, being invited to take a decision on the principle of the acquisition of a building for the International Labour Office, recognises the urgent necessity of a speedy solution of the question, but finds itself to its sincere regret obliged to defer for one year the solution of this important question :
>
> In order, however, to manifest its good-will in this matter, the Committee enters a credit of 20.000 Swiss francs under this appropriation, for the purpose of making plans, estimates, etc., or of making a contract of option in respect of premises for the International Labour Office."

It follows from this Resolution that the Fourth Committte is of opinion that the 1922 Assembly must have submitted to it a definite and precise proposal as regards the definite installation of the International Labour Office. Meanwhile, the Committee proposes that the Assembly should vote a sum of 12,000 gold francs to be set apart for renting a house near the building at present in use, and for the carrying out of certain improvements and re-arrangements (Division F of the Budget of the International Labour Office), and also a sum of 2,000 gold francs (Division H of the same Budget).

To reduce as far as possible the expenditure of the League of Nations the Fourth Committee recommends finally that for the preparation of new estimates, and for such options as may be contracted, all supplies and articles required by the Secretariat or the International Labour Office, where large quantities are involved (for prices exceeding 10,000 francs), should be obtained as far as possible by means of public tender. A detailed advertisement should accordingly be inserted in two leading foreign newspapers, and also in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the League of Nations.

During the present session of the Assembly, in accordance with the fifth Article of the Recommendation of 17th December 1920, a certain number of proposals were made to the Fourth Committee by the Secretariat and the International Labour Office. The result of these proposals was to modify the General Budget and that of the International Labour Office. The Commission is of opinion that in future all modifications of the Budget which the Secretariat or the International Labour Office would wish the Assembly to adopt should be contained in one document and submitted at the beginning of the session of the Assembly.

On several occasions the Secretariat brought before the Fourth Committee supplementary estimates to cover expenditure resulting from resolutions submitted by certain Committees to the Assembly or which had already been passed by it. The Fourth Committee has, without exception, adopted these supplementary estimates, even when the particular Committee had failed to state the sum it deemed necessary for the execution of its draft resolution. The Fourth Committee is of opinion, however, that, in the interest of a satisfactory administration of the finances of the League, the Assembly should never in future pass a resolution resulting in expenditure without first consulting the Financial Committee of the Assembly as to the advisability of incurring such expenditure in its relation with the general possibilities of the Budget. The Fourth Committee has, therefore drafted an amendment to the second paragraph of the Article 14 of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly and has submitted it to the First Committee.

Finally, and in accordance with the foregoing, the Fourth Committee has the honour to propose the following Resolution to the Assembly :—

Resolution.

"The Assembly of the League of Nations, in accordance with Article 4 of the Recommendation on the administration of the finances of the League of Nations, dated 17th December 1920, accepts for the fiscal period 1922, the General Budget of the League and the Budget for the International Labour Office, which are herewith attached and which will be published in the Official Journal."

I.—MODIFICATIONS IN THE BUDGET PROPOSED BY THE COUNCIL OR THE SECRETARIAT.

Increases.

Item.	Gold Francs.
3 (*a*). Salaries of the Secretariat, Information Section	106,300
8. Publication Department, additional appropriation, for *Monthly Bulletin*	45,000
24 (*a*). High Commissariat for Russian Refugees	119,000
34. Wireless receiving installation	2,449
Total increase	272,749

Reductions.

Item.	Gold Francs.
9. General office expenses, etc. (*c*) Cables, etc.	40,000
13. Economic and Financial organisation	736,000
15. Transit: Cancellation of Director's salary	52,500
27. Interest on 4,000,000 Swiss francs for six months	9,423
29. Interest on 3,500,000 Swiss francs for six months	8,245
32. Furniture and fittings	9,423
35. Working Capital Fund	500,000
Total reduction	1,355,491
Total increase	272,749
Net reduction	1,082,842

II.—MODIFICATIONS TO THE BUDGET CONSEQUENT UPON THE ADOPTION BY THE ASSEMBLY OF VARIOUS REPORTS.

Increases.

Item.	Gold Francs.
4 (*c*). Travelling expenses of Members of the Secretariat returning home on leave	50,000
7 (*b*). Travelling and subsistence allowances of Commission of Control	12,500
(*c*). Expenses of outside persons nominated as Members of the Salaries Adjustment Commission	5,000
15. Transit Organisation (regional conferences)	50,000
20. Temporary Commission for the Reduction of Armaments	275,000
23. Commission of Enquiry on Deportation of Women and Children in Armenia, etc.	50,000
Total increase	442,500

Reductions.

Item.	Gold Francs.
5. Frais de représentation (suppression of the frais de représentation of one Under Secretary-General)	21,000
Total reduction	21,000
Total increase	442,500
Net increase	421,500

III.—MODIFICATIONS IN THE BUDGET PROPOSED BY THE FOURTH COMMITTEE.

Increases.

Reductions.

Item.	Gold Francs.
9. General Office expenses : (*a*) Stationery	50,000
8. Publication Department	103,750
14. Mandates—printing	2,500
15. Transit organisation—printing	6,250
17. International Health Organisation—printing	7,875
18. Supervision of the Opium Traffic—printing	3,750
19. Social Questions—printing	3,750
33. Library	61,248
Total reduction	239,123

IV.—MODIFICATIONS IN THE BUDGET PROPOSED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

Increases.

	Swiss Francs.
Division C.	
1. Rent, light and heat	30,000
7 (b). Printing, legislative series . .	20,000
9. Transformation and welfare arrangements for staff	50,000
Division D.	
4. Rome office	15,000
Division E.	
1. Annual conference	50,000
Total increase .	165,000

Reductions.

	Swiss Francs.
Division B.	
1. Travelling expenses of staff and allowances	50,000
Division C.	
3. Stationery, etc.	50,000
4. Post, telegraph and telephone . .	50,000
5. Library	40,000
7 (a). Printing, studies and reports .	20,000
8. Printing daily intelligence . .	30,000
10. Unforeseen expenses	30,000
Division D.	
1. Paris office	3,000
2. London office	12,000
Division E.	
2. Enquiries and investigations . .	75,000
3. Commissions	50,000
4. Printing, stationery, postage, commissions, etc, for	30,000
Division F.	
1. Office repairs to building . .	70,000
Total reduction .	510,000
Net reduction .	345,000

V.—MODIFICATIONS TO THE BUDGET PROPOSED BY THE FOURTH COMMITTEE.

Increases.

	Swiss Francs.
Division G.	
1. Emergency	34,325
Preparation of plans or purchase of options	20,000
Total increase .	54,325

Reductions.

	Swiss Francs.
Division G.	
Unappropriated balance	500,000
Total reduction	500,000
Net reduction .	445,675

Chapters IV and V.

Total reduction in Swiss francs = 790,675.

Total reduction in gold francs = 745,046.

SUMMARY.

	Reductions. Gold Francs
I. Modifications to the Budget proposed by the Council or Secretariat . .	1,082,842
III. Modifications to the Budget proposed by the Fourth Committee . .	239,123
	1,321,965
	Increases.
II. Modifications to the Budget consequent upon the adoption by the Assembly of various reports	421,500
Net reduction .	900,465
IV and V. Modifications in the Budget of the International Labour Organisation (net reduction)	745,046
Surplus credited to International Labour Office	1,364,390
Total reductions .	3,009,901
General Budget of the League[1]	20,758,945
Original Budget .	23,768,846

[1] The total was subsequently raised to 20,873,945 gold francs, owing to the voting of a credits of 100,000 and 15,000 gold francs for the despatch of a Commission of Enquiry to Albania and for the further meetings of the Committee on Allocation of Expenses. (Appendix II, Resolution No. 20.)

ANNEX 9.—*Traffic in Opium and other dangerous Drugs.*

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL ON THE 28TH JUNE 1921.

The Council of the League of Nations resolves :—

1. That States which are Members of the League and have not signed or ratified the International Opium Convention be invited to do so as soon as possible.

2. That the Netherlands Government be requested to continue its efforts to secure ratification of the International Opium Convention by those States which are not Members of the League.

3. That the Provisional Health Committee of the League, or any other similar organisation, be asked to undertake an enquiry to determine approximately the average requirements of the drugs specified in Chapter III of the International Opium Convention for medical and other legitimate purposes in different countries.

4. That in order to carry out the obligations under Articles 3 and 5 and under Article 13 of the International Opium Convention, the Governments which are parties to the Convention be invited to adopt the following procedure :—

"Every application for the export to an importer of a supply of any of the substances to which the Convention applies shall be accompanied by a certificate from the Government of the importing country that the import of the consignment in question is approved by that Government and is required for legitimate purposes.

In the case of drugs to which Chapter III of the Convention applies, the certificate shall state specifically that they are required solely for medicinal or scientific purposes."

5. That the special attention of the Contracting Powers having treaties with China be invited to the provisions of Article 15 of the International Opium Convention, so that the most effective steps possible should be taken to prevent the contraband trade in opium and other dangerous drugs.

6. That consideration of the Fifth Recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium be deferred.

7. That in view of the world-wide interest in the attitude of the League towards the Opium question, and of the general desire to reduce and restrict the cultivation and production of opium to strictly medicinal and scientific purposes, the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium be requested to consider and report, at its next meeting, on the possibility of instituting an enquiry to determine approximately the average requirements of raw and prepared opium specified in Chapters I and II of the Convention for medical and scientific purposes in different countries.

REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE ASSEMBLY BY COMMITTEE NO. V.

The abuse of opium is a widespread and terrible scourge in many countries; moreover, it has been realised that it was indispensable to combat this evil, but it was quickly perceived that merely national measures were inadequate.

It was felt, therefore, that this scourge could only be overcome by international agreements.

The International Commission, assembled at Shanghai in 1909, was the first move in this direction. It paved the way for the Hague Conference of 1911-12, which resulted in the conclusion of the Convention of 23rd January 1912. This Convention was to come into force on 31st December 1914, but the outbreak of war unsettled everything. However, the authors of the Treaty of Versailles devoted consideration to the opium peril, and, in Article 23 of the Covenant, they entrusted the League of Nations with the duty of controlling the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

The first Assembly decided at its meeting of 15th December 1920 to establish an Advisory Committee, which, three months before the beginning of each meeting, should submit to the Council a report on all subjects referring to the execution of the agreements regarding the traffic in opium. This Committee met on 2nd to 5th May last.

It began by drawing up a questionnaire as to the measures taken to carry out the terms of the Convention, and this questionnaire was sent by the Secretariat to the various Governments. It also drew up six recommendations which were submitted to the Council. The latter took note of them and passed a resolution containing seven paragraphs

The Fifth Committee of the second Assembly began its labours, therefore, with these data at its disposal, that is to say, the recommendations of the Advisory Committee and the Council's resolution. It was also assisted in its task by the enlightened assistance of two experts, M. van Vettum and Sir Malcolm Delevingne. The Committee noted in the first place that the Council in its resolution dated 28th June (*see* Annex 228 to the Minutes of the 13th Session of the Council), fully approved four out of the six recommendations of the Advisory Committee, but that, on the other hand, it postponed one of these recommendations and widened the scope of another.

It concurred in four paragraphs of the Council's resolution, namely, paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 5, and also the second recommendation of the Advisory Committee (*see* A. 38, 1921, IV), which was to the effect that each State should make an Annual Report on the carrying out of the Convention. (This recommendation had been approved by the Council, but did not form part of the text of Council's resolution.) But, as differences of opinion had arisen with regard to the other paragraphs, that is to say, Nos. 3, 6 and 7, the Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to reconcile these initial divergencies if possible.

This Sub-Committee held four meetings, and, in spite of the great differences in the views of its members, it was able to arrive at a definite result, thanks to the conciliatory spirit manifested by both sides and thanks also to the skilful guidance of its President, M. de Marees van Swinderen. The report submitted by M. van Swinderen was unanimously adopted by the Fifth Committee.

The Delegates of China and of Siam made a reservation regarding the change proposed in this report as regards paragraph 7 of the Council's resolution.

What, therefore, are the conclusions laid down before the Assembly by the Fifth Committee in regard to the traffic in opium?

They are as follows:—

Besides the four paragraphs, referred to above, of the resolution of the Council dated 28th June, the Committee submits eight recommendations which I shall have the honour of reading to you, and which, I hope, will be accepted by the Assembly.

1. The Assembly concurs in paragraph 3 of the Council's Resolution on the understanding that the enquiries undertaken will be of a scientific character, and that, when they apply specifically to any particular country, they will be made through, or with the consent of, the Government of that country.

2. The Assembly recommends to the Council that, in paragraph 5 of the latter's resolution, it should also draw the attention of the Government of China to Article 15 of the International Convention on Opium.

3. The Assembly recommends to the Council that the enquiry referred to in paragraph 7 of the latter's resolution should be extended to include all opium the consumption of which may be considered legitimate, and that to this end the word "strictly" be omitted, and the word "legitimate" be substituted for "medicinal and scientific." It further recommends to the Council the omission of the reference to prepared opium, that is to say, to opium prepared for purposes of smoking, the complete suppression of which is provided for in Chapter II of the Convention.

4. The Assembly recommends to the Council that the different Governments be invited, where they see no objection, to furnish to the Secretariat, in addition to the official annual report, any information concerning the illicit production, manufacture or trade in opium or other dangerous drugs which they think likely to be useful to the League in the execution of its task.

5. The Assembly recommends the Council to consider whether all nations specially concerned in either the growth or manufacture of opium or other dangerous drugs should not be represented on its Advisory Committee.

6. The Assembly urges those States Members of the League[1] which have not yet signed and ratified the Opium Convention to do so as soon as possible.

7. In order to facilitate the execution of the Convention, the Assembly urges all States Members of the League which are parties to the Convention to signify to the Secretariat as soon as possible their acceptance of the fourth recommendation of the Advisory Committee relating to the requirement of importation certificates.

8. The Assembly recommends the Council to request the Advisory Committee to extend their investigations to include not only the drugs mentioned in the Convention of 1912, but also all dangerous drugs of whatever origin which produce similar effects, and to advise as to the desirability of convoking a further international conference of States which are parties to the Convention, as well as States Members of the League of Nations, with a view to drawing up a Convention for the suppression of the abuse of such drugs.

Having placed before you the various recommendations, I must make the following observations with regard to three of them:—

As regards the second recommendation, the Committee, after having heard the statements of the Delegate of China on the steps taken by the Government of China in respect of the cultivation of opium, is of opinion that, in accordance with paragraph 6 of the Resolution of the Council, the consideration of Recommendation No. 5 of the Advisory Committee may be

[1] The following Members of the League have not yet ratified the Opium Convention of 1912 nor signed the Protocol of 1914:—Albania, Argentine, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Finland, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Switzerland.

The following have ratified the Convention, but not signed the Protocol of 1914:—Denmark, Venezuela.

postponed. The statements of the Delegate of China, of which the Committee takes note, are as follows :—

"Between 25th June and 15th August last the Chinese Government appointed seven special High Commissioners to investigate the real situation in eight provinces and two special administrative districts where a recrudescence of poppy cultivation is reported to have been taking place. These Commissioners have started on their mission and some are already beginning their investigations. I believe the Chinese Government will be disposed to make available to the League of Nations the results of these investigations after they are laid before the Chinese Government."

As regards the third recommendation, the grounds for the alterations recommended by the Committee in paragraph 7 of the Council's resolution are to be found in the very special conditions obtaining in various countries, particularly in India. The Indian Delegate has informed the Committee that the number of properly equipped hospitals and dispensaries in India is inadequate to the needs of the population, which over vast areas is without medical assistance. In order to cope with the diseases with which some of these regions are constantly infected, the population has cultivated the opium poppy from time immemorial,* and habitually takes opium in small doses as a prophylactic or an effective remedy. It is this use of opium which cannot be styled purely medical, *i.e.*, that which is prescribed by a physician, that the Committee has in mind in using the term "legitimate."

With regard to the subject of the eighth recommendation, it should be noted that it was at the suggestion of M. Hennessy (France) that the attention of the Fifth Committee was drawn to this subject. M. Hennessy emphasised the abuses due to the sale and consumption of drugs of mineral or chemical origin which are not covered by the terms of the Hague Convention of 1912, observing that the scourge which formerly ravaged the East had since the war become universal, that chemically manufactured drugs were hawked, sold at low prices and consumed in large quantities, and that in view of the fact that the legislation existing in the various countries was insufficient, it was imperative that a further international conference should meet.

I would also draw attention to the representations made by the Persian Delegate, Prince Arfa-ed-Dowleh, as to the desirability of the League of Nations undertaking propaganda work amongst Eastern populations addicted to opium by the distribution of pamphlets pointing out the dangers of consuming this drug.

The question of the control of the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs is one of world-wide importance and well worthy of the deepest interest of the Assembly. The first step towards establishing the control with which the League is entrusted by the Treaties of Peace was taken by the Assembly last year, and a satisfactory beginning has already been made. No comprehensive survey of the actual position at the present time will be possible until the replies to the questionnaire which has been issued by the Secretariat have been received and analysed. The results of the questionnaire will be laid before the next Assembly. In the meantime, as will be seen from what has been said above, useful steps have already been taken on the advice of the Advisory Committee which will facilitate the execution of the Convention; and the further suggestions which the Fifth Committee has made in this report will, it is hoped, help to advance the matter still further.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the control of the traffic is attended with great difficulties. Attention was called to some of these difficulties in the case of Eastern countries by the delegate of Persia. It is only by an international body such as the League that these difficulties can be overcome; and for this the wholehearted continuous and efficient co-operation of all the Members will be needed. The Committee ventures to appeal to all Members of the League for such co-operation.

ANNEX 10.—*Draft International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, as revised by the drafting Committee appointed by Committee No. V.*

Albania, etc.

Being anxious to secure more completely the suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children described in the preambles to the Agreement of 18th May 1904, and to the Convention of 4th May 1910, under the name of "White Slave Traffic";

Having taken note of the Recommendations contained in the Final Act of the International Conference which was summoned by the Council of the League of Nations and met at Geneva from 30th June to 5th July 1921; and

Having decided to conclude a Convention supplementary to the Agreement and Convention mentnoned above:

Have nominated for this purpose as their Plenipotentiaries the President of the Supreme Council of Albania, etc., ... who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:—

Article 1.—The High Contracting Parties agree that, in the event of their not being already Parties to the Agreement of 18th May 1904 and the Convention of 4th May 1910

* *See* paragraph 135 of the Report.

mentioned above, they will transmit with the least possible delay their ratifications of, or adhesions to, those instruments in the manner laid down therein.

Article 2.—The High Contracting Parties agree to take all measures to discover and prosecute persons who are engaged in the traffic in children of both sexes and who commit offences within the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention of 4th May 1910.

Article 3.—The High Contracting Parties agree to take the necessary steps to secure the punishment of attempts to commit, and, within legal limits, of acts preparatory to the commission of, the offences specified in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention of 4th May 1910.

Article 4.—The High Contracting Parties agree that in cases where there are no extradition Conventions in force between them, they will take all measures within their power to extradite or provide for the extradition of persons accused or convicted of the offences specified in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention of 4th May 1910.

Article 5.—In paragraph B of the final Protocol of the Convention of 1910, the words "twenty completed years of age" shall be replaced by the words "twenty-one completed years of age."

Article 6.—The High Contracting Parties agree, in case they have not already taken legislative or administrative measures regarding licensing and supervision of employment agencies and offices, to prescribe such regulations as are required to ensure the protection of women and children seeking employment in another country.

Article 7.—The High Contracting Parties undertake in connection with immigration and emigration to adopt such administrative and legislative measures as are required to check the traffic in women and children. It particular, they undertake to make such regulations as are required for the protection of women and children travelling on emigrant ships, not only at the points of departure and arrival, but also during the journey, and to arrange for the exhibition, in railway stations and in ports, of notices warning women and children of the danger of traffic, and indicating the places where they can obtain accommodation and assistance.

Article 8.—The present Convention of which the French and the English texts are both authentic, shall bear this day's date, and shall be open for signature until 31st March 1922.

Article 9.—The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify the receipt of them to the other Members of the League and to States admitted to sign the Convention. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat.

In order to comply with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General will register the present Convention upon the deposit of the first ratification.

Article 10.—Members of the League of Nations which have not signed the present Convention before 1st April 1922 may accede to it.

The same applies to States not members of the League to which the Council of the League may decide officially to communicate the present Convention.

Accession will be notified to the Secretary-General of the League, who will notify all Powers concerned of the accession and of the date on which it was notified.

Article 11.—The present Convention shall come into force in respect of each Party on the date of the deposit of its ratification or act of accession.

Article 12.—The present Convention may be denounced by any Member of the League or by any State which is a party thereto, on giving 12 months' notice of its intention to denounce. Denunciation shall be effected by notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. Copies of such notification shall be transmitted forthwith by him to all other Parties, notifying them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which it was notified to the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the notifying Power.

Article 13.—A special record shall be kept by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, showing which of the Parties have signed, ratified, acceded to or denounced the present Convention. This record shall be open to the Members of the League of Nations at all times; it shall be published as often as possible, in accordance with the directions of the Council.

Article 14.—Any Member or State signing the present Convention may declare that the signature does not include any or all of its colonies, overseas possessions, protectorates or territories under its sovereignty or authority, and may subsequently adhere separately on behalf of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory so excluded in its declaration.

Denunciation may also be made separately in respect of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory under its sovereignty or authority and the provisions of Article 12 shall apply to any such denunciation.

Done at the in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the League of Nations.

ANNEX 11.—*Report presented to the Assembly by Committee No. VI, on Mandates.*

Resolution adopted by Committee No. VI.

The Committee, having considered the letter of the 19th September, addressed to its Chairman by the Sub-Committee on Mandates, endorses the views expressed in that letter, and recommends the Assembly to make a communication to the Council in accordance with the suggestion of the Sub-Committee.

Letter from President of Sub-Committee "B" to President of Committee No. VI.

Geneva,
19th September 1921.

Sir,

The Sub-Committee has considered the Draft Resolution handed in at the Assembly by Lord Robert Cecil, in the following terms:—

"The Assembly regrets the delay which has taken place in the definition of the Mandates, recognises that the Council is not responsible for that delay, and is of opinion that it would be desirable that the Mandates of the 'A' and 'B' classes should be forthwith defined."

2. The Sub-Committee fully endorses the view expressed in the first part of Lord Robert Cecil's resolution. It, too, regrets the delay which has taken place in the definition of the "A" and "B" Mandates. At the same time it recognises that the fault cannot be said to lie with the Council.

3. The action of the Council in this matter is fully set out on pages 46—47 of its Report, which is before the Assembly (A. 9). In brief, being apprised of the objection of the United States to the definition of the Mandates without previous consultation with themselves, the Council determined to defer confirmation of the remaining Mandates until the Government of the United States had an opportunity of expressing their views. It is understood that negotiations between the principal Allied Powers and the United States are still proceeding, that a Memorandum from the United States was received by these Powers only a few days before the Assembly met and that its terms are now under examination. There would seem no option to the Council but to give time for the conclusion of these negotiations before confirming the remaining Mandates.

4. Nevertheless, the Sub-Committee realises that the delay in the issue of the remaining Mandates may cause anxiety and apprehension, anxiety because the trust conferred by Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations on the Mandatories has not yet been fully defined; apprehension lest, in the absence of the completed Mandates, the sacred trust laid down by that Article may not in all respects be fulfilled.

5. The Sub-Committee has not felt it part of its duties to examine the draft Mandates "A" and "B," nor yet to consider the reports which the Mandatory Governments have in some cases, at any rate, submitted to their national Parliaments, and communicated to the Council for information, upon the administration of the mandated territories confided to their charge during their preliminary period. The world, however, will be able to draw its own conclusions from these documents, which are now public property, and from others which will shortly be available, and it is to be hoped that the anxiety and apprehension alluded to in the previous paragraph will be allayed by their perusal.

6. With regard to the "A" Mandates, the Sub-Committee feels that it would be in any case premature to press for immediate action by the Council. It takes note of the fact that the Treaty of Sèvres has not yet been ratified by the Powers. As to these Mandates, the Sub-Committee would only express its hope that, so long as the transitory conditions continue, the administration of the territories in question will still be carried out in the spirit of Article 22 of the Covenant.

The "B" Mandates, however, are in a different category, seeing that they are founded upon the Treaty of Versailles, which has been ratified. Moreover, drafts of all the "B" Mandates have been before the Council since the beginning of the present year. Even if these drafts are still subject to alteration in details, are not the principles enunciated such as could command the approbation of the Council? Finally, the French and British Governments were charged by the terms of the decision of the Supreme Allied Council of 7th May 1919 with the duty of coming to an agreement upon the future of Togo and the Cameroons, which they would recommend the League of Nations to adopt. This agreement has now been reached and it is desirable that the Council should, at the earliest possible opportunity—

(*a*) Formally approve the application of the Mandate system to Togoland and the Cameroons;

(*b*) In particular, adopt, in principle, the declarations signed by the representatives of the French and British Governments on 10th July 1919, as to the respective spheres which are to be placed under the authority of each Government.

7. Accordingly, the Sub-Committee suggests that much will be gained if the Council could be invited by the Assembly forthwith to address a despatch to the Powers entrusted with the administration of the territories referred to in Article 23, paragraph 5, of the Covenant, indicating that, whilst the Council has not felt able to proceed with the confirmation of the "B" Mandates pending the results of the negotiations now proceeding between the principal Allied Powers and the United States, and whilst examination of the details of these Mandates must necessarily be reserved in view of modifications which it may eventually be found suitable to make in the terms of these Mandates the Council is satisfied by its perusal of the drafts (if such should be the case) that generally speaking, the principles there laid down express the high objects which the Covenant has in view and lay down, in a spirit in harmony with that of the Covenant, safeguards for the rights of all Members of the League.

The Sub-Committee would further represent that the Council should now formally approve the application of the Mandates system to Togoland and the Cameroons, and, in particular, adopt in principle the declarations signed by the representatives of the French and British Governments on 10th July 1919, as to the respective spheres which are to be placed under the authority of each Government. Finally, it might be suggested that the Council should express its confidence that Mandatory Powers will continue to exercise the administration of the territories committed to their charge in the spirit of the draft Mandates until such time as the position shall have been definitely regularised.

8. The Sub-Committee feels convinced that this action by the Council, in particular such a communication from the Mandatory Powers, and such a measure of confirmation of the terms of the "B" Mandates, would not only be welcomed by the Mandatory Powers themselves, but would serve as a token to the world of the earnestness of the League in pressing for the speedy realisation of the aims of Article 22 of the Covenant.

APPENDIX IV.

Certain Speeches delivered by the Delegates of India at Plenary Meetings of the Assembly and Resolutions proposed by Sir William Meyer in Committee No. IV.

ANNEX 1.—*Speech delivered by the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, on the 12th September, in the Debate on the Work of the Council.*

As you have been informed, I come from India, separated from you by many thousands of miles, but I trust you will recognise akin to you, alike in loyalty to the League, in the spirit of humanity, and in zeal for the welfare of our kind. Coming rather late in this debate, I have had the rare advantage of listening to many speeches in connection with our work. I have heard a note here and there of pessimism. I do not wonder. I have heard much criticism, valuable and wholesome to those who are engaged in high and serious tasks, but I am happy to think that the dominant note of all the speeches has been one of hope for the future enthusiasm for the ideals that underlie our work, and for the peace and goodwill amongst the nations of the world that we wish to see established on a firm and unalterable basis. I confess I have been moved to my inmost depths by what I have seen and heard. Hard and cold, indeed, must be the heart that fails to be touched, and touched to noble issues, by a spectacle such as this. The nations of the world foregather from the ends of four continents, representing many shades of colour, many varieties of political and social thought, and many states and grades of culture and advance in all directions—peoples small and great, weak and strong, but all alike weary of the mistaken past, eager for a better day for mankind, and resolved, with bruised and bleeding hearts, to stand by higher ideals for human kind.

And yet one has very often been hearing, during the last few days, of people standing outside the organisation, criticising our work as from a different planet, unconcerned spectators whose only duty is to find fault and fix blame on particular people. I confess I have no patience with that sort of critic. The friendly appraiser of good and evil, who is anxious for improvement, one has use for; one can listen to him with respect and with attention; but to those who will not take a share in the work we can only turn a deaf ear to their cold criticisms. When a man has told me: "The League has not done this," I am inclined to ask whether he is not to blame for it. When he has told me: "There are these tasks still unfinished," I am inclined to ask him: "Why do you not come in and lend a helping hand?" If he says "There is no room for me in the Assembly, which consists only of a certain number of people," my answer to him is that there is work inside the Assembly and there is work outside the Assembly. The work outside is not less important, not less necessary, but sometimes far more difficult, far more onerous and far more exhausting, I may say, than the work inside the Assembly. We want an army of workers in every country to educate the hearts of the people, to make them realise the high aims and tasks of this League of Nations, and, in fact, to be propagandists, in season and out of season, amidst discouragement and cynicism and difficulties of every sort. We can spare many critics of the kind that I have alluded to, and wish for helpers, in this spirit.

We have been bidden to cast our glance down the list of contents to be able to appreciate the magnitude and variety, the delicacy and the difficulty, of the tasks undertaken by the League. That represents, no doubt, a great part of the truth. But I would ask people not merely to be content to look at the table of contents, but to turn also to the inside pages of the Report that has been presented to us. There we shall see accounts of great work undertaken and great work accomplished. It may be that the Report is not presented in an attractive and literary form, but we can read between the lines. We can read the anxiety, we can read the industry, we can read the plans carefully made and vigorously executed for the accomplishment of the record that is down therein. If the League has so far been rather cautious in undertaking work, I ask: Is that necessarily a defect? We all know how long great institutions take to strike root, and as we know that this League is breaking entirely new ground, we should wait in patience for great results, should we not? Do we not know that those who snatch before the time often fail of their grasp and come to grief? Should we rather that the League undertook impossible tasks, came into collision with the Great Powers, and tried to upset and go against human nature, and thus dash all our hopes of the future? Should we not rather praise the League for the cautious steps it takes, so that the first tasks that it undertakes it may carry on to a successful and triumphant conclusion, that it may thereby be enabled in the face of the world to undertake the greater tasks that lie ahead.

I believe in the wisdom of the old proverb that you ought not to bite off more than you can chew. That the League has limited its scope and its activity I regard rather as a merit and proof of wisdom than as an occasion for adverse criticism. Should we not wish for more? Take, for instance, this war between Greece and Turkey. We all wish that it were in the power of the League to have prevented this in the beginning, or to terminate it to-day.

It seems almost as though the nations of Europe had made up their minds that, when human passions are at their worst, instead of allaying and diverting them, the right and proper thing was to let them work themselves out in their malignant fury and virulence.

Take, again, the question of Upper Silesia. What better testimony to the promise that the League has so far held out than that the Supreme Council should, in their perplexity, have yielded up this question of great moment to the solution of this great organisation? It is a great test and a great opportunity for the League of Nations to establish itself in the heart, not only of Europe, but of the civilised world. I know that it is the Council, and not the Assembly, which is charged with the great task of settling this problem. Nevertheless, the Assembly has a mighty rôle to perform in this matter. Whether in this matter of Upper Silesia, or any other great tasks between Powers, the Council has a very delicate and a very onerous responsibility resting on its shoulders. It may do its work with the utmost impartiality, with the most conspicuous ability, with the most unwearied industry; nevertheless, for the results of its work to be acceptable, for its judgments to be taken by the Great Powers concerned; it is necessary that the sympathy and support of the Assembly should be constantly in attendance on the work of the Council at every stage. The Assembly cannot afford to efface itself in this matter. We, representing the different peoples of the world, are in a measure custodians of the peace of the world. We, I dare to say it, are the authentic voice by means of which the conscience of the world will speak. Our duty lies here, to try and understand, to wait in patience till the Council is able to take us into its confidence, and then, with due discrimination and with a sense of responsibility, to stand behind the Council and lend them our hearty support. The Council will find it necessary, therefore, from time to time to be in living touch with opinion in the Assembly, with the wishes and feelings of the Members represented here, and likewise, also, at every stage to publish such records as may be safely published, so that they may have behind them, as I said, always the moral support of the Assembly. I do not say that the Council are going to fail in giving this due publicity, but I think it is necessary, from every point of view, to add our voice to the great demand that has been made on them so far by demanding that this publicity should never at any moment be neglected.

It is just possible that in the greatness of their task the Council may feel deterred by undue public criticism. It is just possible—who knows? We are dealing with human nature—it is just possible that they may sometimes like to wrap themselves up in oligarchic mystery. It is necessary, therefore, for the Members of this Assembly to assure them that, if they treat us in the proper spirit, their goodwill and confidence will be reciprocated in abundant measure, and rewarded a thousand-fold. We, for our part, have often been criticised as representatives of the little Powers, more or less, like units in a democratic Assembly, to be treated with consideration, but never to be fully trusted, and oftentimes to be set aside as noisy brawlers.

Brother and Sister Delegates, criticism of this sort is bound to come. We know there are always plenty of people who rail at democracy, democracy whether amongst individuals or amongst the nations of the world. We have, therefore, to remember that, in the face of hostile opinion, we have got to establish ourselves as people who will do their great duty without fear or favour. Some of us may be small, and may be threatened by the larger Powers around us; others amongst us may be in search of commercial and trading facilities, and may find it necessary therefore, if they are prudent, to accommodate ourselves to the selfish plans of other people. I think that our supreme duty lies in believing, as has been pointed out by the Delegates from Belgium and Persia, that we not here to further the interests of the countries

which we may happen immediately to represent, but we must constantly bear in mind that we are, each and every one of us, bound to act in the interests of all the others; that we are cosmopolitan really, that we are citizens of the world, and not merely of the limited countries which we happen for the moment to represent. We must resolutely refuse to be bought by any bribe, whether of political privilege or of trade facilities. We must not be daunted by fears of aggression by powerful neighbours, and we must, without haste and without rest, proceed, in the daily work here, to speak and to vote in obedience solely to our conscience and our sense of duty.

Now, from the particular view of India, I have a few observations to make to which I solicit your kind and indulgent attention. One word in the beginning I must say about disarmament. On this subject we have heard weighty opinions. Mr. Balfour, in particular, in a cautious and impressive speech, marked by that fine poise and balance for which he is famous amongst the philosophers and statesmen of the world, has told us to be patient a little, and not to expect considerable results in this direction. He has reminded us that, although the war has harrowed and chastened our feelings in a very considerable measure, the character of humanity is not yet radically altered. In his own words, we do not yet constitute a peaceable world. That was quite true, when one comes to think of it, but how I wish—how, I take it, you all wish—that, for once, Mr. Balfour was in the wrong, and it was possible to promise ourselves in the immediate future a large measure of general disarmament amongst the Powers of the world. India, distracted and suffering under anxieties of a particular kind, with resources of a very limited character, largely undeveloped, would welcome disarmament, because you may remember that, although the quarrel was not ours, we willingly and gladly came into the war with our own little bit.

But, even assuming that general disarmament on a considerable scale was undertaken, it is very doubtful how far India will come in for a great share of it, for her troubles, unfortunately, come from Afghanistan and from Russia, and to some extent from Turkey also, all three of them Powers which to-day stand outside the League, but which, we hope, on some near date, will come within our League and partake of its spirit of conciliation and pacification. The attitude of India towards this League is well illustrated by the measures that our Government have so far taken to carry out the resolutions and proceedings of the Washington Conference on Labour. That great Conference was attended by the usual quota of Indian representatives. As soon as they came back they reported to us, and the result is that, almost alone amongst the Great Powers, India has not only ratified the Convention which she was bound to ratify, but she has also put on her Statute Book a law dealing with the various aspects of the labour problem dealt with at that Conference. And we have another measure, now in contemplation, and we shall proceed with the task and complete it before our next session is over.

I wish it were possible to claim for many other nations that they have also ratified and undertaken legislation in pursuance of the resolutions of the Washington Labour Conference. Nevertheless, when it comes to giving us some representation on the Bureau of the International Labour Conference, we are told that we are not amongst the great industrial Powers of the world, and we are put aside. I hope that, when the next occasion comes round for considering this matter, the claims of India as a great industrial Power, determined to be loyal to the resolutions of the Labour Conference, will be treated with greater consideration.

Then, I have two grievances to bring before you. Without grievances we cannot live, as most of you know. One of these grievances is easily remediable. The other grievance I will not say is irremediable, but it is less susceptible of a remedy.

The first grievance relates to our representation in the Secretariat of the League. I will not go into figures. I am anxious to keep on the right side with the Secretariat, and I will not antagonise them by going into any vast array of figures. But I wish to say one thing. When we are taxed for the expenses of the League, we are ranked very high indeed. We come in the first or the second class. Last time we paid about 4·8 per cent. of the expenses, and, under the new scheme, we are told we must go up to about 6 per cent. or a little over. I will mention only one or two things in this connection. Of about 351 Members of the Establishment, 138 are British, 73 are French, 16 are Swiss, and the Americans, who are not yet Members of the League—I do not grudge their share—come in for 13. Where does India stand? She has one solitary representative. I do not ask for an increase in our representation as any reward for our virtue; but I offer this suggestion to the League with every confidence: that our men, taken from the disciplined ranks of our public services, will be found not inferior to any in the world with whom they may be brought into competition, either for efficiency or for industry, or for devotion to their work, and, as a highly evolved system of administration, which has justly received the encomiums of competent critics throughout the world, I can assure the Secretariat that they will receive much valuable assistance from the Members of our Services, if only they will be good enough to take them in.

Now, for the grievance which is somewhat less remediable, and I would ask the Assembly to listen to me with some indulgence, for this is a somewhat delicate question. I refer to Mandates. Lord Robert Cecil, whose services to the League, whose zeal for her cause, and attachment to her ideals are beyond praise, has already tabled a resolution on this subject, and the President has admonished us that it would be wise to defer detailed criticism on this

question until the Committee to which it is entrusted has reported on the subject. Now, I abide by that ruling; but my question is concerned not with the "A" and "B" Mandates with which that Committee is concerned, but with the "C" Mandates, which the Assembly, I understand, accepted last year and passed for operation. The "C" Mandates are entrusted to certain Powers whose territories lie near the mandated areas. I will read from the Article the part which deals with the point that I wish to bring before you. It says that the Mandatories ought to administer the Mandated Territories under their own laws as integral portions of their territories—"under their own laws."

Brother and sister delegates, some of these Powers that have received the "C" Mandate have laws and regulations, and habits of administration derived from those laws and regulations, which, in effect, introduce a colour bar, make invidious distinctions between white and coloured races, and in general do not hesitate to subject coloured populations within their areas to certain hardships and, I am sorry to add, even indignities. It will be in their power to apply such laws and regulations and habits of administration, under the Mandates, to those areas.

Let us remember, in the first place, that in those areas (I am referring in particular to German West Africa) the Germans did not make a colour bar or introduce these invidious distinctions; and, furthermore, these Powers receive Mandates and execute them on behalf of the League. To use language used in another part of the Covenant, they are to regard the liberties of their subjects as a sacred trust of civilisation. Nothing has, so far, been done to occasion any complaint on my part. I am anxious, however, to take time by the forelock, and to request these Mandatory Powers to use their wide powers with discretion, and with a due regard to the sacred character of the trust that they have undertaken. In other words, to behave worthily of the great and noble objects of the League of Nations, and not merely to be content to act in conformity with their own imperial ideas. I appeal, in particular, to my friends, Lord Robert Cecil and his worthy and distinguished colleagues in the representation of South Africa in this League, so to use their undoubted moral authority and influence that neither I nor my successor in the representation of India, nor Japan, the permanently represented Power in the Council, which has also had occasion to protest against the terms of this Mandate, will find it necessary to come on this platform and tell the Assembly that we are worse off under the trustees of the League than we were under the Germans. Either rectify matters, or put us back where we were. It would be a matter of the profoundest regret for any of us to come and speak in that fashion in the Assembly. I have no doubt that it would cause you great pain and grief to hear such a thing. I venture to think that it will also be to the Council, who have issued these Mandates, a matter of great uneasiness and searching of heart.

ANNEX 2.—*Action by Sir William Meyer on the Subject of the Organisation of the Secretariat.*

A.—RESOLUTION PROPOSED IN COMMITTEE IV.

"That the national composition of the Secretariat of the League and the International Labour Bureau, as set forth in the appended statements which are compiled from statistics supplied by these two offices, is eminently unsatisfactory, some States having a representation out of all proportion to their population or their contributions to the League, while others are most inadequately represented, or not represented at all.

"To remedy this state of things, it should be laid down that hereafter no country shall have a higher percentage of the staff of the Secretariat or of the International Labour Bureau than would amount to double the percentage it subscribes to the League expenses, and that where this proportion is now materially exceeded, no further recruitment shall be made from the countries in question.

"Also, that where the excess staff consists in some degree of people under purely temporary engagements, steps should be taken as soon as possible to terminate these engagements in favour of nationals of other States who have not obtained their proper representation in the offices in question."

B.—SPEECH DELIVERED BY SIR WILLIAM MEYER IN THE ASSEMBLY ON THE 1ST OCTOBER.

We have had a very full and interesting Report before us, explained in his own delightful way by my colleague, M. Georges Noblemaire. His speech has been a real intellectual treat, but we have not yet before us any Resolution on the subject, and I have come forward to fill the gap and propose one. The Resolution I have the honour of laying before you is this:—

"The Assembly, having taken note of the Report of No. 4 Committee, approves the views there set forth, and expresses its gratitude to M. Noblemaire and his colleagues of the Expert Committee for their arduous and most useful labours."

I present this Resolution with the greater pleasure in that during the very long discussion we had on M. Noblemaire's report in Committee No. 4—for I can assure you we took nothing for granted, but discussed it paragraph by paragraph and almost line by line—that in those

discussions it fell to me, as an arduous and persistent advocate of economy, occasionally to suggest that M. Noblemaire's proposals had not gone far enough. On one occasion, I remember, when I was discussing the inadequate representation of India in the Secretariat, M. Noblemaire replied that India had a very large share of the critical faculty. But these are differences in points of detail, differences on which various people may legitimately hold various views: they do not in the least affect my admiration, which I am sure is shared by all of you, for the very arduous labours, the results of which have been put before you to-day. M. Noblemaire has been far too modest to speak in detail of all the preliminary work which he and his Committee of Experts had to go through, but I can assure you it was a very great burden, and I am sure their labours will bear great fruit, and that next year, and still more in the years afterwards, we shall find a very great improvement, both in our methods of work and in the cost.

I also hope that as years go by there will be real recognition of that recommendation which M. Noblemaire put before you, that in filling up the Secretariat appointments (and of course those in the Labour Bureau also) regard should be shown to the desirability, I might almost say the equitable necessity, of giving full consideration to the claims of diverse nationalities.

I have spoken about the Secretariat, and I would like to say (though, again, I was a critic every now and then) that we in Committee No. 4 were much indebted to the Secretariat for their ready assistance, and I would also add individually to the tribute which M. Noblemaire has paid to the work of M. Thomas, the illustrious apostle of Labour. M. Thomas came before the Committee, and on any occasion when the temperature happened to be cold, he at once raised it by the warmth and fervour of his speeches. He in some cases convinced us of the soundness of his views; in others we were perhaps more doubtful, but we were all impressed by his great ability and ardent zeal.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer, but will move my Resolution, which to make it quite clear, I will read out again :—

"The Assembly, having taken note of the Report of No. 4 Committee, approves the views there set forth, and expresses its gratitude to M. Noblemaire and his colleagues of the Expert Committee for their arduous and most useful labours."

ANNEX 3.—*Memorandum by Sir William Meyer, with Resolutions moved in Committee No. IV, on the subject of the Allocation of the Expenses of the League.*

MEMORANDUM.

The Reveillaud Committee's scheme is faulty in the following respects :—

(*a*) It brings into account population as a separate factor, although a State whose population is poor but large gets population taken into account in the consideration of its revenues.

(*b*) The population and revenue figures of the colonial possessions of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Holland have not been taken into account, and yet these obtained the benefit of the League's peace, and so on.

(*c*) The factor of "capacity to pay" is a most difficult one to arrive at. In every country there are disputes as to the capacity to pay between various categories of taxpayers, and this is not a question which can be solved by the consideration of revenue figures going back to the year 1913, when, moreover, the limits of certain States were materially different from what they are now.

(*d*) As regards Federal States, the revenues of the Central Government have only, as a rule, been taken into account, which is obviously not fair to unitary States. India is specially interested in this matter seeing that her finances are now on a federal system (they were not in 1913), the revenues of the Central and Provincial Governments being now quite distinct.

If the Provincial revenues of India are taken into consideration, so should those of the Provinces or States of other Federal countries.

(*e*) States cannot be simply assessed on their revenue capacity, and allowance must be made for the benefits all derive from the League. The Special Committee profess to have weighted the figures resulting from revenue and population tests with this object, but this has been done arbitrarily and inadequately, seeing that some of the States will only pay about $\frac{1}{100}$th part of the total League Budget and the next lowest class about ½ per cent.

(*f*) Nor again has account been taken of the special benefits derived by States permanently represented on the Council of the League and those, for the time being, represented on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation. India, on the other hand, gets very small benefit from the League.

(*g*) Taking as a round figure for purposes of illustration a total Budget of 25,000,000 gold francs, India would, under the present Postal Union scheme, pay 1,225,000 gold francs; under the intermediate scheme suggested in the Reveillaud Committee's Report she would pay

about the same, *viz.*, 1,256,000 gold francs; but under the final scheme she would pay about 1,655,000 gold francs.

India would have no objection to a material increase in her subscription if it were arrived at on a scientific basis, but the final scheme of the Reveillaud Committee does not afford any such criterion, and consequently my Government is entirely opposed to the final scheme, but would, for the present, fall in with the intermediate scheme.

RESOLUTION I.

While paying due homage to the zealous efforts of the Special Committee, Committee IV cannot accept their final scheme as an equitable and scientific adjustment of future contributions to the League's expenses. It contains many defects by reason of the at present inevitable use of out-of-date statistics and otherwise, and as a purely provisional allocation, the intermediate scheme suggested by the Special Committee itself at the close of the Report appears to be more suitable. It is, therefore, desirable in the interests of unanimity, that this intermediate scheme should be accepted for the present, with effect from 1921, and that its replacement by really scientific methods of adjustment should be deferred till better indices as to capacity to pay, etc., are available.

RESOLUTION II.

In the event of Committee IV deciding to adopt, by a majority, the Special Committee's final scheme, the delegate for India will move the following amendments :—

(1) That greater stress be laid on the factor that abstract relative capacity to pay should be modified with reference to the benefits accruing to all Members of the League and to certain States in particular. Consequently :—

(*a*) All States represented as of right on the Council of the League should be placed in Class I, as was proposed at Brussels.

(*b*) All States which have been admitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation in the capacity of great industrial Powers should, if not already in Class I or Class II, be placed in Class II.

(*c*) The subscriptions in the lower categories of the scheme should be raised, so that States in Class VII shall be assessed to contributions at not less than 3 units, States in Class VI at not less than 6 units, and States in Class V at not less than 12 units.

GENERAL RESOLUTION.

The Committee pays homage to the work done, under most difficult circumstances, by the Committee of Experts.

Considering, however, that their labours were based on ancient statistics, and time did not permit them to give full examination to factors which are essential in evolving any definite allocation among the States of the League, *e.g.*, the financial position of Federal Governments, the colonies of certain Powers, the special benefits that particular States may derive from the League, and so on :

Considering also the absolute necessity for States, which are asked to pay more than at present, being able to recognise the justice of this demand :

Committee IV proposes that the Special Committee of Experts should resume its labours, and should study the problem before it with reference to more recent statistics, and to other requisite factors.

It is hoped that in this way the Special Committee will be able to arrive at a scheme which will evoke general acquiescence, and which could hold the field for a period of, say, five years.

This course is facilitated by the fact that no change in the existing allocation, which is based on the Universal Postal Union, can be carried out without amendment of the Covenant, and that such amendment must necessarily take time.

Meanwhile, it is proposed that allocations shall continue to be on the existing basis, which is sanctified by the Covenant as it stands, and has received the adhesion of all the States Members of the League.

ANNEX 4.—*Speech delivered by Sir William Meyer in the Assembly on the 3rd October, on the subject of the Financial Administration of the League.*

I desire to pay the warmest tribute in my power to my friend M. van Eysinga for the very clear and lucid report which he has submitted to us. It was not at all an easy matter. As he has indicated, our discussions in Committee No. IV were lengthy and ranged over many topics. They were a bit confused, because every now and then our thoughts were switched off some matter to which we were devoting attention by an urgent call to vote

funds for something which the Assembly had passed that morning. We also on occasion—very rarely, I must say—exercised the privilege of changing our own minds. I was filled with admiration that out of this chaotic mass, so to speak, of decisions which we had come to, and resulting figures, M. van Eysinga has been able to produce the very clear succinct account which we have before us in the shape of his report.

I also warmly associate myself with his tribute to Sir Herbert Ames, who must have felt, sitting on our Committee, rather a weariness of the flesh, but who nobly dissembled his feelings; he was always ready to give us the information that we wanted, sometimes more than we wanted, and his accounts were presented in a very clear form. In fact, looking back, the only thing that I had not noticed on the very full statement of establishments which he presented to us was the Secretariat watch-dog! I understand that that estimable but somewhat soporific animal is on the establishment of the League and gets an allowance of 30 francs a month in consideration of the high cost of living in Geneva.

M. Thomas was very helpful to us. Last year in No. 4 Committee we were quite infants, so to speak, and I think M. Thomas considered that too much knowledge might not be good for us, so he only gave us globular estimates. We have got older and wiser this year, and M. Thomas has met all our desires for information and submitted very clear and lucid accounts.

I should also like to say that Committee No. 4 might have been sitting yet, and possibly a bit longer, if it had not been for the very excellent way in which our Chairman, M. Edwards, controlled us. He was an admirable Chairman, full of knowledge and impartiality, but also most anxious to get along, even at the cost of late night sittings.

If my friend, M. Edwards, should ever be out of a job I would recommend him to seek employment under Lord Northcliffe as a champion hustler. We had very long discussions on these estimates, as M. van Eysinga has told you, and we have been able to make considerable economies. Last year's budget amounted to 21,250,000 gold francs; that for this year, including the eleventh-hour estimate for Albania, amounts to 20,859,000 gold francs, after providing for supplementary estimates. But I want you to bear in mind that a large part of this economy is not of a permanent character. That is brought out on page 6 of the Report, where it is stated that it has been possible to deduct from the Budget of the International Labour Office an item amounting to 1,364,039 gold francs, representing the savings obtained or expected by the Labour Office up to the end of 1921. It was quite right under present circumstances to take that amount as an abatement, but it is obviously a windfall which cannot recur, whereas most of our charges will do so. Without that windfall our Budget for 1922 would have been a little more than for 1921 instead of less.

India was much to the fore in criticisms of the Budget last year, both in the Fourth Committee and in the Assembly, and I think we may say that those criticisms have resulted in a material improvement. I would specially note the fact that the outside Committee of Control which we suggested last year, but at that time fruitlessly, has now come to birth, and is going, I believe, to produce most excellent results. Remember that the sun rises in the east, and the light only comes to the west a little later. I and some others would have preferred economies this year which go beyond those that have been adopted, but I am not going to condemn the Budget because the proposals for these economies have not found acceptance. I do hope, however, that what may be deemed our folly to-day will be accepted as the wisdom of to-morrow. I entirely associate myself with what has been said in the report and by M. van Eysinga concerning the difficulties we have had with regard to fresh claims which constantly make their appearance, some of which have been passed by the Assembly on the independent report of other Committees. I am very glad that the Fourth Committee agreed unanimously to recommend the procedure that is set forth in the report, and its adoption, I am sure, will materially facilitate the regular control, and, I may add, lighten the burdens of the Secretariat. Take, as an instance, the matter of which M. van Eysinga has spoken and which was brought to our notice this morning—that of the estimate for the Albanian Enquiry. M. van Eysinga has spoken of it in a very restrained manner, considering the trouble it has caused After all the Budget figures were tabulated and printed, we had a resolution proposed by Lord Robert Cecil—*ex Africa semper aliquid novi*—involving an addition of 100,000 francs in respect of this Committee of Enquiry in Albania. I should like in passing to pay a tribute to the universal genius of the noble Lord who represents South Africa. He is a citizen of the world, and although his country is far distant, he takes the most acute interest in the affairs of Europe and the Far East, including such lands as Albania and Armenia, and Lithuania and Russia; he busies himself in the prevention of poison gas, blockade, and other matters of international concern; but I do most respectfully wish to say, while paying homage to these manifold activities, that one can generally predict of them that in one way or another they will mean an increase in expenditure. On the other hand, in the Second Committee, I found that the senior representative of South Africa there was quite an austere economist on occasion and most laudably anxious that the League in general, and his country in particular, should not have its expenditure increased. I entirely agree with M. van Eysinga as to the absolute necessity for economies, especially in the matters connected with our technical organisations. It is an ungrateful task, as I said in the Fourth Committee, to take this line, but, after all, it is in the best interests of the League. We have to remember two great points. One of these is, as my friend M. Hanotaux told us in the Second Committee, that we must take very great care in respect

to these international organisations not to foster the idea that the League aspires to be a super-State, and to meddle with the interior affairs of other countries. The other is that additions to the Budget are very closely scrutinised when the time comes to pay for them by the Parliaments of the world, and especially by these very distant lands, who—I exclude South Africa, of course—take perhaps a very moderate interest in the affairs of the League and are not conscious of deriving any great benefit from its activities. It is most essential that we should not give a handle to those who attack the League on the ground of increasing extravagances, that we should be free from this reproach and should show them that we are thoroughly desirous of keeping down expenses as far as may be, and that we are going to try and combine economy with efficiency. I will not take up your time longer. Last year I had to be a severe critic; this year, speaking on behalf of India, I give a hearty welcome to the Budget as presented, and to the reforms that have been effected, and express the confidence that these reforms will, as time goes on, be extended still further.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th February 1922, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Two depressions affected northwest India during the past week. The first which began to give cloud along the frontier as early as the 4th was feeble at first, but intensifying slowly caused between the 8th and 10th nearly general rain and snow in the North-West Frontier Province, with local falls in northeast Baluchistan, the north Punjab and Kashmir. It failed however to advance across northern India. The second depression entered northwest India on the 13th, and gave on the 14th widespread rain and snow in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab hills, with local falls in north Baluchistan and the Kumaon hills, and a few falls in the north Punjab plains. It is much more marked than its predecessor and rainfall is likely to extend today in the plains of the Punjab and of the west United Provinces. Outside northwest India the only regions where rain fell during the past week were Tenasserim, the Bay Islands and south Madras; fairly widespread rain fell in south Madras between the 12th and 14th.

2. *Burma.*—The only rain reported during the week was 0·68″ at Mergui.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Weather was dry.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—The week was rainless except for light local rain in the Kumaon hills on the 14th.

Northwest India.—Rain or snow was nearly general in Kashmir and the Punjab hills on the 14th, and in the North-West Frontier Province on the 8th and 14th; it occurred locally or at a few stations on one other day in the Punjab hills, and on two other days in the other two areas. There was local rain or snow in northeast Baluchistan on the 8th and 14th. In the Punjab plains rain was limited to two falls aggregating 1·42″ at Rawalpindi and a light fall at Khushab.

The Peninsula.—There was local rain in southeast Madras on the 12th and 13th, and in south Malabar on the 14th; elsewhere weather was dry.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

February 8th. Peshawar 1·12″, Cherat 0·40″, Parachinar 0·75″, Drosh 0·33″, Chaman 0·21″ and Quetta 0·32″.

" 9th. Mergui 0·68″, Rawalpindi 1·12″, Murree 0·70″, Peshawar 0·80″, Cherat 1·10″ and Drosh 0·50″.

" 10th. Sonamarg 1·62″.

" 12th. Pamban 2·20″ and Negapatam 0·52″.

" 13th. Drosh 0·30″ and Kodaikanal 0·40″.

" 14th. Rawalpindi 0·30″, Dalhousie 0·58″, Murree 0·43″, Sonamarg 1·25″, Dras 1·45″, Skardu 0·65″, Gilgit 0·47″, Peshawar 0·81″, Cherat 0·40″, Parachinar 0·90″, Pishin 0·71″, Chaman 0·91″ and Cochin 0·74″.

4. The week's rainfall is 67 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Malabar and Madras Southeast; and is normal in Lower Burma. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. In the remaining divisions the week's rainfall is 40 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from 1st November to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Upper Burma, the Punjab Southwest, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore; and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the Bay Islands, the United Provinces, the Punjab East and North, Central India East, the Central Provinces West and the Madras Deccan. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 15th February 1922.			Rainfall data from 1st November 1921 to 15th February 1922.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0·8	0·3	+0·5	17·2	18·5	−1·3	−7	−10
Lower Burma	0·1	0·1	0	3·7	4·9	−1·2	−24	−25
Upper Burma	0	0·1	−0·1	3·9	2·5	+1·4	+56	+68
Assam	0	0·4	−0·4	1·8	3·0	−1·2	−40	−31
Bengal	0	0·2	−0·2	0·4	2·2	−1·8	−82	−80
Orissa	0	0·3	−0·3	0·5	2·9	−2·4	−83	−81
Chota Nagpur	0	0·5	−0·5	0·5	2·1	−1·6	−76	−69
Bihar	0	0·2	−0·2	0·8	1·3	−0·5	−38	−27
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	−0·2	1·6	1·8	−0·2	−11	0
United Provinces, West	0	0·4	−0·4	2·7	2·5	+0·2	+8	+29
Punjab, East and North	0·2	0·4	−0·2	2·7	2·9	−0·2	−7	0
Punjab, South-West	0	0·2	−0·2	1·9	1·5	+0·4	+27	+46
Kashmir	1·0	0·6	+0·4	8·8	6·6	+2·2	+33	+30
N.-W. Frontier Province	1·4	0·3	+1·1	5·8	2·3	+3·5	+152	+120
Baluchistan	0·3	0·5	−0·2	4·7	3·4	+1·3	+38	+52
Sind	0	0·1	−0·1	1·5	0·6	+0·9	+150	+200
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·7	−0·7	−100	−100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·3	−0·3	−100	−100
Gujarat	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·2	−0·2	−100	−100
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·4	0·8	−0·4	−50	−50
Central India, East	0	0·3	−0·3	1·7	2·1	−0·4	−19	−6
Berar	0	0·1	−0·1	1·2	1·6	−0·4	−25	−20
Central Provinces, West	0	0·2	−0·2	1·7	1·7	0	0	+13
Central Provinces, East	0	0·3	−0·3	0·6	1·8	−1·2	−67	−60
Konkan	0	0	0	0·7	1·0	−0·3	−30	−30
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	3·2	1·2	+2·0	+167	+167
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	−0·1	2·4	1·3	+1·1	+85	+100
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	−0·1	4·8	1·1	+3·7	+336	+380
Mysore	0	0	0	4·6	2·8	+1·8	+64	+64
Malabar	0·2	0·1	+0·1	5·3	7·2	−1·9	−26	−28
Madras, South-East	0·4	0·2	+0·2	10·9	14·7	−3·8	−26	−28
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	2·7	2·7	0	0	0
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	−0·1	2·4	7·6	−5·2	−68	−68

C. W. B. NORMAND,
for Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 15th February 1922.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 11th February 1922.

Burma.—Light showers fell in Salween, Tavoy and Mergui but otherwise the week was rainless. Reaping of winter rice has been practically completed. Threshing and winnowing have advanced in Upper Burma. Sowing of summer crops is progressing. Reaping of late sesamum and *juar* has been completed. Gathering of groundnut and maize has been almost completed. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. The price of unhusked rice is steady at Rs. 188—192, while that of white rice (specials) has fallen slightly to Rs. 450 per hundred baskets.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Plucking of cotton has been nearly finished. Harvesting of pulses and mustard, pressing of sugarcane, transplanting of spring rice, ploughing for jute and for autumn and winter rice and preparation of land for jhumming continue. The outturn of cotton is below normal and the outturn and prospects of other crops are fair. Cattle disease is reported from two districts. The price of common rice is practically stationary.

Bengal.—Scattered showers fell in many parts of the Province. More rain is needed for the growth of standing crops and for the preparation of lands for jute and other autumn crops. Harvesting of oilseeds, potatoes and pulses continues. The average price of common rice has fallen by 0·2 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain fell in most districts of Bihar but no rain was received in Orissa and Chota Nagpur except in parts of Ranchi. Pressing of sugarcane and threshing of paddy continue. Standing crops are doing well. The price of common rice has risen in six districts, fallen in one and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters (excluding Angul) was 7·27 seers against 7·41 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 10·05 seers against 10·07 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from eleven districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—The rainfall during the week was insignificant to very slight. Damage is reported by hail from parts of a few districts. Preparation of land for extra crops and sugarcane, sowing of extra crops, irrigation of spring crops and poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory but some cattle disease still exists in parts of some districts. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are mostly high but tend to fall in some districts.

Punjab.—Except for light showers in parts of a few western districts the weather remained dry. Rain is wanted specially for unirrigated standing crops. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* continue in some districts. The yield is generally normal. The condition and prospects of wheat and other spring crops are generally normal to above normal. Sowings of extra spring crops are in progress. Cattle are healthy. Green fodder is sufficient. Water for drinking and irrigation purposes is sufficient. Stocks of food grains are generally insufficient. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat:—Lahore, Lyallpur and Rawalpindi 4 and Ambala and Ferozepore 4¼ seers per rupee.

Punjab States.—(*Report for week ending the 4th February 1922.*)—The rainfall was light in Bahawalpur and Kapurthala. Loharu received ·82, Jind ·60, Mandi 1·10, Faridkot ·36 and Chamba 1·39 inches. Insects have damaged crops in parts of Jind. Grain stocks with agriculturists are poor in Kapurthala. Prospects are normal in Mandi. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Jind. Cattle disease is reported from Chamba. Prices are high in Jind, falling in Kapurthala and Faridkot and are stationary in Mandi. The lowest price is:—wheat Rs. 9, gram Rs. 7, barley Rs. $5\frac{7}{16}$, maize Rs. 5¼ and *bajra* Rs. 6 per maund in Faridkot.

North-West Frontier Province.—Copious rain fell practically throughout the Province. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The outturn is good. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices of food grains are still dangerously high. Wheat is selling in Peshawar at $4\frac{7}{16}$ seers and in Dera Ismail Khan at 4¼ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—The rainfall during the week was slight in some parts. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Kashmir.—The week was generally cloudy and dry. Spring crops are fair in the Muzafferabad district. Prices are high in Muzafferabad and stationary in the valley.

Baluchistan.—*(Report for the week ending the 4th February 1922.)*—More rain is reported during the week. Prospects of spring crops continue satisfactory. The price of wheat is almost stationary. Distress is now showing signs in Loralai where people have come in asking for relief. 204 persons were employed on relief works in the Chagai district. Elsewhere relief works were stopped partly for want of funds and partly owing to severe winter. *Atta* is still being issued from the cheap *atta* shop at Chaman. The condition of live stock is good. Fodder is sufficient except in Chaman and Pishin.

Rajputana.—No rain fell during the week. The weather is clear and cold. Spring crops are in good condition and are being watered. Agricultural stock is in good condition except in parts of Kotah where cattle disease is reported. Fodder is sufficient. Water is scanty in parts of Kotah. Prices are stationary except in Bharatpur where slight fall is reported.

Central India.—Rainfall *nil*. Harvesting of autumn crops continues in Indore, Malwa and the Southern States. Spring crops are being irrigated in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Malwa and the Southern States. Picking of cotton is in progress in Malwa. The condition of standing crops is fair to good except in the Rampura-Bhanpura district. The probable outturn is fair to good except in the Rampura-Bhanpura district. The condition of agricultural stock is fair to good except for cattle disease in parts of Rewa, Chhattarpur and Barwani. The condition of pasturage is good. Prices are high. The condition of poppy is good in Malwa and the crop is being watered in Indore.

Gwalior.—The condition of standing crops is good. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The condition of agricultural stock is fairly good. Prices of *juar* and *bajra* have dropped slightly and of other food grains continue high. Poppy is in flower.

Central Provinces.—Rainfall *nil*. The weather continues to be clear and cool. Spring crops are generally in a satisfactory condition and promise a good harvest. Reaping of minor crops and, in places, of wheat and linseed continues. Agricultural stock is in good condition except for cattle disease in a few villages of several districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Rice became dearer in Seoni by 1 seer per rupee. *Juar* in Narsinghpur and Buldana and gram in Chhindwara fell by 1 to 2½ seers. There are no other marked fluctuations but prices continue to fall.

Feudatory States :—Spring crops are doing well and are being cut in places.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally thriving, though suffering from want of moisture in parts of the Deccan. Harvesting of autumn and spring crops continues. Picking of cotton is progressing in Baroda. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Water for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Cattle are good. Prices are declining.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Land is being prepared for the next sowings. The condition of standing crops is fair to good. Late rice is being weeded and irrigated. *Juar*, wheat, gram, oilseeds and pulses are being harvested. The outturn is reported to be eight to twelve annas. The water supply for drinking and irrigation is sufficient, except in parts. Stocks of fodder and food grains are sufficient. Employment is available and prospects are nearly good. Cattle disease is reported from parts of the Bir, Bidar, Nalgonda and Warangal districts. Prices of food grains show a downward tendency. *Juar* is selling at 4½ seers per rupee in the Parbhani district.

The weekly report on famine not received.

Mysore.—The rainfall during the week was practically *nil*. The price of food grains is generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. The outturn of the harvested paddy and sugarcane is fair. Prospects of the season are fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The weather is dry. Harvesting of paddy and picking of coffee continue. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food grains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was moderate in Travancore, light or fair in Salem, Coimbatore, the South, Malabar and the Hills and *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair but paddy shows signs of withering in parts of Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot and South Kanara. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding in seventeen districts. The condition of cattle is good. Water is sufficient generally except in parts of Chingleput, central districts and the south-west coast. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are tending to fall. Prospects are fair but the labour conditions are unsatisfactory in parts of Malabar affected by the Mopla outbreak. Two test works are in progress in Kurnool with an attendance of 1,996 persons. Gratuitous relief was given to 1,006 persons.

The weekly report on famine in Bellary and Anantapur is as follows:—Three relief works in Bellary and two in Anantapur are in progress Distress is decreasing. Coolie classes are mostly affected. People are resorting to works except those who find work in fields. There is no foreign influx. The condition of the people on relief works and the public health are generally fair. No emaciation is noticeable. Relief measures are adequate. No special relief to weavers and artizans is necessary. Cooked food is provided by private charity in Bellary. Prices of *cholam* :—Bellary 8·3 and Anantapur 7·3 seers per rupee. Number on relief :—Bellary—works 2,483, gratuitous 753, total 3,236; Anantapur—works 1,259, gratuitous 448, total 1,707.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief in British Provinces and in Indian States in which famine or scarcity exists.

Name of Province or State.	Figures reported up to the 9th February 1922.			Figures reported up to the 16th February 1922.			Increase or decrease, *plus* or *minus*.
	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Baluchistan	204	...	204	Report not received.			
(2) Hyderabad	Report not received.			Report not received.			
(3) Madras	6,055	2,321	8,376	5,738	2,207	7,945	−431
Total	6,259	2,321	8,580	5,738	2,207	7,945	

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 17th February 1922.

Statistics for the week ending the 4th February 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		
Bombay City	14	13
Broach District	1	1
East Khandesh District	43	22
Thana District	5	3
Satara District	2	3
Kolaba District	2	...
Dharwar District	53	34
Belgaum District	3	3
Karachi City	3	3
Keamari Port	8	6
Kathiawar Agency	2	1
TOTAL	136	89
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		
Bellary District	13	7
Coimbatore District	(a) 114	(a) 86
Madura District	(d) 132	(b) 90
Ramnad District	36	23
Salem District	(b)88	(c) 81
Trichinopoly Town	(b) 1	(b) 1
TOTAL	384	288
BENGAL.		
Calcutta	1	1
TOTAL	1	1
BIHAR AND ORISSA.		
Patna District	43	26
Gaya District	3	...
Saran District	17	19
Darbhanga Town	14	17
Darbhanga District	176	130
Monghyr District	11	7
TOTAL	264	199
UNITED PROVINCES.		
Pilibhit District	5	29
Cawnpore District	22	64
Fatehpur District	45	36
Allahabad City	1	...
Banda District	27	17
Benares District	...	4
Gonda District	1	1
Ghazipur District	150	60
Ballia District	126	81
Gorakhpur District	59	40
Basti District	29	21
Azamgarh District	319	247
Bahraich District	7	7
TOTAL	791	607

(a) 2 imported. (b) 1 imported. (c) 3 imported. (d) 6 imported.

In the returns for the week ending 28th January 1922, the following additions should be made :—

Bombay—Kolaba District—*add* 6 cases, 5 deaths.

Punjab—Rawalpindi District—*add* 14 cases, 10 deaths.

United Provinces—Pilibhit District—*add* 4 cases, 12 deaths.

Statistics for the week ending the 4th February 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—*concld.*

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
PUNJAB.		
Jullundur District	6	2
Gujranwala District	3	3
Sheikhupura District	...	1
Shahpur District	16	10
Jhelum District	34	23
Rawalpindi District	14	7
Jammu City	10	6
TOTAL	83	52
BURMA.		
Rangoon Town	43	37
Insein District	10	9
Tharrawaddy District	44	42
Pegu District	26	26
Prome District	44	41
Bassein Town	6	5
Bassein District	7	10
Henzada District	45	40
Maubin District	5	5
Pyapon District	2	2
Toungoo District	34	25
Moulmein Town	8	8
Thayetmyo District	21	21
Magwe District	27	27
Maymyo Town	2	2
Mandalay Town	101	95
Mandalay District	8	4
Shwebo District	21	17
Meiktila District	13	12
Myingyan District	6	4
Northern Shan States	1	1
TOTAL	474	433
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Nagpur District	23	17
Bhandara District	13	14
Jubbulpore District	162	120
Damoh District	10	7
Seoni District	19	11
Mandla District	14	11
Narsinghpur District	48	27
Amraoti District	19	7
Akola District	36	19
TOTAL	344	233
MYSORE STATE.		
Bangalore Civil and Military Station	13	13
Bangalore City	2	2
Bangalore District	16	11
Mysore City	1	1
Mysore District	21	12
Hassan District	6	2
Shimoga District	16	4
Chitaldroog District	9	8
Tumkur District	6	5
Kolar District	13	15
TOTAL	103	73
GRAND TOTAL	2,580	1,975

In the return for the week ending 21st January 1922, the following addition should be made :—

Hyderabad State—{ Raichur District—*add* 31 cases, 31 deaths.
Bidar „ „ 12 „ 6 „

DELHI :
The 16th February 1922.

A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 15th October 1921.

Name of town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Delhi Province.											
Delhi City	225,471	267	61·58	...	...	...	77	74	13	178	41·05
Bengal Presidency.											
Calcutta	896,067	257	14·9	8	...	...	67*	111*	57	492	28·6
Burdwan	35,921	5	7·2	...	...	...	3	...	3	6	8·7
Howrah	179,389	62	18·0	2	...	...	39	34	17	129	37·4
Dacca	108,551	33	15·8	1	...	...	30	8	7	73	35·0
Maniktala	53,767	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	3	33	31·9
Bhatpara	50,414	10	10·3	...	...	...	11	...	...	13	13·4
Midnapore	32,740	10	15·9	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3·2
Serampore	32,078	16	25·9	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3·2
Cossipore-Chitpur	48,178	1	1·1	...	...	...	7	8	2	22	23·7
Garden Reach	45,295	10	11·5	...	...	...	6	5	5	20	23·0
Titagarh	45,171	7	8·1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3·5
TOTAL	1,527,571	411	14·0	11	...	...	170	177	95	795	27·1
Bihar and Orissa.											
Patna City	136,153	71	27·1	...	...	...	21	18	8	59	22·5
Bihar	35,151	24	35·6	...	...	...	4	...	...	9	13·3
Dinapore Nizamat	31,025	20	33·6	...	...	...	7	...	...	9	15·1
Muzaffarpur	43,668	34	40·5	...	...	...	11	2	1	21	25·0
Darbhanga	62,628	48	39·9	...	...	...	6	...	1	25	20·8
Monghyr	46,913	29	32·2	...	...	...	9	...	8	30	33·3
Bhagalpur	74,349	42	29·4	...	...	...	10	2	5	23	16·1
Cuttack	52,528	10	9·9	...	...	...	2	...	3	19	18·8
Puri	40,011	20	26·0	1	...	...	16	5	6	46	59·9
Ranchi	32,994	15	23·7	...	...	...	6	3	...	13	20·5
TOTAL	555,420	313	29·3	1	...	...	92	30	32	254	23·8
Punjab.											
Bhiwani	31,100	40	67	...	...	...	21	1	7	37	62
Jullundur	55,354	55	52	...	...	...	12	6	6	33	31
Ludhiana	43,152	50	61	...	...	...	14	4	6	28	34
Lahore	210,271	181	45	...	...	...	81	27	10	144	36
Sialkot	48,595	69	74	...	...	...	17	11	5	40	43
Rawalpindi	46,642	41	46	...	...	14	38	8	6	78	87
Multan	85,747	89	54	...	...	...	30	6	7	55	33
TOTAL	520,861	525	52·4	...	...	14	213	63	47	415	41·4
North-West Frontier Province.											
Peshawar	74,037	49	35	1	...	...	27	16	4	56	39

*Including deaths from Influenza.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 15th October 1921—*contd.*

Name of town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Central Provinces.											
Nagpur . . .	134,008	154	59·76	...	...	1	33	23	7	122	47·34
Jubbulpore . .	79,009	85	28·04	...	...	490	24	33	6	569	374·49
Saugor . . .	34,876	25	37·27	...	...	...	8	6	1	28	34·29
Burhanpore . .	30,435	39	66·68	...	...	...	9	6	...	17	29·05
Raipur . . .	35,335	22	32·38	...	...	...	17	2	6	47	69·17
Amraoti . .	34,270	43	65·25	...	...	...	19	3	...	33	50·07
TOTAL .	347,933	318	47·5	...	...	491	110	73	20	811	121·2
United Provinces.											
Lucknow . .	217,167	201	48·26	...	...	...	57	54	12	192	46·10
Benares . .	195,101	233	62·27	...	...	...	146	55	22	283	75·63
Cawnpore . .	195,085	147	39·29	...	...	...	98	27	7	209	55·86
Agra . . .	163,750	207	65·91	5	...	...	105	29	14	212	67·51
Allahabad . .	145,605	114	40·82	...	...	...	39	38	6	118	42·26
Bareilly . .	119,175	80	35·00	...	...	...	40	16	8	73	31·94
Moradabad . .	82,671	136	85·78	1	...	...	182	8	20	226	143 80
Meerut . .	77,711	65	43·61	6	...	...	26	4	10	64	42 94
Shahjahanpur. .	68,782	79	59·89	1	...	...	31	16	8	70	53·06
Koil (Aligarh) .	66,963	84	65·41	...	...	...	49	2	5	79	61·51
Saharanpur . .	62,261	65	54·44	...	...	...	44	...	6	68	52·76
Mirzapur-Bindhachal	54,994	49	46·46	1	...	...	27	...	2	38	36·03
Jhansi . . .	54,385	48	46·02	...	1	...	33	6	2	58	55·61
Fyzabad-Ajodhya .	51,342	54	54·84	...	...	...	30	8	7	56	56·67
Gorakhpur . .	50,211	32	33·23	1	...	...	14	3	8	29	30·11
Farrukhabad *cum* Fatehgarh.	48,800	65	69·45	...	...	...	77	14	3	114	121·81
Muttra . . .	42,615	70	85·64	...	...	...	49	3	4	73	89·31
Sambhal . .	41,585	41	51·40	...	...	...	110	1	...	114	142·93
Etawah . . .	41,558	69	86·57	...	...	...	24	4	6	49	61·48
Amroha . .	40,448	50	64·45	9	...	...	102	2	22	149	192·07
Budaun . . .	39,118	46	61·31	6	...	...	71	7	5	106	141·29
Hathras . .	38,763	66	88·78	...	...	...	13	4	12	39	52 46
Dehra Dun . .	33,500	26	40·47	...	...	...	7	5	1	14	21·79
Jaunpur . .	32,569	16	25·61	...	...	...	18	1	1	24	38·42
Pilibhit . . .	32,844	43	69·32	...	...	...	24	12	4	42	67·71
Hardwar Union .	30,764	28	44·[illegible]	...	...	...	28	1	6	35	59·32
TOTAL .	2,027,267	2,112	54·32	30	1	...	1,439	320	198	2,531	65·10
Madras Presidency.											
Berhampore . .	31,456	17	28·1	...	...	...	4	...	1	7	11·6
Vizianagram . .	37,550	32	44·3	...	...	...	5	2	6	24	33·2
Cocanada . .	54,110	31	29·8	...	...	...	24	...	5	51	49·0

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 15th October 1921—*concld.*

Name of town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Rajahmundry	48,417	27	29·0	...	...	...	3	...	...	13	14·0
Ellore	42,531	29	35·5	...	1	...	5	...	1	17	20·8
Masulipatam	42,123	29	35·8	...	...	...	5	...	...	18	22·2
Beswada	32,867	2	3·2	...	...	...	1	1	4	31	49·0
Guntur	43,612	24	28·6	...	...	...	6	...	3	25	29·8
Nellore	33,246	19	29·7	...	...	...	3	...	2	14	21·9
Madras	518,660	419	42·0	...	4	...	38	104	68	379	38·0
Conjeeveram	53,864	29	28·0	...	...	...	...	7	3	25	24·1
Cuddalore	56,574	40	36·8	...	...	...	1	4	2	26	23·9
Trichinopoly	123,512	84	35·4	...	...	...	5	10	4	43	18·1
Tanjore	60,341	31	26·7	...	...	...	5	...	4	17	14·7
Kumbakonam	64,647	28	22·5	...	...	...	5	2	4	31	24·9
Negapatam	60,168	29	25·1	...	...	...	5	1	3	31	26·8
Madura	134,130	82	31·8	...	...	...	11	3	2	57	22·1
Tinnevelly	44,805	41	47·6	...	...	...	2	2	4	25	29·0
Palamcottah	44,909	30	34·7	...	...	...	...	3	5	18	20·8
Tuticorin	40,185	26	33·6	...	1	...	7	3	...	20	25·9
Bellary	34,956	18	26·8	...	...	...	...	4	2	14	20·8
Adoni	31,645	11	18·1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8·2
Vellore	49,746	51	53·3	...	...	...	1	3	1	12	12·5
Salem	59,153	26	22·9	...	4	...	5	2	...	30	26·4
Coimbatore	47,007	37	40·9	...	...	...	1	2	1	25	27·7
Mangalore	48,412	33	35·4	...	...	...	2	5	3	26	27·9
Calicut	78,417	47	31·2	...	...	4	4	...	7	48	31·8
Palghat	44,319	22	25·8	...	...	...	5	...	3	19	22·3
TOTAL	1,961,362	1,294	34·3	...	10	4	153	158	141	1,051	27·9
Bombay Presidency.											
Bombay City	979,445	407	21·60	2	...	2	121	326	114	805	42·7
Poona	117,256	34	15·07	...	...	...	16	35	21	120	53·21
Sholapur	89,424	77	44·77	...	...	...	44	5	9	79	45·93
Surat	114,868	61	27·61	...	...	...	6	35	2	67	30·33
Broach	43,403	30	35·94	...	...	...	...	6	...	14	16·77
Ahmedabad	225,539	230	53·02	...	...	...	43	108	2	188	43·34
Karachi	148,394	164	57·47	...	...	1	54	17	6	144	50·46
Hyderabad	69,140	57	42·87	...	...	...	16	14	1	41	30·84
Dhulia	30,341	17	29·13	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	13·38
TOTAL	1,817,810	1,077	30·8	2	...	3	303	546	155	1,466	41·9
Burma.											
Rangoon	293,316	Not available		1	...	14	10	52	15	186	33·09
Mandalay	138,666	Do.		...	...	...	12	23	1	109	40·87
Moulmein	58,754	Do.		...	...	...	4	5	3	36	31·86
Akyab	37,893	Do.		...	...	...	4	3	...	18	24·70
Bassein	37,061	Do.		...	...	3	3	7	9	37	51·89
TOTAL	565,710	Do.		1	...	17	33	90	28	386	35·5

REMARKS.

During the week ending the 15th October 1921, a total of 7,943 deaths were recorded in 104 principal towns in the various provinces of India, with a population of over 30,000 and with an aggregate population of 9,623,442. This corresponds to an annual death rate of 42·9 per mille.

Ninty-nine of the towns, for which figures are available, registered 6,366 births, giving an annual birth rate of 36·5 per thousand of population. In the same towns 7,557 deaths were recorded.

The following towns returned a death rate of over 70 per mille :—

Jubbulpore (371·49), Amroha (192·07), Moradabad (143·80), Sambhal (142·93), Budaun (141·29), Farrukhabad *cum* Fatehgarh (121·81), Muttra (89·31), Rawalpindi (87) and Benares (75·63).

In Delhi, Lahore, Benares, Cawnpore, Agra, Moradabad, Farrukhabad *cum* Fatehgarh, Sambhal, Amroha and Budaun the chief mortality was from fevers; in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Ahmedabad from respiratory diseases and in Jubbulpore from plague.

46 deaths were due to cholera, 11 to small-pox and 529 to plague. Of the total mortality from cholera 30 deaths were registered in eight towns of the United Provinces and of the total number of deaths from plague 490 deaths occurred in Jubbulpore.

No. $\frac{3301-3391}{134}$.

Forwarded for information.

SIMLA (INDIA) :
The 13th February 1922.

A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Serial Number	Railways	Open Mileage 1922	Total earnings for week ending 4th February 1922	Earnings per mile worked for week 1922	Total earnings from 1st April to 4th February 1922	Serial Number
			Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		State Railways.					
5' 6" gauge	1	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	2,697	14,03,000	520	5,47,0[illegible],000	1
	2	Bezwada Extension	21	7,800	371	4,71,000	2
	3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,005	9,77,000	972	4,78,78,000	3
	4	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	1,632	7,63,000	468	3,59,08,000	4
	5	East Indian	2,614	28,15,000	1,077	12,[illegible]9,83,000	5
	6	Great Indian Peninsula	2,621	26,10,000	996	10,57,90,000	6
	7	Agra-Delhi Chord	126	90,000	714	38,90,000	7
	8	Baran-Kotah	40	2,700	67	1,47,000	8
	9	Bhopal-Itarsi (including Indian State Section)	57	47,000	825	21,00,000	9
	10	Cawnpore-Banda	76	7,500	99	3,06,000	10
	11	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	2,566	11,82,000	461	5,02,17,000	11
	12	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	4,295	27,30,000	636	11,00,75,000	12
	13	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	1,591	5,70,000	358	2,74,34,000	13
3' 3⅜" gauge	14	Aden	28	4,600	163	2,31,000	14
	15	Assam-Bengal	893	2,11,000	236	69,27,000	15
	16	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,836	9,25,000	504	3,71,63,000	16
	17	Burma	1,342	7,29,000	543	2,56,20,000	17
	18	Burma Extensions	188	49,000	261	21,53,000	18
	19	Southern Shan States	86	11,000	128	6,16,000	19
	20	Dhone-Kurnool	32	3,200	100	1,46,000	20
	21	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	124	31,500	254	14,12,000	21
	22	Lucknow-Bareilly	317	77,600	245	29,01,000	22
	23	Mysore	262	70,600	270	30,01,000	23
	24	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	1,587	8,17,000	515	3,70,78,000	24
	25	Travancore Branch	146	47,200	323	18,79,000	25
	26	Tirhoot	806	2,61,000	321	1,04,61,000	26
2' 6" gauge	27	Broach-Jambusar	30	2,600	87	1,32,000	27
		TOTAL	27,018	1,64,45,300	609	68,95,67,000	
2' 0" gauge	28	Jorhat (Provincial)	33	2,400	73	1,07,000	28
		All other Railways.					
5' 6" gauge	29	Amritsar-Patti	56	12,000	214	6,66,000	29
	30	Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section) (a)	...	...	...	...	30
	31	Bhopal-Ujjain	114	24,000	211	12,04,000	31
	32	Bina-Goona-Baran	149	10,[illegible]	67	4,20,000	32
	33	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	239	98,0[illegible]	410	46,09,000	33
	34	Hardwar-Dehra	32	10,10[illegible]	316	6,52,000	34
	35	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	16	2,200	137	1,36,000	35
	36	Jullundur-Mukerian	45	5,000	111	2,57,000	36
	37	Khanpur-Chachran	22	600	27	82,800	37
	38	Kolar Gold Fields	10	4,300	430	1,73,000	38
	39	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	80	17,9[illegible]	224	9,01,000	39
	40	Mandra-Bhaun	47	3,7[illegible]	79	2,06,000	40
	41	Nagda-Ujjain	83	[illegible]	245	3,62,000	[illegible]
	42	Nizam's Guaranteed State	334	1,91,[illegible]	572	72,78,000	[illegible]
	43	Petlad-Cambay	33	9,00[illegible]	273	3,89,000	43
	44	Phagwara-Rahon	47	5,80[illegible]	123	3,33,000	44
	45	Rajpura-Bhatinda	108	32,400	300	13,33,000	45
	46	Salem District Board	4	1,900	475	80,000	46
	47	Sara-Sirajganj	53	15,000	283	7,11,000	47
	48	Sialkot-Narwal	38	6,300	166	2,92,000	48
	49	Southern Punjab (Main Line)	429	1,22,0[illegible]	284	58,94,000	49
	50	Jullundur-Doab	133	11,4[illegible]0	86	5,58,000	50
	51	Ludhiana Extension	155	25,400	164	13,78,000	51
	52	Tapti Valley	156	44,100	283	17,97,000	52
	53	Tenali-Repalli	21	2,600	124	1,26,000	53
3' 3⅜" gauge	54	Ahmedabad-Dholka	34	3,800	112	1,79,000	54
	55	Ahmedabad-Parantij	89	13,500	152	5,67,000	55
	56	Bengal and North-Western	1,251	3,17,000	253	1,38,80,000	56
	57	Bengal-Dooars	158	17,500	111	12,54,000	57
	58	Bezwada-Masulipatam	52	12,400	238	5,45,000	58
	59	Bhavnagar State	217	50,000	230	18,80,000	59
	60	Chaparmukh-Silghat	51	2,000	39	1,12,000	60
	61	Cooch Behar State	33	7,100	215	2,53,000	61
	62	Dhrangadra	40	4,100	102	1,55,000	62
	63	Dibru-Sadiya	86	44,300	515	14,16,000	63
	64	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	224	28,500	127	12,97,000	64
	65	Gondal	231	33,800	146	19,05,000	65
	66	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	441	1,66,000	376	54,62,000	66
	67	Jaipur State	122	11,900	98	4,98,000	67
	68	Jamnagar	54	8,300	154	4,17,000	68
	69	Jodhpur-Bikaner	1,106	1,51,000	137	67,88,000	69
	70	Junagad State	140	20,600	147	8,75,000	70
	71	Kolhapur State	29	11,400	393	4,01,000	71
	72	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	100	5,800	58	2,40,000	72
	73	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	93	22,400	241	10,41,000	73
	74	Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	101	18,000	178	6,39,000	74
	75	Mysore-Arsikere	264	47,800	181	21,43,000	75
	76	Podanur-Pollachi	25	4,900	196	2,40,000	76
	77	Rohilkund and Kumaon	270	44,300	164	24,[illegible]8,000	77
	78	Sangli State	5	1,200	240	52,100	78
	79	Secunderabad-Gadwal	110	10,100	92	3,81,000	79
	80	Shoranur-Cochin	65	23,700	365	8,16,000	80
	81	Tanjore District Board	135	26,100	193	11,16,000	81
	82	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	67	7,400	110	3,20,000	82
2' 6" gauge	83	Barsi	118	29,000	246	11,55,000	83
	84	Bilimora-Kalamba	35	2,700	77	1,05,000	84
	85	Bodeli-Chhota Udaipur	23	2,300	100	74,100	85
	86	Champaner-Shivrajpur	33	1,600	48	93,300	86
	86a	Choranda-Koral (b)	12	200	17	1,500	86a
	87	Dhond-Baramati	27	2,900	107	1,34,000	87
	88	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	139	27,800	200	11,07,000	88
	89	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	187	22,900	122	8,24,000	89
	90	Godhra-Lunavada	25	1,800	72	63,100	90
	91	Jacobabad-Kashmor	76	3,700	49	1,21,000	91
	92	Khulna-Bagerhat	20	1,100	60	74,700	92
	93	Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chik Ballapur)	102	6,200	61	3,21,000	93
	94	Kosamba-Zankhvav	26	1,400	54	48,600	94
	95	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	30	4,500	150	2,02,000	95
	96	Pachora Jamner	35	3,800	109	1,26,000	96
	97	Petlad-Vaso	19	2,400	126	1,06,000	97
	98	Rajpipla State	39	2,800	72	1,[illegible]8,000	98
2' 0" gauge	99	Darjeeling-Himalayan	51	17,500	343	12,85,000	99
	100	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	100	10,500	105	3,82,000	100
	101	Pipar-Bilara	25	800	32	36,300	101
		TOTAL	9,069	19,24,100	212	8,35,03,500	
		GRAND TOTAL	36,120	1,83,71,800	509	77,31,77,500	

(a) The earnings for the period (24,800) and to date (11,08,000) have been included with the British Section.

(b) Opened from the 18th November 1921.

K. VENKATARAMA IYER,
Offg. Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

Delhi, the 16th February 1922.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th October 1921.

On and after 29th October and until further notice, Parts I, IV and V of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of 12th October 1920:—

In modification of the orders contained in the Home Department Circular Memorandum No. 4832, dated the 16th August 1901, the undersigned is directed to request that in future all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* may be sent to the Press not later than 4 P.M. on Thursdays. Exceptions may, however, be allowed in the case of really urgent matter which cannot be held over for the next *Gazette*, but the order in such cases should be signed by an officer not below the rank of an Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary.

G. F. WINN,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a weey after the date on which it is due.

Part VI of the *Gazette of India* which formerly contained the Proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council is no longer published. The Debates of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly are now issued separately in handy book form. The price of copies of the Debates of the first Session held at Delhi during February and March 1921 varies according to the size of the publication; that of fututre issues has been fixed at eight annas for each day's Debate.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India.*

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1922.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

13 February.

7900. J. Stone & Co., Ltd. *Improvements in and connected with electromagnetic switches for controlling the circuits of train lighting and similar installations.*
7901. Pathe Cinema, Anciens Establishments Pathe Freres. *Storage reel for cinematographic films.*
7902. Pathe Cinema, Anciens Establishments Pathe Freres. *Motion picture apparatus.*
7903. J. T. Haslam. *Improvements in and relating to grinding mills for mortar and the like material.*
7904. J. T. Haslam. *Improvements in concrete mixers.*
7905. A. K. Datta. *Improvements in building construction for floors and roofs.*

14 February.

7906. T. Pinder. *Automatic brake adjuster for railway vehicles and the like.*
7907. J. B. Read and M. F. Coolbaugh. *Process of treating ores and concentrates to convert them into sulphates.*
7908. A. A. Holbeck. *Improvements in fuel-feeding devices for furnaces.* ***March 26th, 1920. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***
7909. H. Francis. *A device for locking electric incandescent lamps in their holders.*
7910. D. A. Murray and D. M. Gerrard. *Pneumatic adjustable attachment for guard boards of pulp, paper, cardboard machines and the like.*

15 February.

7911. G. Schroeder. *Improvements in and connected with commutators for dynamo electric machines.* ***March 16, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***
7912. Major O. B. R. Dickey. *Sun screens for eyes.*
7913. Major O. B. R. Dickey. *Improved method of learning, practising or performing golf strokes and apparatus therefor.*
7914. E. Fliesberg. *Improvements in propelling means for ships, aeroplanes, wind drivers and the like.*

16 February.

7915. J. S. Hogg. *The auto-loader or Hogg mechanical shovel.*
7916. A. J. Laf Forselles. *Apparatus for producing vacuum and the utilising of the vacuum in combination with methods and devices for treating different products.*

17 February.

7917. Wichita Motors Co. *Wichita-ensign fuel converter.*
7918. Rockfeller Institute for Medical Research. *Improvements in and relating to aromatic arsenical compounds.* ***October 3, 1918. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***
7919. F. V. Elsden. *Improved means for increasing and regulating the discharge over weirs or the like.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

6459. H. Hodsdon. *Improvements in and relating to enumerating machines.*
6674. British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to work piece positioning means for machines for operating on leather or the like.*
6686. Electro-chemical Sanitation Co. *Improved process for manufacture of hypochlorite and apparatus therefor.*
6691. J. G. Robinson. *Improvements in and connected with the use of pulverulent and oil fuel for the furnaces of locomotive boilers.*
6831. Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to electrical switch gear.*
6832. Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to electrical switch gear.*
6903. J. & C. G. Bolinders Mekaniska Verkstads Aktiebolag. *Fuel injecting apparatus for internal combustion engines.*
6906. E. Venturi. *Improved identification plates and means for applying the same to animals and the like.*
6969. G. K. Paul. *An improved cooker.*
6971. W. B. Renwick. *Improved gear wheels for portable sugarcane crushing mills.*
6988. A. W. Daw and Z. W. Daw. *Improvements in or relating to rotary engines, pumps and the like.* (**Dated as of May 17, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.**)
6992. R. W. F. Malam. *An improved refrigerator.* (**Dated as of April 26, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.**)
6997. H. Neumann. *A process for removing asphalt and resin-like constituents and precipitating ozokerite from mixtures of hydrocarbons.*
7000. E. P. Berkes. *Hollow building blocks and the construction therewith of unsupported armoured ceilings, beams, pillars, stairs, coverplates and the like.*
7132. L. A. Wood., W. G. Sellers and Minerals Separation Ld. *Improvements in or relating to ore concentration.* (**Dated as of July 30, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.**)
7190. W. A. Mitchell. *Improvements in and connected with the water-proofing of fabric.*
7205. Deutsche Gasgluhlicht Aktiengesellschaft (Auergesellsehaft). *Method of and apparatus for evacuating the bulbs of electric incandescent lamps and other glass vessels.* (**Dated as of July 7, 1916, under reciprocal arrangement.**)
7206. Deutsche Gasgluhlicht Aktiengesellschaft (Auergesellschaft). *Method of evacuating the bulbs of electric incandescent lamps and other glass vessels.* (**Dated as of February 4, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.**)
7275. W. L Estabrooke and D. D. Jackson. *Process of desulphurising iron ores, iron and steel and coke used in the metallurgy of iron.*
7319. G. S. Richardson. *Improved method and means for delivering water into the cylinders of internal combustion engines.*
7337. J. Shannon. *Improvements in oil stoves.*
7371. John Smeal & Co. *Improved sealing or binding device for boxes and packages.*
7644. H. Grossmann. *Apparatus for the manufacture of ignition pellets, having a combustible core and an ignition material which may be kindled on a friction surface.*
7650. J. C. Gammon. *Improvements in protectors for concrete piles.*
7663. O. R. Williams and D. D. Williams. *Binder for securing telegraph and telephone wires to insulators.*
7747. W. G. Scammell, W. J. Norton and Sir James Farmer & Sons, Ld. *Improvements in and relating to bearings.* (**Dated as of February 25, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.**)

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

5883. C. Weizmann and G. A. Hamlyn. *Improvements relating to fermentation processes for the production of acetone and butyl alcohol.*
6180. The Canadian American Finance and Trading Co., Ld. *Process of treating hydrocarbons.*
6194. V. Z. Caracristi. *Improved means for transferring or loading pulverised fuel.*
6195. V. Z. Caracristi. *Improvements in fuel storage tanks for locomotive tenders.*
6414. L. W. Bates. *Improvements in fuel and method of producing same.*
6444. H. A. Sheppard. *Improvements in and relating to magneto-electric machines for engine ignition purposes.*
6457. M. Chew. *Improvements in fibre boards.*
6465. E. C. R. Marks. *Improvements in anti-friction roller bearings.*
6469. D. Maggiora. *Method of fixing solid tyres to the rims of the wheels of vehicles.*

6514. The P. & M. Co. *Improvements in anticreeping devices for railway rails.*
6568. E. Bellini. *Improvements in apparatus for directed wireless telegraphy and telephony.*
6593. A. Macdonald and T. W. Wallace. *Improvements in fasteners for mail bags and the like.*
6644. A. J. Gange. *Improved permutation lock.*
6646. J. C. Leslie. *Improvements in the driving of spinning spindles.*
6789. P. T. Tibbles. *Method of and means for producing an optical illusion.*
6805. H. G. Lloyd and C. A. Spon. *Improvements in or relating to fluid current motors.*
6914. G. H. Wallace. *Improvements in electrically operated totalisators.*
6979. T. H. West. *Improvements in regulating devices for controlling the operation of a valve or the like.*
7010. A. Chopard. *Improvements in wrist watch cases.*
7037. Singer Manufacturing Co. *Thread case holder for sewing machines.*
7072. R. Benko. *Improved manufacture of iodine derivatives of an albuminoid substance.*
7170. E. S. Luard. *Means for excluding dust and grit from stuffing boxes and the like.*
7171. E. S. Luard and V. P. Rawlings *Improved apparatus for automatically adjusting railway brake apparatus and the like to compensate for wear.*
7172. G. H. Willans, E. S. Luard and Consolidated Brake and Engineering Co., Ld. *Improved passenger train communication system and apparatus.*
7179. A. G. Kershaw and Saxby and Farmer (India), Ld. *Improvements relating to electric control instruments for railway signalling purposes.*
7324. Gebrüder Hardy. *Improvements in pneumatic brakes.*
7376. Tyer & Co., Ld. *Improvements in railway interlocking systems.*
7393. W. Larymore. *Improvements in sparking plugs for internal combustion engines and the like.*
7397. J. Farley. *Improvements in gear wheels specially applicable to the driving gear wheels of motor driven tram cars or the like vehicles.*
7398. W. Scott. *Apparatus for draught inducing on locomotives and the like.*
7406. J. Edge, R. W. Edge and F. Barlow. *Improvements in the spinning of cotton and like fibres.*
7469. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to electron discharge devices.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7 accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

6089. The Selden Co.
6090. Hunt.
6091. Hunt.
6108. Hunt.
6390. McKune.
6413. Conover.
6478. Faizullah.
6489. Vaughan and Wood.
6516. Fielding.
6586. Weaver and Craig.
6655. Rafiuddin.
6815. Hort.
6854. Carter.
6880. Nevill and Soanes.
6883. Graining Co., Ld.
6926. Mitchell, Cossey and Goold-Adams.
6945. Pavesi.
6946. Srinivasan.
7034. Redshaw.
7139. Handley Page and Handley Page Ld.
7322. Dass.
7351. Goodman Manufacturing Co.
7372. Roadrails Ld.

PATENTS SEALED.

6110. A. M. Byers Co.
6221. Mukherjea.
6349. Aiyer.
6354. Bedford and Burma Oil Co. Ld.
6355. Bedford and Burma Oil Co. Ld.
6416. Shields and British Ropeway Engineering Co., Ld.
6462 Saccaggio.
6528. Hutchins, Hargreaves and Dunningham..
6538. The Healey Syndicate Ld.
6555. Tournier.
6800. Nielsen and Garrow.
6970. Roe.
7169. Raje.
7260. Valente and Curzon.
7320. Prosser.
7327. Still.
7336. Kitson.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

497 of 1909. Walke. (3rd March 1923.)
51 of 1910. Stokes. (14th March 1923.)
258 of 1912. Postum Cereal Co. (21st May 1923.)
767 of 1913. Terry & ors. (21st February 1923.)
787 of 1913. Siemens Brothers & Co., Ld. (25th February 1923.)
800 of 1913. Stratton. (28th February 1923.)
935 of 1913. Melamid. (9th May 1923.)
1535 of 1914. Allgemeine Gesellschaft fur Chemische Industrie m. b. H. (16th March 1923.)
1589 of 1914. Adams. (14th April 1923.)
1788 of 1914. Aldendorff. (27th July 1922.)
2065 of 1915. Casablancas. (16th March 1923.)
2067 of 1915. Hey. (16th March 1923.)
2075 of 1915. Wood. (22nd March 1923.)
2563 of 1916. Green & anr. (20th April 1923.)
2599 of 1916. Craven. (20th May 1923.)
2945 of 1917. Lines. (14th February 1923.)
3025 of 1917. Hettinger. (19th April 1923.)
3052 of 1917. Craven. (8th May 1923.)
3570 of 1918. Castner Kellner Alkali Co. Ld. and anr. (16th March 1923.)
3623 of 1918. de Segundo. (11th April 1923.)
3624 of 1918. de Segundo. (11th April 1923.)
3645 of 1918. Smethurst. (24th April 1923.)
3659 of 1918. Craven. (29th April 1923.)
3686 of 1918. Femfry. (25th May 1923.)
3693 of 1918. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ld. (27th May 1923.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1909.

500. (Horwood.)

1912.

596. (Davidson.)

1913.

1310. (Harrison and anr.)

1914.

1935. (Murray.) 1936. (Murray.)

1916.

2809. (Valeri.) 2810. (Arno.)

1917.

3401. (McNeill.) 3403. (Alfsen.) 3406. (Katayama.) 3408. (Echlin.) 3409. (Moore.) 3410. (Curtis and anr.)

DESIGNS ENTERED IN THE REGISTER.

(From 12th to 18th February 1922.)

Class 1. No. 11047. John Thomas McNay, of 62 Northumberland Road, Old Trafford Manchester, England, January 9, 1922.

Class 3. No. 11041. Yokohama Gomu Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha, of 34, 3-4 Chome, Hiranuma-Cho, Yokohama, Japan, January 4, 1922.

Class 4. No. 10652 Chinnamanur Anantanavayana Subrahmanya Iyer, of 19 Kallukaran Street, Mylapore, Madras, August 24, 1921.

EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT IN DESIGNS.

Class 1. No. 221. Paul Ruben, of 56, Leadenhall Street, London, England, July 1, 1912. (Copyright in design extended for a third period of five years.)

Class 13. No. 157. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., of St. James' Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. July 1, 1912. (Copyright in design extended for a third period of five years.)

Class 13. No. 5506. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., of St. James' Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England, April 2, 1917. (Copyright in design extended for five years.)

Class 13. Nos. 5551 to 5554. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., of St. James' Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England, April 17, 1917. (Copyright in designs extended for five years.)

Class 13. No. 5658. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., of St. James' Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England, April 23, 1917. (Copyright in design extended for five years.)

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1920 and the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Amendment Act, 1920, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. *Printed Specifications* of applications for patents, which have been accepted (8 annas per copy), may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BARODA	Department of Commerce and Industries.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
PATNA	Secretariat Library, Government of Bihar and Orissa.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANCHI	Office of the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

V. LOUGH,
Controller of Patents and Designs

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Intelligence Bureau of the Home Department.

NOTICE.

Delhi, the 10th February 1922.

In supersession of the Notice dated the 25th July 1918 published in Part II of the *Gazette of India* dated the 3rd August 1918 all officers are hereby informed that all documents for expert examination by the Official Expert, summons for him to appear in Court; demands for his evidence on commission, etc., etc., should in future be addressed to the Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau of the Home Department, Government of India instead of to the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents.

H. V. B. HARE-SCOTT,
Deputy Director.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3¼ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *RESIDUAL ALKALOID* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 25th April 1921 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 48 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery.	" 49 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	" 50 "

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE AND CINCHONA SULPHATE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 21 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	" 22 "

(Only small quantities available when in stock.)

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 10 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	" 11 "

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	" 14 "
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form and Residual Alkaloid (when in stock).	" 9 "

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	Rs. 11 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock) .	" 14 "

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. boxes.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box (when in stock).
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box (when in stock).

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
Government reserve the right to alter the prices without notice.
Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab. 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab. 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab. 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1922.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th February 1922.

Circles of Issue.	Total amount of notes in circulation.	RESERVE — Coin and Bullion — In India. — Silver Coin.	In India. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In India. — Silver Bullion under coinage.	In England. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In England. — Silver Bullion.	In His Majesty's Dominions. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In transit between India, England, and His Majesty's Dominions. — Gold Coin and Bullion.	In transit … — Silver Bullion.	Securities (Purchase Price) — Held in India.	Securities (Purchase Price) — Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	48,89,11,003	9,55,91,169	5,00,04,056	4,09,22,856	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 67,42,65,946	(b) 5,84,99,899	91,92,98,926	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R60,26,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. The decrease in column 10 is due to the cancellation of Treasury Bills of the nominal value of Rs. 1 crore held in the Reserve. (b) Nominal value—R5,89,50,000 British Treasury Bills.
Cawnpore	7,21,48,565	14,65,11,844	1,04,03,655	..	...	...	...		...	...	..	15,69,15,499	
Lahore	16,86,63,662	8,73,27,386	1,33,56,805	—	...	...	...		...		..	10,06,84,191	
Bombay	52,90,45,477	20,58,63,559	13,91,49,642	46,44,355	...	...	...	...	...		..	35,26,57,556	
Karachi	7,24,27,490	3,62,50,991	14,69,135	—	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,77,20,126	
Madras	14,24,16,740	8,21,37,980	2,48,60,965	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	10,69,98,945	
Rangoon	26,11,85,935	5,12,50,678	39,43,360	...	...	.	...	.	...		...	5,51,94,038	
Total	1,72,97,98,781	70,79,83,607	24,31,87,618	4,55,67,211	...	...	...	...	...	67,42,65,946	5,84,99,899	1,72,94,54,281	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue	3,44,500	Deduct—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another										...	
Total Circulation R	1,72,94,54,281										Total Reserve R	1,72,94,54,281	
Increase +; decrease — as compared with previous week's statement	—43,61,108	+49,87,830	+1,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	—98,50,000	...		

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending the 15th February 1922.
The gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 15th February 1922 amounted to *nil*.
The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 57·63.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Imperial Bank of India on the 15th February 1922.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS					4 PER CENT.		INDIAN WAR LOAN.			2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN.				5 per cent. Loan 1945-55.	Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds 1930.	Five year 6 per cent. Bonds 1926.	Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds 1931.	TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5¼ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5¼ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	5¼ per cent. War Bonds 1921.	5¼ per cent. War Bonds 1923.	5¼ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5¼ per cent. War Bonds 1928.					
Balance of 31st January 1922	19,17,100	58,65,000	2,97,01,300	1,21,19,400	38,18,500	29,26,650	28,100	40,17,200	4,69,550	100	9,48,000	1,500	12,000	45,100	1,76,650	3,78,200	21,76,100	1,01,86,800	22,76,400	7,70,63,650
Add—																				
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 7th February 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 10th February 1922	...	...	74,700	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	50,000	2,77,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1922	...	7,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,400
	19,17,100	58,72,400	2,97,76,000	1,21,19,400	38,18,500	30,76,650	28,100	40,17,200	4,69,550	100	9,48,000	1,500	12,000	45,100	1,76,650	3,78,200	21,76,100	1,01,89,800	23,29,400	7,73,51,750
Deduct—																				
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	9,000	28,500	12,500	...	10,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,51,500
Balance on 15th February 1922	19,17,100	58,63,400	2,97,47,500	1,21,06,900	38,18,500	20,76,650	28,100	40,17,200	4,69,550	100	9,48,000	Nil.	12,000	45,100	1,76,650	3,78,200	21 76,100	1,01,89,800	23,29,400	7,63,00,250

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Decr. 1921 Enfaced from India 12,718 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,303 lakhs.
" 16th Decr. 1921 " 31st " " ditto 1 lakh, ditto 2 "
" 1st Jan. 1922 " 15th Jan. 1922 ditto 1 " ditto 1 lakh.
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 2 lakhs, ditto 2 lakhs.
" 1st Feby. " " 15th Feby. " ditto 3 " ditto 11 "
12,725 " 13,819 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA:
Calcutta, the 20th February 1922.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 17th February 1922.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscribed Capital	11,24,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	9,88,52,000	0	0
Capital paid up	5,62,25,000	0	0	Other authorized securities under the Act	1,28,17,000	0	0
Reserve	4,01,79,000	0	0	Loans	14,83,94,000	0	0
Public Deposits	11,35,80,000	0	0	Cash Credits	26,67,40,000	0	0
Other Deposits	58,23,97,000	0	0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	10,21,94,000	0	0
Loans against securities *per contra*	31,55,000	0	0	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	4,76,000	0	0
Contingent liabilities	......			Bullion	24,000	0	0
Sundries	42,32,000	0	0	Dead Stock	2,39,56,000	0	0
				Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities *per contra*	......		
				Sundries	31,70,000	0	0
				Balances with other Banks	12,25,000	0	0
					65,78,48,000	0	0
				Cash	14,19,20,000	0	0
RUPEES	79,97,68,000	0	0	RUPEES	79,97,68,000	0	0

The above balance sheet includes—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits in London	62,800	0	0
Advances in London	247,600	0	0
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	76,442	0	0

R. AITKEN,
N. M. MURRAY (*Offg.*),
Managing Governors.

Percentage 20·17
Bank Rate 8 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICES.

Madras, the 13th February 1922.

A Branch of the Imperial Bank of India has to-day been opened at Kumbakonam under the charge of Mr. C. L. Gordon.

By order,
W. LAMB,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer, Madras Local Board.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1922.

The Members of the Local Board have made the following change in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. R. C. Anderson to be Officer-in-Charge at Amritsar Branch, as from 12th February 1922, *vice* Mr. W. A. R. Miller, transferred.

By order,
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of December 1921 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	1,121,164	3,242
Cash in the hands of the High Commissioner	174,204	...
Treasury Bills	2,475,934	...
TOTAL .	3,771,302	3,242
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts .	3,774,544	

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 21st February 1922.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Treasury, Calcutta.

Treasury Bills sold and paid off during the week ending 18th February 1922 and the amount outstanding at the end of the week.

[In thousands of rupees.]

	SOLD IN				Total paid off.	Total outstanding on the 13th Feb. 1922.
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.		
3 months' Bills .	13,90	27,95	...	41,85	4,25	(a) 1,09,62,60
6 months' Bills .	59,30	71,05	...	1,30,35		
9 months' Bills .	3,00	22,10	5,00	30,10		
12 months' Bills .	35	40	...	75		
TOTAL .	76,55	1,21,50	5,00	2,03,05	4,25	1,09,62,60

(a) Includes 60,26,00 issued to Paper Currency Reserve.

The 21st February 1922.

In continuation of this office Notification dated the 20th January 1922, it is notified that the rate at which contributions to the Indian Civil Service and Indian Military Service Family Pension Funds and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Funds are recoverable during the month of March 1922 is 1*s*. 3½*d*. the rupee.

2. The percentage admissible as Exchange Compensation Allowance on salary paid during the same month is Rs. 8-1-0 per Rs. 100. The allowance is subject to the maximum of Rs. 179-3-5.

The 20th February 1922.

RUPEE COINAGE.

During the month of January 1922, 11,00,013 whole rupees were coined at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints. The total coinage of rupees from April to January 1922 amounted to Rs. 1,17,15,179.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

The 18th February 1922.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, LAHORE DISTRICT, LAHORE.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other Securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore District, on 31st December 1921, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of Officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	4 per cent. 1916-17.	5½ per cent. 1922.	5 per cent. 1929-47.	6 per cent. 1931.	4 per cent. 1915-16.	5½ per cent. 1923.	B. O. B's.	Debentures.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.	3,49,400	...	...	..	...	24,00,000	...	...	...	5,00,000	...	...	36,45,000	68,94,400 0 0
2	Assistant Audit Officer Lahore, C. A.	2,500	17,800 600(a)	1,500	10,300	2,100	...	800	100	...	...	...	9,395 6 7	...	55,095 6 7
3	Messrs. Lalta Parshad Parbhoo Dial, Ambala	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0
4	Chief Ordnance Officer, Ferozepore Arsenal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000 0 0	...	2,000 0 0
5	Principal Lawrence, Military Asylum, Sanewar	..	...	...	11,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,400 0 0
6	Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore	...	...	...	25,000	2,000	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,000 0 0
7	Messrs. Incha Ram & Co., Ambala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
8	Officer-in-Charge, Medical Store Depôt, Lahore Cantonment	700	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	1,800 0 0
	TOTAL	3,52,600	28,400	1,500	47,100	5,100	24,30,000	800	100	1,000	5,00,000	700	13,395 6 7	36,45,000	70,25,695 6 7

(a) Notes on which no interest is drawn.

LAHORE,
Dated the February 1922.

C. J. G. BIRD, Lieutenant-Colonel,
C. M. A., Lahore District, Lahore.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT, QUETTA.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities in deposit with Controller of Military Accounts, Quetta, on 31st December 1921 on account of security deposits of contractors, agents, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1879.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	4 per cent. 1915-16.	4 per cent. 1916-17.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipt.	Post office 5 years cash certificates.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Controller of Military Accounts, Quetta	...	4,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,500	800 0 0	...	7,300 0 0
2	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	3,75,500	...	...	...	......	...	B 3,75,500 0 0
3	Divisional Disbursing Officer, Quetta	...	3,700	9,700	...	300	2,000	...	...	...	......	...	A 15,700 0 0
4	Ditto ditto	500	...	1,800	...	400	500	...	...	1,000	......	...	C 4,200 0 0
5	Ditto ditto	23,500	93,200	58,800	7,600	7,600	56,300	...	...	17,800	......	...	B 2,64,800 0 0
6	Ditto ditto	500	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	50,729 5 8	155	51,884 5 8
	TOTAL	24,500	1,00,900	70,300	8,100	8,300	4,35,300	...	...	20,300	51,529 5 8	155	7,19,384 5 8

A. With the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay.
B. With the Treasury Officer, Quetta.
C. With the Controller of Currency, Calcutta.

C. W. BUTLER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Controller of Military Accounts,
Baluchistan District, Quetta.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, PESHAWAR.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other Securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Peshawar, on 31st December 1921, on account of security deposits of Contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received, and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.											
		3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1879.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	4 per cent. 1915-16.	4 per cent. 1916-17.	Debentures and Bonds.	Post Office 5 Years Cash Certificates.	Bank Deposit Receipts.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	On which interest is drawn.												
1	Disbursing Officer, Peshawar	...	...	6,500	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	8,300 0 0
	TOTAL	...	...	6,500	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	8,300 0 0
	Safe Custody.												
2	Disbursing Officer, Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560	16,600 13 9	18,160 13 9
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560	16,600 13 9	18,160 13 9

PESHAWAR;
Dated February 1922.

H. STEVENS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Controller of Military Accounts, Peshawar.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. W. C. SANDES, Major,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 15th February 1922.

No. 561-*D*.—On the termination of his special duty as Additional Civil Judge, Mhow, Mr. H. A. F. Gibbon, Superintendent and Magistrate, Sehore, is granted, with effect from the 1st January 1922 and preparatory to retirement, leave on average pay for eight months (including privilege leave for one month and twenty days) combined with sixteen months leave on half average pay.

No. 570-*D*.—The services of the Rev. F. W. Martin, Chaplain of Nowgong, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Central Provinces with effect from the 16th February 1922.

By order,
K. S. FITZE,
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmer, the 14th February 1922.

No. 768-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, as amended by Act II of 1891, which have been delegated to him by the Governor General in Council under section 86 of the said Act, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to grant a license to Rev. James Gibb, in charge Union Church, Abu Road, to solemnise marriages among the European and Anglo-Indian community within the limits of the Railway Station of Abu Road, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Provided that the powers conferred by this notification shall be exercised only in the case of Christian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

By order,
G. D. OGILVIE, Major,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Abu, the 16th February 1922.

No. 121.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify the appointment of Reverend A. McLeish as an elected member of the Municipal Committee of Ajmer with effect from the 29th January 1922, *vice* Mr. S. F. Madden resigned.

By order,

G. D. OGILVIE, Major,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Dated Camp Ajmer, the 14th February 1922.

No. 775-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. J. H. Davies, Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara and Magistrate of the 1st class with power to conduct proceedings under section 108 of the same code.

Dated Camp Ajmer, the 15th February 1922.

No.788-*C*.-269-IV.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to re-appoint Sah Udai Mal to be an Honorary Magistrate for a term of three years with effect from 31st December 1921, and to invest him with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the Second class to be exercised in regard to cases generally within the Municipal limits of Beawar.

No.801-*C*.-1227-II.—Under the authority vested in him by section 5 of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendment in this office Notification No. 1747-1227, dated the 10th September 1915.

Read "half gallon" for the words "one reputed quart bottle" against country spirit—(*i*) in the urban areas of Ajmer, Nasirabad and Beawar.

Dated Camp Ajmer, the 17th February 1922.

No. 831-*C*.-4.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify the re-appointment of the following gentlemen as nominated members of the Kekri Municipal Committee for a further period of 3 years with effect from the dates noted against them :—

(1) Bohra Kalu Ram	8th October 1921.
(2) Sah Dhanna Lal and (3) Pandit Nathu Lal	1st January 1922.

Camp Ajmer, the 18th February 1922.

No. 945-*C*.—330-*XII*.—In supersession of this office Notification No. 1656, dated the 13th October 1921, Captain A. A. F. C. H. Dawson is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain J. H. Riley Irving, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department.

By order,

G. D. OGILVIE, MAJOR,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, dated at Rawalpindi, this 14th day of February 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—2922859, Private, William Murdock.
Age—21 years 4 months.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Carter.
Date of Enlistment—14th February 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Durrington, Salisbury.
Parish and County in which Born—Belfast, Antrim, Ireland.
Date of Desertion or Absence—11th February 1922.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Rawalpindi, India.
Marks—Tattoo marks on left fore-arm—Cross, girl's head, sailor with flag.
Right arm—Dagger and N. B. H.
Under 3 years' service.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, dated at Rawalpindi, this 14th day of February 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—2921738, Private, John Logan.
Age—22 years 3 months.
Height—5 feet 4½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, ruddy; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Carter.
Date of Enlistment—15th May 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Glasgow.
Parish and County in which Born—Bareny Glasgow.
Date of Desertion or Absence—11th February 1922.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Rawalpindi, India.
Marks—*Nil.*
Under 3 years' service.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, dated at Rawalpindi, this 15th day of February 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—2922448, Private, James Napier.
Age—22 years.
Height—5 feet 8¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Blacksmith.
Date of Enlistment—21st January 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Sligo.
Parish and County in which Born—Johnston, Renfrewshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—11th February 1922.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Rawalpindi, India.
Marks—Tattoo marks on right arm.
Under 4 years' service.

J. G. MACPHERSON, Lieut.,
for O. C. 1st Battalion, The Q. O. Cameron Highlanders.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, DELHI.

FORM No. 3.

Notice to Creditors of the date of hearing of an insolvency petition.

SECTION 12.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 41 OF 1921.

Dated, 17th February 1922.

In the matter of Din Dial, son of Pirbhoo Dial, caste Khatri of Katra Nil, Delhi.

To Hawai Trading Company of Nia Bazar, Delhi.

Whereas Din Dial has applied to this Court by a petition dated 30th November of 1921 to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 and your name appears in the list of creditors filed by the aforesaid debtor, this is to give you notice that the Court has fixed the 9th March 1922 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor. If you desire to be represented on the matter you should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader. The particulars of the debt alleged in the petition to be due to you are as follows.

DIN MOHAMMAD,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

II C

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

CASE No. 3 OF 1921.

Ajmer, the 26th January 1922.

Ram Sing, son of Debi Singh Thakur, Loco. Shop Department No. 1, Ticket No. 31, B., B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer, ... Applicant,

Against

	Rs.	A.	P.
Seth Guman Mal Saud, Kaisarganj, Ajmer	200	0	0
Hatila, Koli Bhatiyan, Ki Jhanpri, Ajmer	150	0	0
Geeta Ram Mahajan, Ghseti Mohalla, Ajmer . .	62	0	0
Shankerlal, Chiniwala Lal Kothi, Paiao, Ajmer . .	30	0	0
Ishaq Musalman, Khari Chaha, Ajmer	65	0	0
Chhotoo Kali of Ajmer, Nagra	11	0	0
Cheta Kali of Ajmer, Nagra	11	0	0
Ganaishi Lal, son of Debi Singh, Rajput, Ajmer . .	100	0	0
Railway, Credit Society, B., B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay .	200	0	0

The applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard on 1st March 1922 at 10-30 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they either personally or through an authorized agent appear in Court on the date fixed and oppose the application.

In default the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 25th January 1922.

SCHEDULE A.

INSOLVENCY PETITION.

Serial No.	Name of creditors.	REMARKS.	Accounts. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Seth Guman Mal Saud of Ajmer, Kesarganj .	H. Note and Bond . .	200	0	0
2	Geeta Ram Mahjan, Ajmer	Do. . .	62	0	0
3	Shankerlal, Chiniwala, Ajmer	Do. . .	30	0	0
4	Hatila Koli. Ajmer	Decree	150	0	0
5	Ishaq Ali, Kharichah, Ajmer	Bond	65	0	0
6	Chhotoo Koli, Ajmer, Nagra	H. Note	11	0	0
7	Cheta Koli, Ajmer, Nagra	Do.	11	0	0
8	Ganeshilal, son of Debi Singh, Clerk, Ajmer Station.	Do.	100	0	0
9	Railway Credit Society, Loco. Shop, B., B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.	...	200	0	0

CASE No. 12 OF 1921.

Onkar, son of Sheo Naraian, Caste Brahman of Ajmer Lakhankotri . Applicant,

Against

(1) Tulsi Ram, son of Poosalal, Caste Tamboli of Ajmer.
(2) Ganpat, son of Baloo Ram, Caste Brahman Patwa of Ajmer.
(3) Musstt. Ganga, widow of Joshi Parmanand, Caste Brahman of Ajmer.
(4) Sri Lal, son of unknown, Caste Brahman of Ajmer, Creditors.

The applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard on 8th February 1922 at 10-30 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they either personally or through an authorized agent appear in Court on the date fixed and oppose the application.

In default the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 25th January 1922.

SCHEDULE A.

INSOLVENCY PETITION.

Serial No.	Name of creditors.	REMARKS.	Accounts. Rs. A. P.
1	Tulsi Ram, son of Phoosalal, Caste Tambli of Ajmer.	Decree	138 0 0
2	Ganpat, son of Baloo Ram, Brahman, Patwa of Ajmer.	Khatee	250 0 0
3	Mustt. Mangi, widow of Joshi Parmanand, Brahman, Ajmer.	Bond . . .	300 0 0
4	Srilal, Brahman of Ajmer	Do.	300 0 0
		TOTAL .	988 0 0

CASE NO. 2 OF 1922.

E. F. George, Carriage and Wagon Shop Department No. 20, Ticket No. 807, B., B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer . . . . Applicant,

Against

Ganga Ram Kali, Department No. 22, Carriage Shop, Ajmer.
Abdul Rahman and Brothers, Kaisarganj, Ajmer.
Akbar Khan, son of Afzal Khan, Lal Kothi, Kaisarganj, Ajmer.
Naimi Chand, Diggi Bazar, Ajmer, Mangilal, Carriage Shop Department No. 22, Ajmer, Chhotoo, son of Jeewan Chamar, Nagra, Ajmer, Banarsi Dass, Loco. Shop Department No. 6, Ajmer.
Cheranji Lal, Ajmer, Lakhan Kotri, Hiralal, Loco. office, Ajmer, Kanialal and Sons Ajmer, Nagra, Creditors.

The applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and th application will be heard on 1st March 1922 at 10-30 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they either personally or through an authorized agent appear in Court on the date fixed and oppose the application.

In default the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Give under my hand and the seal of the Court this 25th January 1922.

SCHEDULE A.

INSOLVENCY PETITION.

Serial No	Name of creditors.	REMARKS.	Accounts. Rs. A. P.
1	Ganga Ram Kali, Carriage Shop Department No. 22, Ticket No. 82, Ajmer	...	50 0 0
2	Abdul Rahman Khan and Brothers, Tailor Master, Ajmer.	...	18 0 0
3	Akber Khan, son of Afzal Khan, Ajmer . .	...	60 0 0
4	Afzal Khan of Ajmer, Lal Kothi. . . .	...	25 0 0
5	Nami Chand Jeni of Ajmer	...	35 0 0
6	Mangilal, Carriage Shop Department No. 22, B., B, & C. I. Railway, Ajmer.	...	70 0 0
7	Chhotoo, son of Jeewan Chamar, Ajmer . .	...	128 0 0
8	Banarsi Das, son of Sada Ram, Loco. Training Shop Department No. 6, Ajmer.	...	54 0 0
9	Chiranjilal, son of Lachman Das Khatri, Ajmer. Lakhan Kotri.	...	100 0 0
10	Hiralal, son of Bhajanlal, Clerk, Loco. office, B., B. & C, I. Railway, Ajmer.	...	100 0 0
11	Kanaialal and Sons, Ajmer, Nagra . . .	...	37 0 0
		TOTAL .	687 0 0

T. DAS,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
96—1922	Esak Oosman Memon	Mahomedan	Nakhoda Molla	Lately a firewood merchant and now a servant in the employ of Usman Gani.	6th	February	1922	7th	February	1922
98—1922	Haji Aboobakar Haji Abdul Satar	„	171, Kambekar Street	Formerly a dealer in hessian cloth but now without any business.	7th	„	„	„	„	„
99—1922	Mahomedbhai Abdul Kadar Dawoodi Hora.	„	Bhaji Pala Lane	Lately a speculator in shares of different Joint Stock Companies and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
100—1922	Virappa Antappa Bhangera	Hindu	Kavasji Patel Street	A chauffeur and now unemployed	„	„	„	„	„	„
101—1922	Gulamhussein Karimbhoy Khoja	Mahomedan	Kandy Molla	Formerly a grocer at Surat in the name of Gulam Hussein Karimbhoy and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
102—1922	Walter Bruduel Welshaw	European	Clare Road	A Guard in the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay	8th	„	„	8th	„	„
104—1922	Joseph Noronha Correya	Anglo-Indian	Mazgaon Ruy Road	A painter in the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay	9th	„	„	9th	„	„
105—1922	Ramji Gahinaji Gore	Hindu	Oppt. Byculla Station	Lately a petty dealer in onions and potetoes and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
106—1922	Manchershew Jehangir, Engineer	Parsi	Balaram Street, Grant Road	Lately a Commission Agent and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
103—1922	Jiva Amtha Lalbhikha	Hindu	Government Central Telegraph Office Compound.	A sweeper in the Government Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.	8th	„	„	10th	„	„
107—1922	Sana Jesa Lalbhik	„	Ditto	A sweeper in the R. I. M. Dockyard	10th	„	„	„	„	„
108—1922	Jakhoo *alias* Khimji Morarji Sha	„	New Chinch Bunder Road	Lately a petty dealer in grains in the name of Ghola Khimji and now a servant in the employ of Gowanji Bharmal.	„	„	„	11th	„	„

109—1922	Govind Jaya Borlekar	„	Mahim	A Jobber in the Ruby Mills Ltd.	11th	„	„	„	„	„
110—1922	Mrs. Alice *alias* Lydie Galibardy, widow of the late Antonio Galibardy.	European	76, Lamington Road	A housekeeper to Mr. Mandly	„	„	„	„	„	„
111—1922	Rahimbhai Karim Khoja	Mahomedan	Lalwady Parel	Lately a cloth merchant in the names of Swadeshi Janenashot and H. Ebrahim Karim and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
113—1922	Rahimtulla Allana Khoja	„	Koliwada Mandvi	Lately dealers in firewood in partnership and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
114—1922	Govind Raghunath Hegistrety	Hindu	Kamathipura 5th Lane	Lately a petty dealer in Betal leaves and now unemployed.	13th	„	„	13th	„	„
115—1922	Tyebali Alibhai Sutarwala and Abdeali Alibhai Sutarwala.	Mahomedan	Katha Bazar	Doing partnership business in yarn under the name and style of Tyebali Abdeali.	„	„	„	„	„	„
116—1922	Nadersha Nusserwanji Amrotia	Parsi	Balaram Street, Grant Road	Lately a contractor for supplying materials in the name of T. Nadersha & Co., and now an Engine Driver in the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.	„	„	„	„	„	„
117—1922	Govind Lakha Kumbhar	Hindu	Elphinstone Road	A fitter in the Standard Mills Ltd.	„	„	„	„	„	„
118—1922	Suryapresad Bhagwandin Avasthi	„	Kalbadevi Road	Lately a sharebroker and now a proprietor of the Indian Claim Agency.	„	„	„	„	„	„
119—1922	Yeshvant Trimbak Vainde	„	1st Fanaswadi	A Clerk in the Office of the Kilachand Devchand & Co. Ltd.	„	„	„	„	„	„
120—1922	Nanabhai Trimbak Vainde	„	147 Cavel	Lately a Carting Agent and also a speculator in the shares of different Joint Stock Companies and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 13th day of February 1922.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 547 OF 1918.

Bombay, the 7th February 1922.

Re Babul *alias* Gangadas Vithaldas, who was lately trading in he name of Vithaldas Karamchand at Bombay and Thana : An adjudged Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 28th day of November 1918 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 210 OF 1920.

Bombay, the 7th February 1922.

Re Martand Rajaram Tanu of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kushu Kale's Chawl, opposite Byculla Station, formerly a hawker in cloth at Junnar, and now a Mehta in the service of Namdeo Oomaji Bhalinge, Bombay : An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 26th day of April 1920 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 13 OF 1921.

Bombay, the 7th February 1922.

Re Sorabji Framji Rustomji Vicaji of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Tajmahal Hotel, formerly a Managing Agent in the Western India Transport Company, Limited, and now unemployed : An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 10th day of January 1921 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 892 OF 1921.

Bombay, the 9th February 1922.

Re Purshotam Pokardas, a firm, till lately carrying on business in Bombay as Merchants and Commission Agents at Nagdevi Street outside the Fort : Adjudged Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 3rd day of December 1921 against the said Insolvents has been this day annulled.

No. 97 OF 1922.

Bombay, the 9th February 1922.

Re Nurmahomed Bawamiya : a deceased Debtor.

Ex parte : Hajibhai Bavanji Maniar : Petitioning Creditor.

Whereas an order has been this day made under section 108 of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) to administer the estate of the abovenamed Nurmahomed Bawamiya, deceased, in Insolvency. It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court.

K. A. BHOJWANI,

Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 9 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 3rd February 1922.

In the matter of Mata Prasad, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mata Prasad, residing at No. 5, Kyaik-Kasan Road, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mata Prasad.

CASE No. 10 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 4th February 1922.

In the matter of Satar Ghosain, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Satar Ghosain, Durwan, residing at No. 48, 47th Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Satar Ghosain.

CASE No. 11 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 4th February 1922.

In the matter of S. Poonooswamy Moodaliar, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by S. Poonooswamy Moodaliar, Clerk in the Nanonal Bank of India, residing at No. 46, in 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said S. Poonooswamy Moodaliar.

CASE No. 13 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 7th February 1922.

In the matter of Y. H. S. Wall, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Y. H. S. Wall, one of the partner of the firm of S. C. Wall and Sons, carrying on business as Hardware merchant at No. 254, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, and also at No. 67, Canning Street, Calcutta, on the 7th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Y. H. S. Wall.

CASE No. 14 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 10th February 1922.

In the matter of Kammini Kummar Sen, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kammini Kummar Sen, residing at No. 42, Upper Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 7th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 8th day of February 1922 against the said Kammini Kummar Sen.

CASE No. 15 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 10th February 1922.

In the matter of Tazumbul Ally (*alias*) Tazu Meah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Tazumbul Ally (*alias*) Tazu Meah, Raj Maistry, residing at No. 1, in 72nd Street, Botataung, Rangoon, on the 9th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Tazumbul Ally (*alias*) Tazu Meah.

CASE No. 17 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 14th February 1922.

In the matter of Maung Po Myaing, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Myaing, residing at No. 46, Singapore, Quarter, Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 11th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Myaing.

CASE No. 18 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1922.

In the matter of M. G. Dastageer, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by M. G. Dastageer, residing at No. 55, Lower Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 14th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 15th day of February 1922 against the said M. G. Dastageer.

CASE No. 19 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1922.

In the matter of Maung Po Gyee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Gyee, Clerk in the George Gillespie & Co., residing at No. F. 1 in 64th Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 16th day of February 1922 against the said Maung Po Gyee.

CASE No. 20 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1922.

In the matter of Mohim Chandra Rakhit, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mohim Chandra Rakhit, residing at Dalla, Rangoon, on the 15th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said M. C. Rakhit.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 5 OF 1922.

Dated the 17th February 1922.

Re Sewduttrai Murlimonohar, of No. 2, Munshi Sadaruddin Lane, in the town of Calcutta and lately carrying on business at the above place.

Ex parte the Ram Chander Ramprosad, the Creditor.

On the 16th day of January 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 12 OF 1922.

Dated the 17th February 1922.

Re Potts Steel & Co., a partnership firm (whereof Thomas Frederick Potts and Charles Henry Steel or the partners) carrying on business as Engineers and Contractors at No. 12, Mango Lane, in the town of Calcutta.

Ex parte Coal Engineering Works, Ltd, the Creditor.

On the 27th day of January 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 16 OF 1922.

Dated the 17th February 1922.

Re Egbert Joseph Ashing, commonly known as E. J. Ashing, residing at No. 70, Bentinck Street, in the town of Calcutta, acting as an assistant in the Anglo-Swiss Watch Co. of No. 8, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

Ex parte the debtor.—Chatterjee & Co.—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 24th day of January 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 26 OF 1922.

Dated the 17th February 1922.

Re Norman Herman Baker, formerly working as a Preventive Officer in the Custom House, Calcutta, and residing at No. 14, Prinsep Lane, in the town of Calcutta, but at present out of employment.

Ex parte the debtor—in person.

On the 4th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 27 OF 1922.

Dated the 17th February 1922.

Re Dharampal Matiram, also called Dharampal Motilal, a firm carrying on business as Commission Agents at No. 6, Burtolla Street, and in Ghee at No. 77, Burtolla Street, in the town of Calcutta.

Ex parte—Sewnarain Sarvagi, the Creditor.

On the 10th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 28 OF 1922.

Dated the 17th February 1922.

Re Balmukund Lachminarayan of No. 22, Burtolla Street, lately residing and carrying on business at the said place.

Ex parte—Master Moonjilal, the Creditor.

On the 10th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 29 OF 1922.

Dated the 17th February 1922.

Re Nishi Kanta Chatterjee of No. 110, Beniatolla Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as a dealer in Jute at the same place under the style and firm of N. K. Chatterjee.

Ex parte—Panchanon Mukerjee, the Creditor.

On the 14th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 30 OF 1922.

Dated the 20th February 1922.

Re Bhagwanjee & Co., carrying on business as Commission Agents and Merchants at No. 13, Pollock Street, in the town of Calcutta.

Ex parte—Hari Pado Nandan, the Creditor.

On the 14th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 31 OF 1922.

Dated the 17th February 1922.

Re Radhakissen Kalandria, residing at No. 26-2, Armenian Street in the town of Calcutta, lately a broker in hessian at 21, Canning Street, Calcutta, but at present doing nothing.

Ex parte the debtor—in person.

On the 10th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 32 OF 1922.

Dated the 17th February 1922.

Re Vasanji Damji Thakur, residing at 69, Nawab Badaruddin Street in the town of Calcutta, service holder, lately carrying on business as Commission Agent at No. 3, Vadgadi Kharak Bazar, Bombay.

Ex parte the debtor—B. P. Chunder, Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 10th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 33 OF 1922.

Dated the 17th February 1922.

Re Premsukdas, residing at No. 51, Prinsep Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as a grocer under the name and style of Premsukdas at the aforesaid place but at present of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor.—A. N. Mitter and Bosu, Insolvent's Solicitors.

On the 13th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 34 OF 1922.

Dated the 17th February 1922.

Re Ramjidass Ramnarayan, a firm lately carrying on business in gunny at No. 73, Cotton Street in the town of Calcutta, (the partners whereof are Ramnarayan Das residing at No. 130, Cotton Street and Nitram Das Ramkaran Das, both residing at Biwani in the District of Hissar).

Ex parte the debtor.—K. B. Ghose, Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 13th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 35 OF 1922.

Dated the 17th February 1922.

Re Suresh Chandra Lahiri, lately residing at No. 11, Duff Street, in the town of Calcutta at present residing at No. 9, Badridas Temple Street, in the Suburbs of the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business at No. 93 Lower Chitpore Road in Calcutta aforesaid under the name and style of Lahiri & Co., as merchants and agents.

Ex parte the debtor.—Jones & Co., Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 14th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 36 OF 1922.

Dated the 17th February 1922.

Re Kristo Dass Banerjee, residing at No. 8, Chorebagan 2nd Lane, Calcutta, a Sircar in the estate of late Raja Rajendra Mullick Bahadur in Calcutta.

Ex parte the debtor in person.

On the 15th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 37 OF 1922.

Dated the 22nd February 1922.

Re Bhuramull Khatare and Golap Chand Khatare, both residing at No. 113, Monohar Dass Street (Monohar Das Katra), in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business in piece goods, jute and country produce in co-partnership with one Routhmull Khatara under the name and style of Routhmull Golap Chand at Gouripore in the District of Mymensingh, at present without employment.

Ex parte the debtor. A. K. Rudra—Insolvents' Solicitor.

On the 17th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 38 OF 1922.

Dated the 22nd February 1922.

Re Gutiram Agarwalla, residing at No. 6, Tansook Lane, in the town of Calcutta, lately a petty broker in piece goods but at present without any occupation.

Ex parte the debtor in person.

On the 18th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 39 OF 1922.

Dated the 22nd February 1922.

Re Nitye Chand Roy and Chaitanya Charan Roy, lately carrying on business in copartnership under the name and style of Royan & Co., at No. 43, Clive Street, Calcutta, as Hardware merchants, both residing at No. 20-B., Raja Brojendra Narayan Roy Street, in the town of Calcutta, and the said Nitye Chand Roy, lately carrying on business as a dealer in Hardware at No. 20-B., Raja Brojendra Narayan Roy Street, and the said Chaitanya Charan Roy, lately carrying on business as a dealer in Rice at No. 20-B., Raja Brojendra Narayan Roy Street, aforesaid, and both at present without any occupation.

Ex parte the debtor in person.

On the 18th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 40 OF 1922.

Dated the 22nd February 1922.

Re Ashutosh Dhur, residing at No. 14, Gobinda Sircar's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. P. N. Sen—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 20th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 41 OF 1922.

Dated the 22nd February 1922.

Re Abid Hai Solomon, residing at and lately carrying on business as hawker of Longi and other clothes at No. 176-3, Bowbazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, at present doing nothing.

Ex parte the debtor. M. H. Huq—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 20th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 42 OF 1922.

Dated the 22nd February 1922.

Re Dedar Buksh Mistry, residing and carrying on business at No. 61, Eden Hospital Road, in the town of Calcutta, as a baker and dealer in flour.

Ex parte the debtor. P. N. Mitter—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 21st day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th February 1922.

No. 10364-*An*.—Mr. Bhagat Ram, Deputy Examiner (temporary), in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Command and Rawalpindi District, was granted privilege leave on medical grounds for one month in continuation of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 5149-An., dated the 27th September 1921.

No. 10365-*An*.—Mr. M. N. Banerji, Deputy Examiner (temporary), in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Command and Rawalpindi District, was granted privilege leave on medical grounds for two months with effect from the 12th December 1921.

No. 10366-*An*.—Mr. Jewan Singh, officiating Deputy Examiner in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Command and Rawalpindi District, has been appointed as a Deputy Examiner (temporary) in that office with effect from the 1st December 1921.

No. 10367-*An*.—Mr. T. K. Kodandaram Iyer, Assistant Controller of War Accounts, has been granted leave on average salary for 6 months and 22 days, pending retirement, with effect from the 17th February 1922, *i.e.*, up to the 7th September 1922 inclusive.

A. W. DALDY, Colonel,
Offg. Military Accountant General.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated, 17th February 1922.

No. 4.—Mr. Asad Mohamed Ali, Assistant District Traffic Superintendent, has been granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from 1st April 1922.

F. J. HARVEY,
Agent, O. & R. Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 13th February 1922.

No. 7.—Mr. Ram Singh, Executive Engineer, is granted, under rule 81 of the Fundamental rules, leave for 9 months, *viz.*, leave on average pay for 4 months and 3 days and leave on half average pay for the remaining period, with effect from the 4th January 1922.

The 20th February 1922.

No. 8.—Mr. J. W. Helliwell, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, is granted, under Rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, leave on average pay for 10 months with effect from the 24th January 1922.

This is in supersession of Agent's Notifications Nos. 2 and 3, dated respectively, the 17th and 21st January 1922.

F. A. HADOW,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 17th February 1922.

No. 181.—The services of No. 1261, 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Wadhaw Singh, I.M.D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Surveyor General of India with effect from the 3rd February 1922.

W. R. EDWARDS, Maj.-Genl., I.M.S.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 18th February 1922.

No. 583-*R*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4, sub-section (2) of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. H. R. Tallis, Junior Inspector of Mines, to be Inspector of Mines in British Baluchistan.

By order,
W. G. NEALE, Major,
Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Quetta, the 18th February 1922.

No. 577-*R*.—L. Hari Chand, a Tahsildar of the 3rd (Provisional 1st) grade and Tahsildar, Sibi, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and posted as Revenue Assistant, Quetta, with effect from the 7th January 1922.

No. 578-*R*.—On relief by L. Harichand, S Ram Singh, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and Revenue Assistant, Quetta, is granted leave on average pay for 4 months, with effect from the 7th January 1922.

By order,
W. G. NEALE, Major,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Raisina, the 20th February 1922.

No. 0132-*E*.—Mr. G. B. Davidson is appointed 2nd Financial Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Delhi, with effect from the 17th February 1922.

TRANSFER.

No. 0335-*E*.—Mr. P. N. Khanna, Temporary Engineer, is transferred from the Central Office, Delhi, which he left on the forenoon of the 23rd January 1922, to the II Project Division, Delhi, which he joined at the same time.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, 22nd February 1922.

No. 969.—Major F. J. M. King, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 1st March 1922, *vice* Major O. H. B. Trenchard, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, reverted to British Establishment.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1922.

No. *G.-P.*-39—Mr. A. H. Raikes, Superintendent, Karachi Telegraph Office, is granted privilege leave for fourteen days with effect from the 19th December 1921 in extension of the leave sanctioned in Notification No. G.-P.-39, dated the 20th December 1921.

Mr. F. Menezes continued to officiate in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent, Karachi Telegraph Office, from the 19th December 1921 to the 1st January 1922.

No. *G.-P.*-41.—Mr. M. G. Grange, Superintendent, Telegraph Traffic, Sikkim-Tibet line, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 28th December 1921.

Mr. G. N. A. Perry who was officiating in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch in the arrangements *vice* Mr. P. N. Mitra on special duty, continues to officiate in that division from the 28th December 1921 *vice* Mr. Grange on leave.

No. *G.-P.*-57.—Mr. G. W. Butcher, Superintendent, Telegraph Traffic, United Provinces Circle, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the 5th January 1922.

Mr. W. Glassup, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, is appointed to officiate in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent, Telegraph Traffic, United Provinces Circle, with effect from the 5th January 1922 *vice* Mr. Butcher.

The 21st February 1922.

No. *GL.*-2.—Mr. P. N. Pavagi, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 16th February 1922.

No. *GD.*-3.—Mr. R. W. Slark, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, from the 19th November to the 18th December 1921, *vice* Mr. F. Menezes.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1922.

No. *GD*.-10.—Messrs. J. F. Eadon and J. C. Popen, Deputy Superintendents, 2nd class, were granted privilege leave from the 30th December 1920 to the 28th February 1921 and from the 13th January 1921 to the 12th February 1921, respectively.

Mr. W. B. Reynolds, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, from the 30th December 1920 to the 20th February 1921, and Mr. F. E. Benjamin, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, from the 13th January 1921 to the 28th February 1921.

The 22nd February 1922.

No. *GP*.-38.—Mr. C. D. Vigers, Superintendent, Telegraph Traffic, Bombay Circle, retired from the service of Government, with effect from the 18th February 1922.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1922.

No. *H. G*.-17.—Reports of opening of Telegraph Offices received during the period 16th February 1922 to 22nd February 1922.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Amlagora	Midnapore	4th February 1922	Opened.
Anthandana Camp	Jhansi	26th January „	Closed.
Benares Hindu Univercity	Benares	9th December 1921	Opened.
Kaluwal	North Western Railway	15th February 1922	„

F. T. DEMONTE,

Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT LAHORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 18th February 1922.

No. 58-*G*.—In continuation of this Court's Notification No. 367, dated 18th October 1921, publishing a list of General holidays to be observed, during 1922, by all Civil Courts in the Delhi Province subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, it is notified that Wednesday, the 24th May 1922, will be a holiday on account of "Empire day."

By order,

A. L. GORDON-WALKER,

Registrar.

(DIOCESAN REGISTRY OFFICE.)
(Ecclesiastical.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1922.

The Most Reverend The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. Godber, M.A., Bishop's Chaplain, to be officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta, during the absence of the Ven'ble W. K. Firminger on leave with effect from the 18th February 1922.

J. W. LANGFORD-JAMES,

Registrar of the Diocese.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{2128\ C.\ P.}{F\text{-}1}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 100 originally issued in the name of Lahu, son of Muka Patel, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—LAHU, son of MUKA PATIL KOHALI,
Residence—Village Sindipar, Tahsil Sakoli, District Bhandara.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 185345 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of late Rani Dakhayani Debi, wife of Raja Sharat Chandra Roy Choudhury of Chanchal, by whom the same was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of the Duplicate for the benefit of the Estate by Raja Sharat Chandra Roy Choudhury, the Administrator to the Estate. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

MADHU SUDAN SINHA,
Manager, Chanchal Raj.

CHANCHAL,
The 14th December 1921.

LOST.

The Temporary Subscription No. 4294 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 1,000, originally issued in the name of Jagnandan Singh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above subscription and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the Minors Hardit Singh and Harcharan Singh, under the guardianship of their mother Bishan Debi. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—DILA RAM, Vakil for minors,
Ludhiana.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. 052320 of the 5½ per cent. War Bond 1920 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and last endorsed to Bhai Lal Rai, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—BHAI LAL RAI,
Residence—Kataya, P. O. Bhimnager, District Bhagalpur.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{\text{305-B. \& O.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 500, originally issued in the names of Narmadeshwar Singh, Tritheswar Singh and Revatiswar Singh, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertisers—NARMADESHWAR SINGH, TIRTHESHWAR SINGH AND REVATISHWAR SINGH,
Residence—Subhankerpur, Darbhanga.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. D.01204 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of War Bond 1921 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Polu Subbi Reddi, and last endorsed to none, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—POLU SUBBI REDDI,
Residence—Sankati Timmaypalli, hamlet of Chintakunta,
Proddatur Taluk, Cuddapah District, Madras Presidency.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 134656 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 for Rs. 900 (nine hundred only), originally standing in the name of Harnam and Bahadar, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

JUG LAL SUBADAR,
Sub-Registrar, Gahana, District Rohtak.

LOST.

The upper halves of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes :—

No.	Loan.	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of	Last endorsed to
		Rs.		
072119	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	25	The Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.	Mulchand Motilal,
083005	Do.	25	Ditto	
031448	Do.	25	Basapa Guralingapa, minor	
065900	Do.	50	The Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.	
060061	Do.	25	Ditto	
067140	Do.	50	Ditto	
063624	Do.	25	Ditto	
055757	Do.	25	Ditto	
D032764	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921.	100	The Accountant General, Bombay.	
D001735	Do.	100	Ditto	

the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

MULCHAND MOTILAL,
Merchant, residing at Bijapur.

BIJAPUR,
The 10th December 1921.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. 012271 of the 5 per cent. Loan of 1929-47 for Rs. 300 (three hundred only), originally standing in the name of Hajari Lal Mukerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—HAJARI LAL MUKERJEE,
Residence—Inspector of Police, Jessore, District Jessore.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. B.102946 to 49 and B.102966 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of George Augustinho Lobo, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—GEORGE AUGUSTINHO LOBO,
Residence—C/o House Surgeon, Police Hospital, Bombay.

IN THE COURT OF MUNSIF, 1ST COURT, DARBHANGA.

MONEY SUIT No. 414 OF 1921.

To Kishun Singh, Sarmâ & Co., Mehra & Co. and Minarwa & Co. of No. 374, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

Whereas Babu Chhannu Prasad Singh of Darbhanga has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 1,034-6 in respect of expenses incurred by him in repair of his motor car sent to you, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, on 1st March 1922, at 11 o'clock in the noon to answer the claim.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the date fixed the suit will be heard *ex parte* in your absence.

By order,
NORENDRA NATH BANERJEE,
Munsif.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31ST JANUARY, 1922.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
February 22, 1922.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.

CONTENTS.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Prices of Country Produce and Salt in India in the second half of January, 1922, as compared with the preceding half month.

The average level of wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India at the end of January, 1922, showed a fall of 4 per cent as compared with the previous fortnight. The decrease was 7 per cent in the price of wheat, 6 per cent in jawar, 5 per cent in maize, 4 per cent in rice and arhar dál, 2 per cent in barley and 1 per cent in gram and bajra each. Raw sugar (gúr) was also cheaper by 2 per cent and ghi and salt by 1 per cent.

As regards provincial prices, there was a fall of 20 and 16 per cent in jawar in the North-West Frontier Province and in Sind-Baluchistan respectively; and of 19 per cent in rice in Delhi, as well as in wheat in the North-West Frontier Province, and in arhar dal in the Madras Presidency. Raw sugar (gúr) also fell by 16 per cent in Assam, and maize by 12 per cent in the North-West Frontier Province. On the other hand there was a rise of 13 per cent in gram and 11 per cent in barley in Bihar and Orissa.

The price of wheat in the Punjab declined by 3 per cent and that of rice in Bengal by 1 per cent.

These fluctuations are shown in the summary table below :—

SUMMARY TABLE.

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 31st January, 1922, as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province	Rice, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Maize *Zea Mays*		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gúr*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																							
	15th Jan. 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Jan. 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Jan 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Jan. 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Jan 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Jan. 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Jan. 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Jan. 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Jan. 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Jan. 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Jan. 1922	31st Jan. 1922
Burma	100	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	97	100	100	100	100	.	.	100	100
Assam	100	92	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	100	107	100	84	100	95
Bengal	100	99	100	101	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	100	104	100	96	100	100	100	91	100	105
Bihar and Orissa	100	98	100	97	100	111	100	103	100	105	100	100	100	113	100	98	100	98	100	95	100	104
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	98	100	97	100	98	100	99	100	98	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	98	100	96	100	99
Delhi	100	81	100	91	100	91	100	100	100	98	100	95	100	93	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
Punjab	100	98	100	97	100	95	100	96	100	100	100	96	100	96	100	98	100	94	100	105	100	92
North-West Frontier Province	100	100	100	81	100	95	100	80	100	99	100	88	100	96	100	100	101	96	100	104	100	99
Sind and Baluchistan	100	96	100	92	100	97	100	84	100	99	100	91	100	97	100	100	100	98	100	104	100	101
Bombay	100	90	100	92	100	99	100	92	100	96	...	...	100	93	100	93	100	102	100	101	100	99
Central Provinces and Berar	100	96	100	93	...	...	100	93	...	...	...	...	100	96	100	94	100	99	...	..	100	100
Madras	100	102	...	...	...	...	100	98	100	101		...	100	100	100	81	100	99	100	100	100	100
Average, India — Unweighted	100	96	100	93	100	98	100	94	100	99	100	95	100	99	100	96	100	99	100	98	100	99
Average, India — Weighted	100	98	100	95	100	100	100	94	100	99	100	98	100	100	..	...	...	...	100	98	...	...

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	57·14	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	54·7	40·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	..	...	52·46	52·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	50·39	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Maubin		...	59·26	48·12	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	.	...	43·84	43·84	...	...	123·49	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	..	53·78	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	..	...	51·61	48·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	..	..	62·75	60·38	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku		..	56·14	54·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	.		47·06	35·75	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	27·5	30	47·5	57·5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goalpara	25	31·25	47·5	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Gauhati	27·5	28·75	60	60	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	27·5	33·75	50	65	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	27·5	37·5	55	58·75	70	75	..	.	...	...	..	.	..	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	25	30	70	85	55	70	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	31·25	32·5	53·87	75	80 to 90	65				...		...	..	...	...
Midnapore	26·87	34·37	50	65	90	75	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	32·5	33·75	56·25	71·25	67·5	42·5	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Rangpur	22·5	30	47·5	65	67·5	66·87	..	..			..	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhagalpur	36·25	36·56	63·75	60	76·25	50	...	...	45	36·25	52·5	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	36·25	36·25	88·75	80	84·37	66·56	...	...	50	36·25	...		...	...	86·25
Bihar, south—															
Patna	35	32·5	56·25	50	80	50	..	..	40	35	50	35	70	57·5	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	23·44	33·12	50·62	60·62	94·06	75·62	..	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	34·9	38·33	63·75	69·84	77·24	54·37	91·67	61·61	44·43	40·73	46·72	44·43	52·4	48·21	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	36·35	40	66·56	66·67	87·5	57·5	94·08	66·37	50·62	41·67	52·19	47·5	59·22	56·87	...
Western—															
Agra	...		177·76†	160	96·93	61·51	101·61	72·71	53·54	47·03	51·2	53·54	58·18	58·18	...
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	38·28	43·28	69·53	63·91	89·87	56·41	98·59	63·91	47·81	40·94	46·72	48·44	52·5	51·56	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	45	...	76·15	73·76	88·91	55·31	...	...	52·5	40	51·56	42·19	61·56	61·56	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice † First quality.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar Dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	160	139·13	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	118·52	118·52	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	103·23	103·23	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	91·43	57·66	112·28	104·92	91·43	85·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	128	120·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	96·97	62·75	106·67	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	136·17	136·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	25	96·97	56·14	123·08	123·08	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	114·29	130·61	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	Pakokku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	88·88	82·05	123·08	133·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	Balaganj (Sylhet)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	65	Goalpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	67·5	60	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	80	65	100	95	.	..	..	...	100	140	90	85	Chittagong
...	...	..	85	65	70	90	.	.	.	...	60	90	75	80	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	.	5·75	65	80	95	..	..		...	110	120	100	120	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	.	87·5 to 90	47·5	100	80	.	.	.	...	..	95	80 to 100	85	Burdwan
...	...	.	85	55 to 62·5	110	100	.	.		...	75	72·5	90 to 102·5	100 to 120	Midnapore
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	110	115	..	..		...	70	77·5	90	95	Pabna
...	...	.	...	...	90	100	.		.	..	..	..	90	85	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	36·25	36·25	71·25	40	90	77·5	50	40		...	70	90	68·75	67·5	Bhágalpur
36·25	40	36·25	80	50	80	80	44·37	44·37	...	...	80	50	80	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	40	35	75	40	80	58·75	40	40		...	90	70	75	70	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	45	50	114·37	106·56	...	.	..	...	.	...	114·37	114·37	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	41·96	40·73	66·67	41·98	77·24	69·84		.	...	...	73·33	86·25	61·61	81·41	Benares
															Central—
...	43·44	40	71·56	46·87	78·12	80	...	...	33·28	36·25	78·12	88·91	82·5	80	Cawnpore
															Western—
...	45·05	47·76	77·97	53·54	127·97	103·23	...	...	41·51	37·66	84·17	100	77·97	...	Agra
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	42·34	44·58	77·97	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·03	...	62·66	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	51·56	44·37	80	52·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	76·15	...	69·58	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·56	25·1	...	...	...		...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	1,066·67	1,066·67	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	800	800	..	...	24·62	24·62	...	...	.	..	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	711·11	426·67	...	...	26·23	29·09	...	...	..	...	.	...	..
Maubin	...	...	914·29	1,280	...	...	32·16	36·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	..	1,066·67	1,066·67	..	...	25·81	28·57	..	..	...	...	..	..	..
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	914·29	914·29	...	...	39·26	39·26	...	.	..	.	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	.	...	31·65	32	...	...	.	..	..	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	..	1,280	1,280	...	...	38·79	36·57	.			.	.	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	914·29	914·29	...	...	45·71	45·71	..	.	.	..	..	..	..
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	.	914·29	1,066·67	...	...	40	43·54	.	..	..	...	..	.	...
Assam—															
Surma—															
(Balaganj) Sylhet	...	..	900	...	75	70	26·25	30	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goalpara	...	...	680	650	90	100	30	30	..	..	...	..	...	..	..
Gauhati	...	.	740	685	97·5	90	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	..	.	800 to 1,050	900	80 to 120	100	23·75	25	.	..	.	.	.	...	
Dacca	...		850	900	80	135	37·5	32·5							
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	...		800	1,050	100	100	33·75	33·75	.				...	.	
Western—															
Burdwan			650 to 700	720	50 to 87·5	90	27·5	26·25		...					...
Midnapur	.		750 to 800	850 to 900	90	110	25·75	28·12	..				.		
Northern—															
Pabna	..		900	1,010	67·5	80	31·25	35	..						
Rangpur			710	650	80	110	50	42·5							
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	105	150	680	600	75	70	29·37	30	101·25	100	..				.
Muzaffarpur	100	...	640	533·12	66·56	41·37	40	31·25	400	266·56	...		.		.
Bihar, south—															
Patna	80	80	580	600	60	70	32·5	31·09	45	30	...		8·12	6·25	10
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	761·87	875·62	114·37	114·37	25	25	170	11[illegible]·37	...		6·25	6·25	6·2[illegible]
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	86·25	91·67	632·55	651·87	77·24	73·33	46·67	28·23		.	.				
Central—															
Cawnpore	82·5	100	593·75	640	91·06	80	25	26·67	170	114·38	110	97·5	...		
Western—															
Agra	106·67	118·49	568·85	658·41	100	110·31	30·73	30·73	130	133·33	130	133·33	13·33	10	10
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	600	640	78·09	72·81	23·75	32·03	.	..	.	...	...	...	
Northern—															
Fyzabad	...	...	700	700	100	160·31	28·59	34·59	..	...	..	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw 1921	Jawar stalks 1922	Jawar stalks 1921	Bhusa (white) 1922	Bhusa (white) 1921	Bran 1922	Bran 1921	Coal (Bengal) 1922	Coal (Bengal) 1921	Sheep, per score 1922	Sheep, per score 1921	Plough bullocks, per pair 1922	Plough bullocks, per pair 1921	Kerosene oil, per tin 1922	Kerosene oil, per tin 1921	Districts
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·75	3·75	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	28·57	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	3·44	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	45·39	30·77	13·59	13·96	...	...	...	...	3·25	3·37	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	3·62	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·69	3·69	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·02	11·02		...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·42	3·45	(Balaganj Sylhet
															Brahmaputra—
	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·75	3·75	Goálpára
					...	...	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	3·69	3·62	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·25	3·37	Chittagong
...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	4·22	4·34	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...		...	10	12·5	...	...	...		4	4	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·25	8·75	...	...	...	...	4·19	4·23	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·16	4·28	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·31	4·44	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4·44	4·5	Rangpur
							2·57* to 2·76	2·57* to 2·76							**Bihar and Orissa—**
															Bihar, north—
...	...	...			45	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·59	3·67	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	13·28	13·28	44·37	44·37	...	...	...	...	...		5	3·78	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
7·5	...	...	12·5	12·5	27·5	23·75	...	...	...	...		...	3	3	Patna
															Orissa—
6·25	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	3·5	3·69	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	20	20	45·73	36·35	12·5	12·5	...	...	...	...	4·56	4·5	Benares
															Central—
...	...	...	11·87	13·12	40	33·75	10	10	125	...	...	...	4·69	4·67	Cawnpore
															Western—
10	...	15	15·99	8·91	50	40·99	12·5	40	175	140	300	200	5·5	4·87	Agra
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	...	...	17·5	12·81	42·81	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	80	80	4·59	4·36	Fyzabad

* Price of 2nd class steam coal at Jharia

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ra[gi]
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	123·44	112·34	...	...	94·06	77·81	..	...	66·67	55·21	63·85	60·47	72·76	72·71	...
Delhi—															
Delhi	...	...	62·5	72·5	72·5	60	85	67·5	50	46·25	52·5	46·25	60	60	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozepur †	...	48·28	...	106·72	...	55·16	...	64·06	...	39·06	...	50	...	57·19	...
Central—															
Lahore	51·25	47·03	86·41	76·25	95·47	57·81	96·87	66·72	61·56	43·28	66·72	47·03	69·53	57·19	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	51·25	45	77·5	75	77·5	52·5	56·25	58·75	55	36·25	61·87	40	66·25	57·5	...
Northern—															
Râwalpindi	...	..	100	88·91	100	64·06	...	69·53	44·37	42·03	66·72	66·72	61·56	61·56	...
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	90	90	90	55	97·5	60	55	...	...	...	70	...	...
Multan	40	37·5	92·5	70	90	52·5	95	57·81	61·25	37·5	55	35	65	52·5	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshâwar		.	76·15	86·46	76·15	63·38	84·22	69·53	55·16	33·85	60·99	50·78	67·34	64·01	...
Dera Ismail Khan	.		106·56	90	86·25	56·25	91·41	65	50	32·5	36·25	37·5	64·37	53·14	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karâchi	...	..	72·5	65	87·5	61·61	..	...	58·12	44·22	52·5	41·25	60·94	56·25	...
Shikârpur		...	120	125	93·5	62·5	...	...	60	42·97	57·19	51·25	59·06	51·25	..
Quetta		..		..	...	60 to 70	130	100	66·25	50	30 to 57·5	50	.	..	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	10 52	47·29	61·93	59·53	84·63	67·71	...	.	48·7	55·05	56·09	58·75	63·49	63·49	...
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	60·26	66·25	84·9	74·95	.	.	..	...	...	57·81	..		...
Sholapur	...		64·37	67·81	75·62	71·56	...	.	...	..	46·87	74·58	49·79	69·84	...
Poona	...	...	88·91	83·8	95·26	72·24		...	64·01	...	56·72	58·96	71·46	69·37	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	...	...	74·11	66·93	98·59	68·54	...	..	..	.	56·72	62·6	66·67	68·38	...
Dhulia	.	...	58·91	75·83	91·93	78·65	.	..	...		51·51	59·63	59·53	...	...
Gujarat—															
Surat		..	93·25	...	76·35	...	...	.	...	..	56·93	57·5	72·08	...	...
Ahmedabad	.	...	87·5	95	95	67·5	...	.	70	...	55	...	65	67·5	...
Central Provinces*—															
Western—															
Nagpur	...	...	60·37	75	90·19	70·56	...	...	..	...	46·31	54·69	...	..	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	...	.	57·12	64	72·69	59·25	88·87	72·69	...	...	42·06	48·44		...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	56	53	61	64	84	54	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	..	66·69	76	76	64	..	...	...	...	52	56	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	..	60	72·25	90	74·12	...	...	...	...	50	66·25	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, Central—															
Coimbatore	...	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	55·1	55·9	58	58·5	...
Salem	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Bellary	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	62·2	64·1	...	..	...
Cuddapah	54·2	54·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	45·9	65·8	50	71·7	...
Karnul	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
East Coast, Central—															
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·7
East Coast, South—															
Madras	57·1	56·8	84·7	84·7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	48·8	42·5	83	64·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·9
Southern—															
Madura	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	57·5	60·2	70·8	...
Mysore†—															
Mysore	41·14	50·29	68·57	77·14	120·69	95·87	138·85	123·44	...	...	42·56	35·47	...	...	44·59
Mangalore	44	40	100	100	100	100	135·52	135·52	...	...	48	48	...	...	[illegible]

* The figures under "Rice husked," represent the price of cleaned rice

† Figures have not so far been reported

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	59·22	56·72	70	59·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	133·28	168·12	...	...	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	47·5	47·5	70	52·5	95	85	77·5	70	41·25	40	85	120	70	77·5	Delhi
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	...	44·37	...	50	...	114·22	...	...	...	44·37	...	177·66	...	100	Ferozepur
															Central—
...	66·72	44·37	69·53	55·31	94·06	100	66·72	61·25	47·03	44·37	106·72	123·12	72·66	88·91	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	65	46·25	82·5	57·5	90	90	...	...	45	41·87	100	100	70	92·5	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	61·56	50	76·25	55·16	100	100	...	...	...	...	133·28	133·28	88·91	100	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
...	55	44·37	75	51·87	...	..	...	...	40	42·5	..	...	55	86·25	Lyallpur
...	55	42·5	70	50	...	...	...	...	38·75	38·75	110	130	67·5	95	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	55·16	50·78	71·93	50·78	60·99	60·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·99	94·11	Peshávar
...	...	...	70	46·87	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	52·5	90	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	87·5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	90	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
...	72·5	52·5	82·5	57·5	105	100 to 117·5	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
...	...	...	76·2	63·49	96·15	96·15	62·5	71·41	86·72	32·66	89·27	85·73	...	...	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnátak—
..	...	...	83·83	64·01	91·15	94·35	...	..	50	36·35	...	...	...	-	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	60·83	60·47	80·21	99·69	...	...	35	33·33	67·81	...	...	...	Sholapur
..	...	...	81·61	61·87	...	89·79	...	...	34·22	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
															Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—
...	...	-	87·24	64·95	...	82·92	..	...	30	34·58	...	...	...	..	Ahmednágar
...		-	74·84	71·04	...	...	...	...	24·01	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	81·46	...	71·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	82·5	57·5	110	125	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
...	...	...	67·31	61·19	78·31	88·62	...		30·62	26·5	88·87	103·69	...	...	Nagpur
															Central—
..	...	...	66·62	55·44	76·19	84·19	...	...	42·06	25	...	...	61·5	61·5	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	84	57	84	80	...	...	...	...	55	62	...	...	Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	84	60	86·81	90·87	...	...	27·75	28·56	...	65·81	...	..	Akola
...	...	...	60	57·12	88	94·06	..	...	28·5	26·5	..	...	...	...	Amráoti
															Madras—
															South, Central—
...	...	...	103·1	85·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	...	...	74	70·6	...	...	...	...	31·7	35·7	...	..	...	...	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
59·5	...	...	...	.	63·8	81·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...	...	...	79·3	74·3	...	...	95·9	95·9	65·8	65·3	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
45·1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
...	.	...	..	...	61·3	78·8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
															Mysore—
16·75	...	...	65·14*	49·71*	120	127·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
56	...	...	64*	56*	112	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

* Relates to horse gram.

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	106·67	144·69	533·33	711·09	106·67	106·72	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi—															
Delhi	85	115	690	780	110	...	22·5	26·87	80	65	180	120	35	30	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozepur†	...	200	...	825·78	...	114·22	...	36·41	...	160	...	177·66	...	...	...
Central—															
Lahore	91·41	133·28	752·97	853·28	104·84	97·03	25	33·28	320	320	188·28	145·62	20	...	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	80	112·5	710	745	100	90·94	25	25	300	100	120	90	...	...	...
Northern—															
Ráwalpindi	...	...	710	900	...	86·91	28·59	26·72	200	200	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	655	810	90	90	21·87	32·5	400	160	140	120	...	...	...
Multan	85	120	550	760	97·5	86·25	23·44	30	200	200	180	132·5	20	20	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Pesháwar	...		673·65	914·27	94·11	86·46	20·94	22·55	200	200	...	...	..	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...		670	830	112·5	95	28·59	33·28	.	.	.	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...		670	760	144·63	241·98	16·41	16·41	...	...	...	...	19·22	44·01	...
Shikarpur	...	..	660	720	106·56	92·5	21·87	21·56	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Quetta	...		750 to 800	602·5 to 800	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	101·41	114·27	800	742·86	142·86	136·04	21·25	18·12	550	550	140·16	84·37	11·82	11·98	...
Deccan and Karnátak—															
Dharwar (Hubli)	..	...		...	101·98	120	22·81	25·99	...	...	144·01	90	...		...
Sholapur	106·67	140·99	550	566·67	136·2	129·43	28·75	27·5	197·13	.		...			..
Poona	105·26	...	705·26	614·01	128·96	129·84	24·32	23·7	245·62	259·63	136·82	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmednagar	...	...	633·33	700	140	140	27·08	19·95	...	132·5	...	93·33	...	...	...
Dhulia	..	...	750	...	110	110	81·82	26·51	...	...	...	...	...		...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	.	778·38	691·87	...	.	20·62	...	...	..	...	...	...		...
Ahmedabad	.	.	680	700	...	..	16·87	16·87	...	.	..	.	..	...	...
Central Provinces—															
Western—															
Nagpur	109·37	111·44	783·31	733·31	...	...	32·5	26·25	208·31	200	180	95·25	9·37	11·75	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	72·69	94	560	560	...	...	31·62	31·62	208·31	91·62	168	100	6·62	5	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	66	64	600	600	...	...	33	30	200	200	120	90	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	91·87	...	800	830		...	36·12	21·81	109·5	266·69	..	...	...	7	...
Amráoti	72	107·62	650	..60	...	...	26·5	23	210·5	223·19	...	...	...	11·19	...
Madras—															
South, central—															
Coimbatore	155·1	155·1	975·6	975·6	128	160	22·5	22·5	...	...	80	89·6	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	787·7	787·7		...	.	..	...	...	72	72	...	...	...
Central—															
Bellary	101·9	91·1	793·6	634·9	142·8	111·1	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah		...	592·1	921·1	.		...	.	.		123·6	65·9	...	...	...
Karnul	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	123·4	148·1	115·2	94·6	...	...	...
East Coast, Central—															
Nellore	..	.	600	600	..		..		.	...	...	...	...	...	6·5
East Coast, south—															
Madras	123·4	115·2	790	888·8	115·2	171·2	16·9	16·9	246·9	235	131·7	79	..	..	...
Tanjore	..	...	762·7	900	..	.	17·2	23·4	..	...	...	..	...	..	...
Trichinopoly	...	.	743·2	810·8	...	.	23·8	30	123·4	185·2	...	..	...	...	...
Southern—															
Madura	107·4	130·6	1.000	1066·8	..			...	105·9	138·1	...	...	..	...	17·1
Mysore—															
Mysore	104	118·86	921·41	891·35	213·38	213·38	.	.	342·86*	342·86*	171·41	154·27	4·43	4·43	4·43
Bangalore	112	112	842·81	822·81	171·41	145·62	.	...	411·56*	651·41*	153·8	171·41	3·12 to 5·75	8·49	6·25 to 15

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

† Figures have not so far been reported

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 to 90	80 to 90	4·58	4·64	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	17·5	...	25	15	40	32·5	20	15	...	...	300	350	4·94	4·87	Delhi
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	...	...	...	20	...	48·44	...	...	..	240	...	395	...	4·86	Ferozepur
															Central—
..	...	...	32·03	21·87	43·28	42·19	12·5	13·75	240	240	200	200	4·78	4·75	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	...	...	23·12	20	48·91	41·25	11·25	11·25	160	200	...	...	4·69	4·72	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	...	...	30·78	30·78	...	...	15	13·75	180	180	300	300	4	3·75	Rávalpindi
															Western—
...	...	...	25	16·25	47·5	27·5	17·5	23·75	200	300	800	800	4·75	4·81	Lyallpur
...	...	...	17·5	22·19	43·12	35	...	...	185	140	200	200	4·62	4·62	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	..	19·06	15·21	46·46	42·08	14·48	13·85	100 to 200	100 to 200	100 to 300	100 to 300	5·12	5·12	Peshávar
...	...	...	33·28	26·25	37·19	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	45·21	41·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·05	4·17	Karáchi
...	8·28	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	4·39	4·5	Shikárpur
...	...	...	30	30	47·5	45	18	16·71	160 to 300	240 to 400	...	...	4·75	4·87	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
...	...	...	...	...	44·63	39·27	...	...	...	.	...	...	4·11	4·23	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	..	4·5	4·31	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·81	4·39	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	57·13	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	4·19	4·28	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	61·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·59	3·69	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·44	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·53	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	45	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
6	18·69	18·69	..	...	...	...	8·81	7·5	130	135	80	85	3·87	4	Nagpur
															Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	60	100	80	3·87	4	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	Raipur
															Berar—
...	13·81	20	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	94	3·81	3·44	Akola
...	...	22·12	...	...	...	...	12·5	12·5	170	140	115	100	3·75	3·81	Amráoti
															Madras—
															South, Central—
...	10	8	...	...	115·3*	118·4*	...	...	..	...	200	200	4·44	4·44	Coimbatore
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200†	200†	...		...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	160†	160†	160	160	4·44	4·44	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·44	5·5	Cuddapah
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	4·44	4·5	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
6·5	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·36	3·42	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...	...	...	...	...	61·7	47	13·1	13·1	225†	225†	...	...	4·25	4·5	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180†	180†	...	...	3·53	4·13	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	61·7	84·6	...	...	...	.	...	...	4·31	85	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
17·1	...	...	...	...	102·2*	95·4	...	...	240†	190†	80	85	4·75	4·75	Madura
															Mysore—
4·43	4·22	4·22	112·19	99·4	...	...	...	...	100 to 200	100 to 200	50 to 150	50 to 150	4·5	4·5	Mysore
14·69	...	1·25	52·86	52·86	...	...	...	...	200	200	200	200 to 300	4·5	4·37	Bangalore.

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

TABLE NO. 2—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1922

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...			...	6 1	4 5	6 15	5 6				
Tavoy	...				5 4	5 4	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	3 1	3 1			6 10	6 15	7 4	7 4			...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 11	7 4	8 1		...		
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	7 3	4 9	7 6	4 11		...		...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	5 13	5 9	6 10	6 10		...	...	...
Bassein	3 1	3 1	...	...	6 1	5 6	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	6 5	3 10	7 12	8 6	...	...		
Henzada	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 5	7 5		...		...
Prome	...	...	...	...	5 9	4 13	6 15	6 15	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 1	6 15	6 10		...		...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...		...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	2 12	2 12		...	5 13	5 13	5 14	5 14	...	...		
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 6	7 5	6 15	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...		...	5 8	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...			8 9	8 1	11 3	10 6				
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...		6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...		...	7 —	7 4	...	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	4 —	4 —		...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	3 10	3 10	...	...	3 5	3 5	4 11	4 13	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	2 —	2 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	3 8	3 8			19 —	19 —	21 8	21 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 8	3 8	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...		...	3 4	3 4	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	6 —		...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	4 —	4 —		...	5 8	5 12	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...				4 8	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...			...	5 8	5 —	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...				3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	3 —	3 —			5 —	4 8	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...		...		...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...			...	...		7 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj					...		8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh		...				...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...			...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Dacca		...			...	...	...	7 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...				...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...		...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta		...		...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	...
Hooghly		...	...	...	...		5 2	5 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)							7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore		...					6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur			...		...		8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head-quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

* The figures under "wheat" represent the prices of wheat flour.

(The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SANAGALU (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR DÁL (*Cajanus Indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8	2 8	9 1	9 1	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	11 3	11 3	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 3	11 8	Pegu
...	...	...	...	...	4 5	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 5	9 5	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	11 3	11 3	Maubin
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	14 —	14 —	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	12 7	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	9 5	9 5	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 8	9 8	Prome
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 1	7 1	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 2	3 2	8 —	8 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	7 —	7 —	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 14	9 6	9 6	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 10	9 5	9 5	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	4 4	3 12	...	...	3 —	3 1	9 —	9 5	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	...	...	4 —	3 4	13 —	12 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 3	4 3	6 10	6 15	3 5	3 7	8 10	8 14	Khasi and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...		4 8	4 8	...	...	2 10	2 10	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
	...	...	...	3 8	3 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 8	7 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 12	5 12	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...		.	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	.	...	4 8	4 8		...	4 4	4 4	10 12	10 8	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	9 —	Darrang
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
...	...	...		4 8	4 8	.	.	3 8	3 8	10 —	11 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	.	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	...	14 —	14 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	13 —	13 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	13 —	13 —	Tipperah
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	4 —	9 —	10 8	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	3 12	3 12	10 8	10 8	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	24-Parganas
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 11	10 12	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 8	13 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10	4 —	13 8	13 8	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	.	...	...	.	...	...	.	3 4	3 8	13 —	15 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	10 —	10 8	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 2.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1922—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	7 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...		...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...		...	...	...	7 2	7 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...		...		7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...		...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...			...	...		5 4	5 4	...	...		...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 12	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	5 4	5 4	7 11	7 11	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	4 12	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Sáran	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	4 12	4 12	10 8	...	...		6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Patna	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 12	8 —	9 —	5 8	6 7
Shahabad	4 12	4 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	4 8	4 8	...	...			6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	4 8	4 —	6 —	5 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	8 —
Ranchi	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	4 8	4 8
Palámau	4 12	4 12	9 —	8 7		...	6 7	6 9				
Hazáribágh	4 4	4 6	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	4 4	4 4					9 3	7 14				...
Cuttack	4 4	3 15	...	...		...	7 14	7 9	...	...		...
Balasore	...	...	...	...		...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	4 — to 4 4	4 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 3		...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 8
Benares	4 12	4 7	8 1½	8 1½	3 10	3 10	6 —	6 —	7 13	8 1½	6 —	7 1
Ghazipur	4 5	4 5	8 13	9 —	3 5	3 5	5 8	5 6	8 10	8 8	7 2	7 2
Jaunpur *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	4 4	4 4	8 —	7 13	3 —	3 —	4 12	4 12	8 12	8 8	7 8	7 4
Central—												
Bánda	4 10	4 4	6 —	6 —	3 —	3 —	4 10	4 8	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —
Fatehpur	4 2	3 12	7 4	7 4	2 8	2 12	5 8	5 4	8 12	8 12	7 —	6 12
Hamirpur	4 4	3 14	5 14	5 14	2 12	2 12	4 12	4 12	8 10	8 2	7 4	7 —
Jalaun	4 12	4 8	6 —	6 —	2 —	3 —	5 —	4 8	8 8	8 4	7 4	7 —
Cawnpore	...	4 —	8 —	7 12	...	...	5 4	5 —	...	8 —	...	6 12
Jhansi	4 7	4 4	8 —	8 1	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	8 5	7 12	7 4	6 4
Etáwah	4 7	4 7	7 4	7 7	2 12	2 10	5 9	5 9	8 3	8 —	7 5	6 15
Farrukhabad	4 6	4 6	7 6	7 6	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	7 4	7 4	6 12	6 12
Mainpuri	4 4	4 8	6 8	6 8	2 —	2 —	5 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	6 12	7 —
Etah	4 8	...	7 —	...	2 8	...	5 —	...	7 —	...	7 —	...
Western—												
Meerut	5 —	4 4	8 8	7 12	2 —	2 —	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 —	6 12	6 4
Agra	...	4 —	7 —	7 1	2 10	2 8	4 13	4 9	7 13	7 6	...	6 13
Muttra	4 2	4 2	7 —	7 —	2 —	2 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 8
Aligarh	4 4	4 —	6 12	6 12	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 12	6 4	6 4
Bulandshahr	4 12	4 2	7 —	7 2	3 —	2 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 12	6 12	6 4
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	4 14	5 3	8 10	9 12	3 14	3 14	5 13	5 13	9 1	8 7	6 7	...
Azamgarh	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	3 12	3 12	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	4 4	4 4	8 —	8 —	4 6	4 6	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Basti	3 12	4 8	8 —	8 8	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...

* Figures have not so far been reported

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 1	12 12	10 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 8	10 8	10 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 12	10 12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 2	13 5	12 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 8	9 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 13	4 13	10 10	11 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	...	8 —	8 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	4 —	...	11 —	11 —	Bhágalpur
11 —	11 —	...	...	6 1	6 1	10 —	11 —	4 10	4 10	12 —	12 —	Darbhanga
11 —	11 —	...	...	5 —	6 —	10 —	10 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 —	5 8	5 —	13 —	13 —	Sáran
11 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 —	5 8	5 8	11 12	11 —	Chámparan
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	11 —	11 8	6 —	5 8	13 —	13 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 12	9 4	9 8	4 4	4 4	8 6	8 6	Monghyr
...	...	7 —	7 —	6 —	5 8	11 —	10 12	5 —	4 8	12 —	12 —	Gaya
...	...	9 —	10 —	5 8	5 12	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	10 —	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 8	11 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	12 —	12 —	4 4	4 8	11 —	11 —	Mánbhum
15 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Ranchi
...	...		...	5 14	5 10	8 7	9 —	4 12	4 8	11 4	11 4	Palámau
11 8	11 8	...	...	5 8	5 12	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 4	12 —	12 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...		...	...	4 14	4 14	...	...	3 15	3 15	18 8	17 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	3 14	3 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Cuttack
...		...	...	4 8 and 8 —	4 8 and 8 —	...	...	3 10	3 12	11 8	12 4	Balasore
...	...	...		4 4 to 4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	3 8 to 4 —	3 8 to 4 —	12 — to 13 —	12 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces
												Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	5 —	6 —	...	...	4 4	5 —	13 —	13 —	Mirzapur
...	...	...	...	5 11½	5 7	9 12	9 8	4 11½	4 11½	14 10	14 10	Benares
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...		5 2	5 2	13 4	12 13	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jaunpur
...	8 —	5 12	...	5 12	5 8	9 —	9 —	5 —	4 12	14 —	13 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...		6 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	13 4	13 4	Bánda
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	...	...	5 —	5 12	16 —	16 —	Fatehpur
...		...	...	5 14	5 10	...	...	4 6	4 6	12 —	12 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Jalaun
...	...	6 12	6 8	5 8	5 6	8 12	8 8	5 —	4 8	15 —	13 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 4	9 —	9 —	4 4	4 4	15	15 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	5 7	5 8	8 6	8 4	4 13	4 12	14 8	14 4	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	9 2	9 6	4 6	4 6	16 —	16 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	5 —	...	7 12	...	4 —	...	14 —	...	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	7 12	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 4	8 8	7 13	...	...	...	13 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	16 —	15 —	Muttrá
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 4	7 4	4 12	4 8	15 8	15 8	Aligarh
	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	7 8	6 12	4 8	4 12	8 —	14 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	8 10	9 7	5 3	5 3	13 10	13 10	Ballia
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 8	7 8	4 6	4 8	12 —	12 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	4 8	...	8 —	8 8	4 12	4 12	12 —	16 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 2.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1922—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 12	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 8	7 —	7 —	6 14	6 10
Budaun	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 4	3 8	3 —	4 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 4
Pilibit	4 1	4 4	7 12	7 8	2 12	3 —	5 15	6 2	7 8	7 4	6 —	6 12
Bareli	4 4	4 1	7 13	7 4	2 14	2 14	5 —	5 4	7 12	7 10	6 6	6 4
Moradabad	4 9	4 8	7 6	6 14	2 4	2 4	5 8	5 2	7 6	7 6	7 3	7 2
Bijnor	4 8	4 2	7 12	7 —	2 —	2 —	4 8	4 4	...	...	6 12	6 12
Muzaffarnagar	4 11	4 8	7 8	7 8	3 4	3 4	4 6	4 6	6 12	6 9	6 4	6 4
Saharanpur	4 13	4 4	8 4	7 12	1 12	1 12	4 —	4 —	...	...	6 11	6 6
Dehra Dun	4 —	4 4	7 —	6 4	2 —	2 8	5 —	4 —	6 —	5 8	6 —	6 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	3 11	3 11	5 4	5 12¼	2 1	1 13	4 —	4 4	4 4	5 5	4 4	5 5
Almora	3 —	3 2	4 4	4 4	1 8	1 8	3 12	3 12	...	...	..	...
Garhwál	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	1 6	1 6	2 8	2 8	...	...		..
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	4 12	...	8 8	...	2 8	...	5 12	...	9 —	...	7 8	...
Sultanpur	5 —	5 —	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	5 —	4 12	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	5 12	5 8	9 —	8 8	7 —	7 —
Unao	4 4	3 13	7 —	7 —	2 12	2 12	5 8	5 8	8 2	8 —	7 8	6 14
Lucknow	4 5½	4 4	8 2	7 14	2 14	2 14	5 4	5 7	8 5	8 9	7 6	7 3
Hardoi	4 8	4 6	8 4	8 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	7 12	8 8	7 12	7 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	4 4	4 6	7 8	7 6		...	5 —	4 14	7 8	7 4	6 4	6 2
Barabanki	4 2	4 2	...	7 —	2 8	2 8	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Gonda	4 6	4 8	7 4	7 4	2 14	3 —	5 2	5 2	8 6	8 6	7 14	8 2
Bahraich	4 4	4 8	7 8	7 8	3 8	3 —	6 —	6 8	9 —	9 8	7 4	7 8
Sitapur	4 6	4 6	7 8	7 8	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —
Kheri	4 4	4 —	8 4	8 8	2 —	3 8	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 8	6 —	7 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	5 4	5 5	7 11	7 11	3 11	3 11	4 6	4 6	9 8	9 6	6 5½	6 5½
Ajmer	4 4	4 4	...	...	2 8	2 8	3 4	3 4	...	...	5 8	5 8
Kishangarh	4 4	4 8	6 4	6 8	2 —	2 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 8
Tonk	5 4	5 6	8 14	8 14	2 2	2 2	3 3	3 3	9 4	10 8	7 14	7 14
Kotah*	...	6 12	...	9 —	...	3 —	...	3 4	...	10 12	...	6 8
Jaipur	4 9	4 13	6 15	6 11	4 2	4 3	4 5	4 5	7 10	7 10	6 4	6 —
Karauli	5 5	5 5	7 3	7 3	..	6 4	6 4	...	7 8 and 7 10½	7 8 and 7 10½	6 14	6 6½
Dholpur	4 12¼	4 12	8 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	3 2	3 2	10 —	10 —	9 0½	9 1½
Bharatpur*	...	4 8	...	6 12	...	2 8	...	2 12	...	7 —	...	6 6
Alwar*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasirabad	4 8	4 8	...	.	4 2	4 —	4 4	4 2	8 —	8 —	5 4	5 4
Western—												
Bikaner*	...	3 8	...	...	...	2 14	...	3 14	6 —	6 2	...	4 9
Jaisalmer	3 12	3 8	...	..	2 —	2 8	2 8	3 12	5 4	5 4	5 —	5 4
Jodhpur	3 14 and 4 —	3 15 and 4 —	5 11 and 6 1	5 14 and 6 2	3 2	3 2	3 12	3 12	6 13 and 6 15	6 11 and 6 13	5 9 and 5 13	5 6 and 5 11
Central India—												
Indore	...	4 —	7 —	..	3 4	3 6	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 4	...	...
Neemuch	6 —	6 —	...	.	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	14 —	13 —	10 —	9 —
Gwalior	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 8	2 12	2 12	4 8	5 —	12 8	13 —	11 —	10 —
Delhi—												
Delhi	5 4	4 12	7 8	7 —	2 —	1 12	4 —	3 12	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 4
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	3 4	4 —	6 —	6 4	...	.	4 —	4 —	6 4	5 12	6 —	5 12
Ferozepur*	...	4 —	...	6 12	..	.	...	4 —	...	6 —	...	5 14
Central—												
Lahore	3 15	4 —	6 4	6 4	...	.	3 8	3 8	5 12	5 12	...	5 8
Gujranwala	5 4	4 —	7 12	5 12	...	..	4 12	4 12	...	...	6 4	5 8
Gujrat	4 —	4 —	5 —	...	...	..	4 8	4 8	...	...	6 —	5 —
Jhelum	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	5 12	5 12

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) AGRA—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	..	5 2	5 —		...	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	Shahjahánpur
..	..	5 —	5 —	4 12	5 —	7 4	7 8	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Budaun
..	...	...	...	4 2	5 8	7 —	7 8	4 —	4 —	12 6	12 6	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	4 13	5 8	8 7	8 3	4 8	4 12	15 —	15 —	Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 5	7 1	4 4	4 2	15 12	15 12	Moradabad
...	...	...	.	5 8	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	..	5 6	5 8	7 10	8 4	4 6	4 6	14 —	14 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	..	5 5	4 13	6 15	6 15	4 4	4 4	14 14	14 14	Saharanpur
6 —	6 8	...	..	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	4 —	4	10 —	10 —	Dehra Dun
												Hills—
...	5 5	...	4 12	4 6	...	4 4	5 5	3 2	3 2	8 6	8 7	Naini Tal
4 8	4 8	-	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 8	6 8	Almora
5 —	5 —	...	.	2 8	2 8	...	..	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) OUDH—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	5 4	...	...	...	4 8	...	13 —	...	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	..	4 8	4 8	16 —	14 8	Sultanpur
10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 4	5 —	6 —	6 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Rae Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 6	...	...	4 4	4 4	8 10	13 8	Unao
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	9 2	9 2	4 12	4 12	15 4	15 4	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	13 8	13 8	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	..	...	...	4 12	4 12	8 —	7 14	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	9 —	9 —	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	Barabanki
8 4	..	...	4 4	5 6	5 6	9 —	9 —	4 4	4 2	12 8	13 —	Gonda
...	...	5 —	5 —	5 4	6 —	9 —	9 8	4 8	4 12	14 —	15 —	Bahraich
..		...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 8	4 8	12 —	13 —	Sitapur
9 —	9 —	6 —	6 —	5 4	5 8	9 8	9 —	4 8	4 8	13 —	13 8	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	4 10	4 10	5 10	5 10	9 8	9 6	3 11½	3 14½	12 —	11 15½	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	..	3 8	4 —	5 8	5 4	6 12	6 12	...	...	16 —	16 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	17 —	16 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	8 6	8 14	9 8	9 11	...	...	16 —	16 12	Tonk
..	...	..	..	...	6 8	...	10 8	...	3 8	...	14 —	Kotah
...	...	4 5	4 5	5 12 and 5 4	5 12 and 6 4	7 10	7 10	7 7	7 7	17 4	17 4	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	...	6 9	...	...	14 6 and 15 —	14 6 and 15 —	Karauli
...	...	4 —	4 —	4 13	5 —	..	...	4 12	4 12	15 —	15 —	Dholpur
..	...	...	...	...	5 10	...	7 12	...	4 12	...	17 8	Bharatpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alwar
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	4 —	4 —	17 7	17 7	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	3 12	...	16 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	3 4	4 —	...	...	...		22 —	22 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	4 14 and 5 5	4 15 and 5 9	7 2 and 7 5	7 3 and 7 5	3 12 and 4 1	3 12 and 4 1	19 —	19 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 4	14 —	13 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Neemuch
...	...	8 —	8 —	7 12	8 —	13 —	14 —	5 12	5 12	13 8	12 8	Gwalior
												Delhi—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	8 —	7 8	4 —	4 —	15 8	15 8	Delhi
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	5 4	4 12	...	...	...		14 —	14 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	...	5 —	...	6 —	...	3 12	...	10 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	5 4	5 4	5 2	5 —	5 12	5 12	4 —	4 —	14 —	14 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	16 12	16 12	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	6 8	5 8	...	...	10 —	13 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	3 8	3 8	20 7	20 7	Jhelum

TABLE NO. 2—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1922—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordium vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	4 12	4 —	6 4	6 4	..	...	4 8	4 4	7 —	7 8	6 —	5 12
Rohtak	5 —	4 8	7 —	7 —	.	...	4 —	4 —	7 12	8 —	6 4	6 4
Karnál	4 8	4 4	...	...	.	..	4 4	4 —	7 8	7 —	5 12	6 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	4 4	3 15	7 4	6 10	...	..	4 12	4 12	7 4	7 4	6 8	6 8
Ludhiana	4 —	3 14	5 8	6 12	..	...	4 8	4 8	4 12	5 —	4 12	6 —
Jullundur	4 12	4 12	7 —	6 8	..	..	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 —	5 4	5 —
Hoshiárpur	4 5	4 6	5 8	5 8	...	..	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	..	..	4 —	4 4	4 —	3 12	...	...
Amritsar	4 14	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	4 10	6 4	6 4	5 12	7 —
Siálkot	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 4	..	..	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	6 12
Hills—												
Simla	3 12	3 12	5 4	5 4	...	..	4 4	4 4	4 12	5 —	4 12	5 —
Kángra	3 12	3 10	4 12	4 12	..	..	4 —	3 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	3 12	3 12	8 12	7 12	...	.	3 12	3 12	5 12	5 8	6 4	5 8
Attock	4 8	4 10	7 —	...	.		...	4 12	...	...	5 12	5 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	4 12	4 8	...	...	.	...	2 6	4 —	5 4	5 8	6 —	5 12
Jhang	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 —	.	..	4 8	5 —	6 —	5 8	6 —	5 4
Lyallpur	...	...	6 8	6 —		.	4 —	4 —	...	...	5 8	5 8
Multan	4 —	3 15	6 4	6 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	7 —	6 6	6 —	5 12
Montgomery	4 5	4 3	5 8	5 8	.		4 12	4 12	5 12	5 12	6 —	5 4
Muzaffargarh	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 4			4 8	4 4	6 4	6 4	6 —	5 12
Dera Ghazi Khan	4 —	3 9	5 8	5 —	..	.	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	6 12	5 12
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	4 1	4 1	6 —	6 —	2 5	2 7	3 8	3 10	...	...	4 4	4 —
Peshávar	5 4	4 —	7 1	6 9	3 15	3 15	4 15	4 15	6 6	6 9	5 13	5 13
Kohát	4 8	4 3	6 9	6 1	2 10	2 8	...	..	...	...	5 13	5 9
Bannu	4 6	4 6	6 4	5 15	...	...	3 12	3 12	6 4	7 8	5 —	5 3
Dera Ismail Khan	4 10	...	8 —	8 —	2 4	2 4	3 12	3 12	11 —	...	6 4	6 —
Tochi	4 —	3 —	4 9	4 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	4 7	4 4	5 10	5 10	3 4	2 14	...		...	...	...	...
Malakand	4 4	4 —	6 —	5 12	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	..	...
Wano†	...		...	...	...	...		...	.	...		...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	3 12	3 12	.	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 4	7 —	7 —	6 —	3 —
Hyderabad	3 8	3 8	..	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	3 4	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 8
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	4 12	4 8	.	.	3 12	3 12	4 12	4 12	7 8	7 8	6 12	6 12
Shikárpur	4 —	3 12	...	..	3 —	3 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	6 8	6 4
Upper Sind Frontier	3 14	3 14	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 4	3 4	7 8	7 —	7 —	6 4
Quetta	...	...	5 14	5 12	2 1	2 —	4 14	4 8	6 12 to 13 4	...	5 11	5 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	3 1	3 1	.	...	3 11	3 11	5 15	5 6	5 2	4 10	...	...
Ratnagiri	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 3	4 3	5 13	5 13	5 15	...	6 10	6 10
Alibág	3 4	3 4	..	...	3 13	3 13	4 12	4 12	...	...		...
Bombay	*4 —	*3 10	...	...	2 15	2 15	5 6	5 6	6 3	6 3	5 5	5 5
Tháua	3 —	3 —		..	3 11	3 11	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 15	4 15
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	4 2	2 6	..	..	4 7	4 7	5 3	5 3	8 7	8 7	6 7	6 4
Belgaum	4 6	3 6	...	..	5 5	5 5	5 15	5 15	8 2	7 13	7 4	7 4
Satara	3 8	3 8	..	...	4 1	4 5	4 8	4 8	5 9	4 11	5 9	5 4
Sholapur	4 9	3 11	..	..	4 2	4 2	5 12	5 12	7 9	5 5	7 6	6 7
Bijapur	4 5	3 10	...	...	3 14	3 14	4 13	4 9	9 9	8 5	7 6	6 12
Poona	4 —	3 11	...	.	3 14	3 14	4 7	4 2	8 7	5 14	5 7	4 14
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	4 1	3 12	..	...	3 11	3 14	4 15	4 15	7 2	6 7	5 11	5 8
Násik	2 8	2 8	...	...	2 4	2 4	2 8	2 8	...	...	4 4	4 4
Dhulia	4 5	3 10	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 13	5 2	7 4		6 4	5 11
Jalgáon	3 13	3 10	...	...	3 3	3 3	4 1	4 1	7 —	6 9	6 2	5 12
Gujarat—												
Surat	5 1	5 1	...	...	3 15	3 15	...	6 —	6 9	6 15	5 8	5 12
Broach	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	5 8	5 8
Kaira	3 4	3 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	5 4	4 4	...	...	6 8	6 —
Baroda	4 12	3 12	...	...	5 —	4 8	6 —	4 12	...	...	5 4	3 4
Ahmedabad	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 —	7 —	5 8	5 8	5 8
Godhra	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	6 —	6 —
Disa	3 12	3 12	...	...	2 12	2 12	3 4	3 4	7 8	8 —	4 12	4 14
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot †	...	4 —	...	...	...	2 12	...	3 —	...	6 8	...	5 4
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	4 8	4 8	...	...	2 14	2 14	...	5 1	8 —	7 7		
Hoshangabad	5 1	4 12	...	...	3 11	3 11	5 —	5 —	7 10	7 10		..
Betul	4 12	4 4	...	...	2 13	2 7	4 13	4 15	8 1	8 1	.	..
Chhindwara	4 6	3 12	...	...	...	...	6 4	5 10	9 —	8 7	...	...
Nagpur	4 2	4 2	...	...	3 4	2 15	6 3	6 8	8 5	8 5	...	...
Wardha	3 13	3 3	...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 6	6 13	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat
† Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

RAGI OR MARUA (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SANAGALU (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR DAL (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	..	..	...	5 —	5 4	5 —	5 —	4 —	4 —	15 8	15 8	Gurgáon
...	..	..	...	5 4	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Rohtak
...	..	...	..	5 4	5 —	6 4	6 4	4 —	4 —	14 —	15 —	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 14	6 10	6 10	5 4	5 —	14 —	12 12	Ambala
...	...	4 —	4 —	3 14	4 10	5 12	6 8	3 8	3 8	18 4	18 4	Ludhiána
...	...	5 8	5 —	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 —	...	...	18 4	18 4	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 8	6 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	Hoshiárpur
...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 12	6 4	6 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	6 —	6 —	4 11	4 10	6 —	6 —	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Amritsar
..	..	...	...	5 2	4 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	12 —	13 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	6 4	6 4	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Simla
...	...	..	...	3 10	3 10	5 12	5 12	3 —	3 —	10 8	10 8	Kángra
												Northern—
...		...	...	5 —	4 12	6 4	6 4	3 12	3 12	18 —	12 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	..	...	4 12	4 10	5 12	5 8	4 —	4 —	18 —	18 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	..	...	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Sháhpur
...	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 4	...	...	12 —	12 —	Jhang
...	..	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 6	3 8	3 —	16 6	16 6	Lyallpur
...	..	...	...	5 8	4 14	7 —	6 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	6 —	6 —	...	..	11 —	10 —	Montgomery
...	..	5 —	5 —	4 12	4 8	...	5 —	...	..	15 —	15 —	Muzaffargarh
...	..	...	...	4 4	4 2	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province
..	..	3 12	3 12	4 8	4 8	5 12	5 10	...	...	14 8	14 8	Hazára
..	..	6 9	6 9	5 7	4 15	7 1	6 4	6 6	6 6	18 6	17 12	Pesháwar
...	..	...	..	5 6	5 2	5 15	5 11	...	...	19 10	19 10	Kohát
..	..	...	..	6 2	5 9	5 13	5 15	..	..	21 9	21 9	Bannu
..	..	..	..	5 11	5 12	...	...	..	...	14 —	14 —	Dera Ismail Khan
..	..		..			4 15	4 10	..	...	15 —	15 —	Tochi
...	..	..	..	3 8	3 8	6 —	5 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	Kurram
...	..	...	..	4 12	4 4	6 —	5 12	..	..	15 —	16 —	Malakand
..	..			...		...	...	...		...		Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
..				4 8	...	..	...	4 —	4 —	20 —	20 —	Karáchi
..				4 8	4 8		...	4 —	4 8	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad
..				3 8	3 8	...		3 8	3 8	...	...	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
	..		..	4 —	4 4	..	..	...	...	16 —	16 —	Shikárpur
..		..	..	4 12	4 12	..	...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
..	..	...	..	4 11	4 8	5 7	5 —	3 12	3 12	14 —	12 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
7 8	7 8	...	...	4 2	4 2	...		3 10	3 3	15 6	15 6	Karwar
6 12	6 12	.	..	4 5	4 5	...	.	4 1	4 1	17 14	15 5	Ratnagiri
...	..	...	...	4 1	4 1			3 2	3 2	12 13	12 13	Alibág
...	..		...	4 9	4 4			3 13	3 8	16 7	16 7	Bombay
...	..		..	4 9	4 9			2 15	2 15	17 11	17 11	Thána
												Deccan and Karnáták—
...	...	...	...	4 5	5 5	..	...	3 4	3 4	13 6	13 6	Dharwar
10 12	10 4	...	...	5 5	4 4	..	...	4 3	3 15	14 7	13 10	Belgaum
..	..	...	...	4 5	4 —	...	...	4 4	3 8	14 9	14 8	Satara
...	..	...	...	5 7	4 5	...	...	4 14	4 3	12 3	11 7	Sholapur
..	..	...	...	6 6	4 9	..	...	4 3	3 13	12 9	12 9	Bijapur
...	..	...	..	4 14	4 5	..	...	4 9	4 5	14 5	14 5	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	4 10	4 5	...	..	4 —	4 —	13 1	13 1	Ahmednagar
6 4	5 8	...	...	3 4	3 4	...	..	2 —	2 —	12 —	11 —	Násik
...	...	...	...	5 2	4 7	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	11 —	Dhulia
...	.	...	...	5 9	4 10	...	...	4 2	4 2	11 6	11 6	Jalgáon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 10	...	...	5 1	4 10	18 8	18 8	Surat
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	17 12	17 12	Broach
9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	...	...	5 —	4 —	17 —	17 —	Kaira
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	3 —	19 —	19 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	3 8	16 —	16 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	3 8	3 4	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	...	3 4	...	...	...	4 —	...	50 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	4 7	...	...	4 7	4 7	10 15	11 12	Nimar
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	...	...	3 13	3 13	11 —	11 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	5 2	4 13	...	...	3 12	3 12	11 3	11 5	Betul
...	...	...	...	4 12	3 14	...	...	3 9	3 9	12 8	12 8	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	5 8	4 15	...	...	4 14	3 15	10 9	10 9	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 7	13 7	Wardha

TABLE NO. 2—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1922—concluded

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	5 1	4 8	...	..	3 —	3 —	4 11	4 11	9 2	8 10	...	...
Saugor	4 4	4 8	..	...	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 —	-	...
Damoh	4 10	4 10	...	.	4 11	4 6	5 6	5 6	8 15	8 5	-	...
Jubbulpore	5 4	4 12	...	...	4 —	4 4	6 12	6 8	9 —	8 8	...	...
Mandla	4 12	4 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 8	..	...	...	...
Seoni	4 12	4 8	...	...	4 8	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Bálághát	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 11	3 11	6 9	6 9	...	...	..	...
Bhandára	3 14	3 14	..	...	...	...	4 6	4 6	..	...	...	...
Chánda*	4 —	...	..	...	2 15	...	5 14	...	6 4	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	5 —	5 —	..	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	.	...	...
Raipur	4 8	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 4	...	...	..	...
Drug	4 15	4 15	...		4 5	4 5	6 9	7 2	...	...	...	...
Berar												
Buldána	4 12	4 2	..	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	8 14	8 7	...	...
Akola	5 5	4 8	...	...	2 14	3 6	5 10	...	7 6	6 5	...	...
Amráoti	...	4 4	...	...	2 12	2 12	6 9	4 14	8 —	7 6	...	...
Yeotmal*	...	4 3	...	...	...	2 14	...	5 4	...	7 9	..	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabád	2 9	2 14	4 10	5 13	2 1	2 3	4 12	4 10	5 14	5 4	8 —	8 2
Madras												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	..	..	...	..	..	5 13	5 13	..	...	.	...
S. Canara	...	...	..	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	..	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	.	...	...	..	4 15	4 15	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	..	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	6 11	7 14	7 3	7 9
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	.	...	...		5 8	5 8	...	...	.	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11	4 6	8 5	7 13	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	..	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	8 4	7 8	...	8 7
Karnul	...	...	...	..	...	...	5 6	5 6	7 6	7 3	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 9	..	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	..	...	11 3	11 8
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	..	...	14 —	14 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	..	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	8 10	8 10	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	7 5	7 5	6 —	6 —
Nellore	...	.	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 12	6 12	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	.	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13		...	...	...
Chingleput	...		...	...	...	...	4 15	4 13	.	..	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	..	...	...	...
S. Arcot	.	.	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	7 9	7 9
Tanjore		.	...	..	.	...	4 12	4 5	...	...	7 8	7 8
Trichinopoly		...	..	...	...	...	4 15	4 9	7 4	7 1	6 8	6 8
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15	4 12	7 7	7 9	7 1	6 14
Madura	..		..	...	...	...	4 9	4 8	...	...	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	3 —	3 —	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	8 4	9 —	...	...
Bangalore	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 4	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	3 4	3 4	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Aden	2 13	2 13	...	...	4 5	4 —	4 10	4 5	7 7	7 —	5 14	5 9

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
				5 10	5 1	...		4 7	4 7	12	13 —	Narsinghpur
		...		5 —	5 —	...		4 —	4 —	12 —	11 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	5 15	5 10	...	...	4 12	4 12	11	11	Damoh
...	...	...		5 12	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...		6 8	5 8	...		3 12	3 12	11 —	11 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 —	...		3 12	3 12	11 —	11 —	Seoni
...	...			5 3	5 3	...		4 8	4 8	8 5	8 5	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	4 15	4 15	...	...	3 5	3 5	11 8	11 8	Bhandára
...			...	4 2	...			4 1	...	12 2	...	Chánda
												Eastern—
		...		5 —	4 12			4 —	3 12	10 —	10	Biláspur
...		...		4 8	4 8		...	4 10	4 10	10 10	10 10	Raipur
				6 6	5 8		...	5 2	3 14	11 4	11 4	Drug
												Berar—
				5 5	5 —			3 12	3 12	9 15	9 15	Buldána
				4 7	4 7			4 6	3 14	9 12	9 12	Akola
				...	6 —			4 8	4 —	13 —	13 —	Amráoti
				...	5 2			...	4 5	...	12 10	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
8 —	8 2			4 12	4 —			7 12	4 10	10 9	10 9	Secunderabád
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
										14 11	14 8	Malabar
										14 6	14 6	S. Canara
												South, central—
7 6	7 6	...				...		...		14 14	14 14	Coimbatore
...	...	...				...		...		10 4	10 4	Nilgiris
7 12	8 8	...						...		11 —	11 —	Salem
												Central—
9 14	9 14									14 5	14 5	Bellary
8 7	9 7	...	...					...		13 10	13 10	Anantapur
8 8	8 8	...	...					...		17 7	16 15	Cuddapah
...	...						...	...		12 4	10 13	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
12 3	12 8	...	...	...						17 6	17 6	Ganjam
10 —	10 —	...	...	...				...		20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
11 14	11 14				...					20 9	20 9	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
10 12	10 12	...				...				16 13	16 13	Kistna
...	...	...		...	...		...			19 7	19 7	Guntur
8 7	8 15	...			...		...			19 —	19 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
7 6	7 6	...	...		...	...	...	...		18 2	18 2	Madras
6 14	6 11	...	...		...	...		...		20 4	20 4	Chingleput
8 2	8 2	...		...	...		...	...		16 9	16 9	N. Arcot
8 2	8 2	...								16 5	16 5	S. Arcot
8 2	8 2		...							18 3	18 3	Tanjore
8 2	8 2									16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
8 15	8 —		...	...		...	...	...		18 12	18 12	Tinnevelly
8 14	8 14		...			...	...			17 3	17 3	Madura
												Mysore—
8 —	9 8		...	3 8	3 8	...		3 4	3 4	12 —	12 —	Mysore
9 —	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 4	3 12	12 —	12 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
8 —	7 8	...		7 —	7 —	...		2 14	3 2	16 —	16 —	Coorg
...	...	...		5 1	5 1	...		3 9	3 12	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

In supersession of Customs Circular No. V of 1911 it has been decided that, for the purpose of fixing the Tariff Valuation of Sugar imported into India, "Java 23 Dutch Standard and above" should be accepted as the standard grade by reference to which the other grades will receive their values by means of fixed margins, namely :—

Beet crystals	To be valued at the same rate as Java 23 D. S. and above.
Sugar, crystallised and soft, from Mauritius	Re. 1-8 lower.
" " " " Cuba	Re. 1-8 "
Java 16 to 22 Dutch Standard	Rs. 2 "
Java 15 Dutch Standard and under	Rs. 2-8 "
Japanese and Formosan crystals	Rs. 2 higher.
China crystals	Rs. 2 "
Egyptian crystals	Re. 1 "

Returns have been received from October, 1921, and the average value of "Java 23 Dutch Standard and above" for the four months October, 1921, to January, 1922, is notified below :—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of January, 1922.		Imported since 1st October, 1921.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	Rs. A.	Cwt.	Rs. A.
Java 23 Dutch Standard and above	1,384,804	15 0	5,407,290	15 12

The tariff valuation of Sugar for each calendar year is fixed on the average net market price ruling during the previous twelve months ending September. The above statistics are published in order to enable merchants to determine the probable tariff valuation for the next calendar year.

C. G. FREKE,
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA;
The 20th February, 1922.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1922.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 25th February 1922.

No. 438.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Martial Law Ordinance, 1921, the Governor General in Council is pleased to withdraw Martial Law from the following taluks in the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency, namely :—

Walavanad,

Ponnani,

Ernad,

Calicut,

Wynaad, and

Kurumbranad.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDINANCE No. I of 1922.

An Ordinance to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences committed during the period while Martial Law was in force, or arising out of the circumstances which necessitated the enforcement or continuance of Martial Law, in certain areas in the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency, and also to enable the Local Government to take certain steps for the protection of law-abiding citizens and for the restoration and maintenance of order in those areas.

WHEREAS Martial Law has been in force in certain areas in the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and has now been withdrawn therefrom;

AND WHEREAS an emergency has thereby arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences committed during the period while Martial Law was in force, or arising out of the circumstances which necessitated the enforcement or continuance of Martial Law, and also to enable the Local Government to take certain steps for the protection of law-abiding citizens and for the restoration and maintenance of order in those areas;

Now, therefore, the Governor General, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Malabar (Restoration of Order) Ordinance, 1922.

Definition.

2. In this Ordinance "the Local Government" means the Local Government of Madras.

Local Government's powers to make regulations.

3. (1) The Local Government may make regulations for the protection of law-abiding citizens and for the restoration and maintenance of order in the area specified in the Schedule (hereinafter referred to as the Scheduled area).

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such regulations may provide—

(a) for the circumstances, in addition to the circumstances laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in which, and the purposes for which, military force may be utilised in the assistance of the civil authorities; V of 1898.

(b) for control of the distribution of food-stuffs within the Scheduled area;

(c) for the prohibition of the export of food-stuffs from the Scheduled area.

(3) Such regulations may provide that any contravention thereof or of any order issued thereunder shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both. Any person who contravenes any such regulation or order may be arrested without warrant.

(4) Such regulations shall be published in the Fort St. George Gazette and in such other manner as the Local Government may direct, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Ordinance.

Courts.

4. (1) For the purposes of this Ordinance the Local Government may constitute the following classes of Courts, namely:—

(a) Summary Courts;

(b) Courts of Special Magistrates;

(c) Courts of Special Judges.

(2) The Local Government may appoint—

(a) any Magistrate to exercise the powers of a Summary Court;

(b) any Magistrate who has exercised the powers of a first class Magistrate for not less than two years to be a Special Magistrate;

(c) any officer who has acted for a period of at least two years in the exercise of the powers of a Sessions Judge under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Special Judge. V of 1898.

Offences triable by Courts under this Ordinance.

5. Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, Courts constituted under section 4 may try the following offences, namely:—

(a) any offence which might have been tried under the Martial Law Ordinance, 1921, the Martial Law (Supplementary) Ordinance, 1921, the Martial Law (Military Courts) Ordinance, 1921, or the Martial Law (Special Magistrates) Ordinance, 1921, by Courts constituted under those Ordinances; II of 1921. III of 1921. IV of 1921. V of 1921.

(b) any act made punishable under sub-section (3) of section 3;

(c) any offence committed in the Scheduled area after the cessation of Martial Law which the District Magistrate may certify to have arisen out of the circumstances which necessitated the enforcement or continuance of Martial Law:

Provided that Courts constituted under section 4 shall not try as an offence any act which is an offence by reason only of the fact that it constituted a contravention of a regulation or Martial Law Order made under the Martial Law Ordinance, 1921. II of 1921.

Distribution and transfer of cases.

6. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Local Government or any officer authorised by it in this behalf may, by general or special order, give directions as to the distribution among the various Courts constituted under this Ordinance of cases triable thereunder, and as to the transfer of cases from one Court to another.

(2) Courts constituted under this Ordinance shall sit at such places as the Local Government may, by general or special order, determine.

7. (*1*) A Summary Court may try any offence mentioned in clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of section 5 other than an offence punishable with death or transportation or with imprisonment for a term exceeding five years.

Jurisdiction of Summary Courts.

(*2*) No Summary Court shall pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding two years or of fine exceeding one thousand rupees.

8. A Special Magistrate may try any offence mentioned in clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of section 5 other than an offence punishable with death, and may pass any sentence which may be passed by a Magistrate specially empowered under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Jurisdiction of Special Magistrates.

V of 1898.

9. A Special Judge may try any offence mentioned in clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of section 5, and may pass any sentence authorised by law or by regulations under this Ordinance.

Jurisdiction of Special Judges.

10. In the trial of cases under this Ordinance the Courts shall follow the procedure laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases, and shall have all the powers conferred by the said Code on a Magistrate in regard to the issue of processes to compel appearance and to compel the production of documents and other moveable property:

Procedure of Courts under this Ordinance.

V of 1898.

Provided that—

(*a*) a Court shall not be required to record more than a memorandum of the evidence and shall not be bound to adjourn any trial for any purpose, unless such adjournment is in its opinion necessary in the interests of justice;

(*b*) in the trial of any offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, a Court may follow the procedure for the summary trial of cases in which an appeal lies laid down in Chapter XXII of the said Code; and

(*c*) where the accused has cross-examined or had the opportunity of cross-examining any witness, a Court shall not be bound to recall such witness for the purpose of cross-examination.

11. (*1*) An appeal shall lie from the judgment of a Summary Court to the Court of a Special Judge, empowered by the Local Government to hear appeals from the judgment of such Summary Court, in any case where, under the provisions of Chapter XXXI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, an appeal would lie to a Court of Session if the Summary Court were the Court of a Magistrate of the first class.

Appeals.

V of 1898.

(*2*) An appeal shall lie from the judgment of a Special Magistrate to the Court of a Special Judge empowered by the Local Government to hear appeals from the judgment of such Special Magistrate:

Provided that, where in any case a Special Magistrate passes any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years or any sentence of transportation, the appeal shall lie to the High Court.

(*3*) An appeal shall lie under the said provisions from the judgment of a Special Judge, and the provisions of sections 371 (*3*) and 374 of the said Code shall apply, as if such Judge were a Sessions Judge.

(*4*) The period within which an appeal under this section shall be preferred shall be, in the case of an appeal against a sentence of death, seven days, and, in any other case, fifteen days from the date of the sentence.

(*5*) A Court disposing of an appeal under this section may exercise all the powers conferred on, and shall, so far as may be, follow the procedure prescribed for, an appellate Court by the provisions of Chapter XXXI of the said Code.

12. The powers of reference and revision conferred on Courts by Chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be exerciseable in respect of proceedings before Courts constituted under this Ordinance as if a Summary Court were the Court of a Magistrate of the first class, a Special Magistrate were a Magistrate specially empowered under section 30 of the said Code, and a Special Judge were a Sessions Judge:

Reference and revision.

V of 1898.

Provided that the powers conferred by this section shall be exerciseable only by such Special Judge as has been empowered by order in writing by the Local Government in this behalf.

13. The powers of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to make orders under section 401 or section 402 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall apply in respect of persons sentenced under this Ordinance.

Suspension, remission and commutation of sentences.

V of 1898.

14. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or of any other law for the time being in force or of anything having the force of law by whatsoever authority made or done, save as provided in this Ordinance,—

Limitation of interference of other Courts.

V of 1898.

(*a*) there shall be no appeal from any sentence or order of a Court constituted under section 4,

(*b*) no Court shall have authority to transfer any case from a Court so constituted, or to make any order under section 491 of the said Code, or have any jurisdiction of any kind in respect of any judicial proceedings under this Ordinance, and

(*c*) no order of confirmation shall be necessary in the case of any such sentence.

15. (*1*) The Local Government or any officer authorised by it in this behalf may, by general or special order, transfer any case which, immediately prior to the cessation of Martial Law, was pending before any Court constituted under the Martial Law Ordinance, 1921, the Martial Law (Supplementary) Ordinance, 1921, or the Martial Law (Special Magistrates) Ordinance, 1921, to a Court constituted under this Ordinance, having jurisdiction hereunder to try the same.

Cases pending under the Martial Law Ordinances.

II of 1921.
III of 1921.
V of 1921.

(2) Where any case has been transferred under the provisions of sub-section (1), the provisions of section 350 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall apply as if the Courts constituted under any of the said Ordinances were Courts of Magistrates exercising jurisdiction under the said Code: V of 1898.

Provided that, where the person presiding over a Court constituted under this Ordinance is the person who presided over the Court before which the proceedings began, it shall not be necessary in any case for him to re-summon and re-hear any of the witnesses.

(3) The Local Government may direct that any case which, immediately prior to the cessation of Martial Law, was pending before a Military Court constituted under the provisions of the Martial Law (Military Courts) Ordinance, 1921, shall be tried by a Court constituted under this Ordinance having jurisdiction hereunder to try the same, and such Court shall in every such case re-summon and re-hear the witnesses. IV of 1921.

(4) A case in which a Military Court so constituted has recorded its finding and sentence before the cessation of Martial Law shall not be deemed to be pending within the meaning of sub-section (3), and in any such case all powers vested in a confirming authority or in any other authority, whether by way of confirmation of the sentence or of mitigation, remission or commutation of the sentence or of pardon or otherwise shall be exerciseable, and any sentence confirmed or imposed by any such authority shall be carried into execution, as if Martial Law had not ceased to be in force and as if the Martial Law (Military Courts) Ordinance, 1921, had continued in force: IV of 1921.

Provided that the confirming authority shall not have power to order revision of the finding or sentence of a Military Court under section 100 of the Indian Army Act, 1911. VIII of 1911.

Proceedings not invalidated by certain irregularities.

16. No sentence, finding or order passed by a Court constituted under this Ordinance shall be invalid by reason only of any error, omission or irregularity in any of the proceedings before or during the trial unless such error, omission or irregularity has in fact occasioned a failure of justice.

Protection of *bonâ fide* action.

17. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings whatsoever shall lie against any person for or on account of or in respect of any act, matter or thing ordered or done, or purporting to have been ordered or done, in the exercise of any powers conferred by or under this Ordinance:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the institution of proceedings by or on behalf of the Government against any person in respect of any matter where such person has not acted in good faith and a reasonable belief that his action was necessary.

Repeals.

18. The Martial Law Ordinance, 1921, the Martial Law (Supplementary) Ordinance, 1921, the Martial Law (Military Courts) Ordinance, 1921, and the Martial Law (Special Magistrates) Ordinance, 1921, are hereby repealed. II of 1921. III of 1921. IV of 1921. V of 1921.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

The area comprised within the following taluks in the Malabar district of the Madras Presidency, namely:—

Walavanad,

Ponnani,

Ernad, and

Calicut.

READING,

Viceroy and Governor General.

DELHI;

The 25th February, 1922.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

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No. 8.} DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 17th February 1922.

No. 28-G.—Mr. R. Casson, I.C.S., is appointed to be temporary Additional Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 4th February, 1922, *vice* Mr. G. H. Spence, I.C.S., on combined leave.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 20th February 1922.

No. F.-399.—Rai Bahadur Prasanna Kumar Basu, I.S.O., a Superintendent in the Home Department, has been permitted to retire from the service on an invalid pension, with effect from the 1st February 1922.

The 22nd February 1922.

No. F.-98-II.—Mr. C. G. Leftwich is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from 19th November 1921.

POLICE.

The 18th February 1922.

No. F.-363.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in Schedule II to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely :—

"In the second column of the said Schedule, for clause (*vi*) of entry 3 the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

'(*vi*) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs: provided that in Burma the length of the blade thereof does not exceed nine inches'."

The 23rd February 1922.

No. F.-380.—The services of Captain C. W. G. Thorpe, attached 52nd Sikhs, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Assam for employment as an Assistant Commandant, Assam Rifles, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd February 1922.

No. 497-186-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. A. M. Tagore as honorary Consul for Venezuela at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 20th February 1922.

No. 545-42-Est.—The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel H. Stewart, C.I.E., of the Political Department, in Notification No. 3574-Est. A., dated the 20th December 1921, is hereby cancelled with effect from the 1st January 1922, and in lieu thereof leave on average pay for 2 months and 25 days under the Fundamental Rules is sanctioned with effect from the same date.

No. 546-24-Est.—Major N. E. Reilly, D.S.O., of the Political Department, on return from leave, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 4th February 1922.

The 22nd February 1922.

No. 562-Est.—Captain G. B. Walker, M.C., of the Political Department, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department with effect from the 11th January 1922.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 20th February 1922.

No. 679-G.—Mr. H. D. Banerjee, Superintendent, Military Finance Branch, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 30th December 1921.

No. 680-G.—Mr. F. W. Reed, Assistant, Military Finance Branch, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent *vice* Mr. H. D. Banerjee, with effect from the 30th December 1921.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 23rd February 1922.

No. 314-F. E.—Mr. G. W. V. de Rhé Philipe was appointed to officiate as Financial Adviser to the Railway Board in addition to his own duties of Accountant General, Railways, with effect from the 24th October 1921, and until further orders.

No. 315-F. E.—Mr. B. Nehru, an officer of the Indian Audit Department, has been granted leave on average pay for 9 months and 17 days with effect from the 5th January 1922.

No. 316-F. E.—Mr. S. Krishnamachariar, officiating Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Madras, has been confirmed in that grade with effect from the 27th October 1921.

No. 317-F. E.—Mr. Mathra Das, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer with effect from the 10th February 1922.

No. 318-F. E.—Mr. S. C. Gupta, Assistant Currency Officer, Calcutta, has been granted leave on average pay for five weeks with effect from the 1st February 1922.

Mr. T. N. Mukerjee, a Superintendent in the Currency Office, Calcutta, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer with effect from the 1st February 1922.

No. 319-F. E.—The furlough on average salary from the 1st to the 19th January 1922, granted to Mr. G. D. Datta, Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, in this Department Notification No. 1926-F. E, dated the 15th September 1921, has been commuted into leave on average pay.

Mr. G. D. Datta, Assistant Accounts Officer, in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been granted an extension of leave on average pay for two months with effect from the 20th January 1922.

No. 320-F. E.—Mr. D. N. Dutt, an officer in Class II of the General List of the Indian Audit Department, has been placed on special duty in the Finance Department Secretariat with effect from the 13th February 1922, and until further orders.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 20th February 1922.

No. 225-345-21.—The Hon'ble J. W. Best, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, Berar Circle, Central Provinces, in addition to his own duties, for the period the 26th August to the 25th October 1920. Revenue and Agriculture Department Notification No. 1100-209 (Forests), dated the 3rd September 1920 is cancelled.

GENERAL.

The 23rd February 1922.

No. 346.—Rai A. K. Sarkar Bahadur has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture with effect from the 22nd September 1921.

He was granted privilege leave for one month and 10 days with effect from the same date.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 25th February 1922.

No. 363-P. W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely :—

" In rule 157 of the said rules, below the existing entries under the sub-head " Commercial, half-anna " of the head " Oblong envelopes ", the following sub-head and entries shall be inserted, namely :—

Commercial, two annas.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For 1 envelope	0	2	2
,, 2 envelopes	0	4	4
,, 3 ,,	0	6	6
,, 4 ,,	0	8	6
,, 5 ,,	0	10	6
Packets of 20 envelopes per packet	2	10	0"

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 25th February 1922.

No. 350-P. W.—Mr. P. N. Mitra, B.A., Assistant Director General, Telegraph Traffic, is placed on special duty as Controller of Telegraph Traffic, with effect from the 2nd November 1921.

Mr. J. G. Smith, Assistant to the Deputy Director General, Telegraph Traffic, is appointed to officiate in the First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Assistant Director General, Telegraph Traffic, with effect from the 2nd November 1921.

No. 352-P. W.—Mr. W. S. Sharpe, Director, Telegraph Engineering, is granted furlough on average salary for four months with effect from the 25th November 1921, in continuation of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 641-S., dated the 21st May 1921, of the Department of Commerce.

No. 354-P. W.—Mr. Gurbaksh Singh, Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, is appointed to officiate in the grade of Rs. 1,750—100 - 2,150, with effect from the 23rd September 1921.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 25th February 1922.

No. 950.—Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service at Madras, is granted leave on average pay for 3 months combined with leave on half average pay for 6 months, with effect from the 17th March 1922, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

This Department's Notification No. 578, dated the 28th January 1922, is hereby cancelled.

INTOXICATING DRUGS.

The 25th February 1922.

No. 1050.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 8710, dated the 18th December 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 46 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1922, upon all opium imported into the Punjab :—

Provided that the said duty shall not be levied in respect of—

(*a*) poppy heads; or

(*b*) opium produced in the Hill States of the Punjab; or

(*c*) opium on which duty has already been paid in the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 1052.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 8712, dated the 18th December 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 37 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1922, upon all opium, except poppy heads, produced in any State in the political charge of the Punjab Government or the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, and imported into the Punjab.

No. 1054.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 8714, dated the 18th December 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that duty at the rate of Rs. 46 per seer shall be levied, with effect from the 1st April 1922, upon all opium imported into the North-West Frontier Province.

Provided that the said duty shall not be leviable in respect of—

(*a*) poppy heads; or

(*b*) opium on which duty has already been paid in the Punjab.

STAMPS.

The 25th February 1922.

No. 1022.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit, with effect from the 1st February 1921, the duty chargeable under the said Act on any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favour of the Trustees for the Development of the City of Rangoon, in respect of immoveable property vested in them under section 58, sub-section (1), of the Rangoon Development Trust Act, 1920, or exchanged for any such immoveable property or purchased from the revenues of such immoveable property.

No. 1059.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under Article 40 of Schedule I to the said Act, on instruments executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan made or to be made under the Rubber Loan Guarantee Scheme to Rubber Planters and Companies in Burma.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Delhi, the 22nd February 1922.

No. 166.—Mr. L. M. Roy, who was officiating as a Superintendent in the Department of Education and Health, is appointed substantively to be Superintendent, with effect from the 15th February 1922, in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. A. H. Bartlett, a Superintendent in this Department.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 24th February 1922.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 289.—Colonel H. J. M. Marshall, C.B., C.M.G., British Service, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Colonel on the Staff while holding an appointment as Deputy Director of Military Works of a Command. Dated 20th November 1921.

No. 290.—Colonel H. O. Lathbury, British Service, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Colonel on the Staff while holding an appointment as Deputy Director of Military Works of a Command. Dated 25th February 1922.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 291.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels.

William Marshall Fordham. Dated 22nd January 1922.
Charles Henry Brownlow Lees, C.M.G. Dated 27th January 1922.
Claude Harold Rowcroft, D.S.O. Dated 19th February 1922.
Allan Copinger Wall, O.B.E. Dated 20th February 1922.
William John Ottley. Dated 21st February 1922.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Geoffrey Norman Stewart Keene, Commandant, 1st Battalion, 30th Punjabis. Dated 29th November 1921.

Captain to be Major.

Ronald Heathcote Mylne, M.C., 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 6th October 1921.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 292.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Richard William O'Brien. Dated 20th October 1920.

Temporary Second Lieutenant to be temporary Lieutenant.

Hubert John Sanders. Dated 27th September 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 293.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Major B. E. Anderson, D.S.O., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force), attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion within the concession area. From 17th December 1921 to 10th January 1922.

Captain H. G. A. Pearson to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion within the concession area. From 22nd December 1921 to 10th January 1922.

2nd Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

Captain (acting Major) S. C. Kerridge, M.C., to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 15th January 1922, *vice* Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) R. W. Gaskell, evacuated with effect from the 31st December 1921.

Captain F. D. S Fripp to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 15th January 1922, *vice* Captain (acting Major) S. C. Kerridge.

Lieutenant T. H. Flye to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 15th January 1922, *vice* Captain F. D. S. Fripp.

Lieutenant L. H. Tett to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 15th January 1922, *vice* Captain D. W. Saunders-Jones, vacated with effect from the 31st December 1921.

Lieutenant V. M. Burton to be acting Captain while commanding a company. Dated 18th January 1922, *vice* Captain H. E. Smithers, vacated with effect from the 2nd January 1922.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) R. W. Gaskell relinquishes his acting rank on vacating command of a battalion. Dated 31st December 1921.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) D. W. Saunders-Jones relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command a company. Dated 31st December 1921.

2nd Battalion, 81st Pioneers.

Captain (acting Major) W. S. Mills, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 18th September 1919.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. W. K. Kirwan, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 24th November 1921.

118th Labour Corps.

Lieutenant E. F. H. Gerrard, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be acting Captain while commanding a Labour Corps. From 16th January to 14th August 1921.

19th Bullock Corps.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. T. Collins, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, relinquishes his acting rank on withdrawal of the corps from Waziristan. Dated 15th August 1920.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

No. 294.—Army Department Notification No. 227, dated the 10th February 1922, in so far as it relates to Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) B. E. Anderson, is cancelled.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN LAND FORCES.

No. 295.—Lieutenant Aga Murtza Khan, 13th-16th Cavalry, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 14th February 1922.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 296.—Lieutenant Robert Chetwynd-Palmer is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his commission, with effect from the 7th September 1921, and to retain the rank of Lieutenant.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 297.—Major Douglas Roderic Giffard Oliver, Indian Army (Supernumerary List), is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th January 1922.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 298.—Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Stotesbury Wood, M.B., is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th January 1922.

No. 299.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Kirkpatrick, M.B., has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th January 1922.

REWARDS.

No. 300.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned departmental warrant officer, for services in the field during the operations in Waziristan, 1919-20 :—

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

Conductor George Heapy to be Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st November 1920.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 301.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

The Surma Valley Light Horse.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Tom Murdoch Odling. Dated 5th December 1921.

The Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion.

To be Lieutenant.

Reginald de Vere Irwin. Dated 22nd September 1921.

The Bangalore Battalion.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Edward Thomas Armstrong.
Herbert Edmeston Watson. } Dated 1st October 1920.

(Army Department Notification No. 2268, dated the 2nd December 1921, in so far as it relates to Second Lieutenants Armstrong and Watson, is hereby cancelled.)

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 302.—The undermentioned temporary Assistant Surgeons, having passed their final examination, to be permanent 4th class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates specified :—

Raymond James Alexander.
Harold Leonard Acton. } Dated 16th April 1917.

John St. Quentin Freeman. Dated 22nd April 1918.

Allen Albert Moris Nolan.
Joseph Anthony Sexton.
Ethelred Oliver Williams.
Gerald Eugene Arthur Prins.
Sydney James Bellgard.
Feridun Melik Beglar Burnett.
Norman Augustine Tessiere D'Silva.
Maximillian Ivan Van Greickan Quinlivan Daniell. } Dated 19th May 1919.

No. 303.—The undermentioned military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 4th class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 21st November 1921 :—

Norbert Edwin Nugent.
Frank Ernest Buckler.
Percy Vivian Bamford.
Joseph Paul Uldric Tellis.
Donald James Upshon.
Henry Thomas Eling.
Gerald Henry Mervyn Beasley.
Joseph Elwin LaFountaine.
Harold Duncan Ross Zscherpel.
Joseph Eugene Vernon Walker.
Charles George Joseph Speechly.
Christy McGuire.
Stanley Augustus Waleski.
Lancelot Richard Jones.
Mervyn Wilfred Platel.
Harry Joseph Patrick Daly.
Gerald Bertram MacDonald.
Albert Hope Jones.
Edward Gerald O'Flynn.
John Alban Fernandez.
Lawrence Patrick Speechly.
Bernard Albert Hoogewerf.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 304.—The undermentioned 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, ranking as Jemadar, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, ranking as Jemadar, with effect from the dates specified :—

No. 1328, Bhag Singh. Dated 13th June 1921.

No. 1336, Gokal Singh. Dated 22nd January 1922.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 305.—The undermentioned 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, having completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, with effect from the 17th July 1921 :—

No. 452, Erach Cursetji Dadabhai.

DISMISSALS, REMOVALS AND DISCHARGES.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 306.—In Army Department Notification No. 2411, dated the 23rd December 1921, regarding Lieutenant C. J. Parker, *for* "dismissed the service" *read* "cashiered".

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

The Rangoon Battalion.

No. 307.—Lieutenant Elias Henry Jones is permitted to resign his commission, with effect from the 1st January 1922.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 308.—Fourth class Assistant Surgeon Stephen Reginald Aitkins is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 20th September 1921, and not from the 19th July 1921, as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1751, dated the 2nd September 1921.

RETIREMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

No. 309.—Conductor William John Jones is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1922.

REWARDS.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

No. 310.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Captain James Mathew Marmaduke Parker, late Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

Major Alan Cleveland Rendell, } late 2nd Battalion, The Madras and Southern
Captain Thomas Lawrence Waterworth, } Mahratta Railway Regiment.

No. 311.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned warrant and non-commissioned officers, for services in the field during the operations in Waziristan 1919-20 :—

With effect from the 1st November 1920.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

Staff Serjeant John William Bamford to be Sub-Conductor.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Amalgamated List.

Sub-Conductor Douglas Egerton Cullen to be Conductor.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

Sub-Conductor Frederick Thomas Arnall to be Conductor.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Staff Serjeant Frederick Scurfield Snowdon to be Sub-Conductor.

TRANSFERS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 312.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Sparke, V.D., is transferred from the 2nd Battalion, The North Western Railway Regiment to The Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion, with effect from the 24th October 1921.

No. 313.—Major E. B. Mills is transferred from The Bangalore Battalion to The Punjab Rifles, with effect from the 10th December 1921.

JUDICIAL.

No. 314.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the deaths of the officers and warrant officer named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there have been received by me, as the surplus of their respective properties, the amounts set opposite their respective names in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Captain L. G. Duncan.	Royal Engineers, 136th Railway Construction Company.	Peshawar	16th June 1921.	Testate	2,042 8 4	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.
Lieutenant N. A. Penny.	1st Battalion, 25th Punjabis, attached 28th Punjabis.	Haidari-Kach, Waziristan.	10th April 1921.	Intestate	2,407 5 6	Ditto.
1st class Assistant Surgeon L. E. Chambers.	Indian Medical Department.	Bombay	26th August 1921.	Do.	545 2 4	Administrator General, Bombay.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 315.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Third Supplement, dated the 19th January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 17th January, 1922, page 543.

War Office,
19th January, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Brig. Maj.—Bt. Maj. J. R. V. Sherston, D.S.O., M.C., 11th Lrs., Ind. Army, relinquishes his appt. 29th Dec. 1921.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 20th January, 1922, pages 553, 554 and 555.

* * * * *

India Office,
20th January, 1922.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following officers of the Ind. Army, Ind. Med. Service, and Ind. Army Res. of Officers :—

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

* * * * *

Temporary Lieutenants to be temporary Captains.

W. H. Crotty (since relinquished). 29th July 1920.

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

To be Assistant Commissary with rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor William Harrison. 12th Oct. 1921.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the grant of a temp. commn. in the Ind. Army Res. of Officers to the undermentioned officer :—

INFANTRY BRANCH.

To be Captain :—

George Arnold Young, 4th Bn., Wilts. R. (T.A.), 13th Sept. 1920, but to rank from 7th Oct. 1918. (Substituted for the notifn. which appeared in the Gazette of 19th July 1921.)

* * * * *

The KING has approved the relinquishment of their temp. commns. by the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified, and the grant or the retention of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieut. A. E. Barraclough. 25th Mar. 1921.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

D. C. McNair. 3rd Aug. 1921.

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captains :—

D. A. Jones, D.S.O., M.C., on appt. to a permanent commn. in the British Army. 17th Mar. 1921.

J. M. White. 11th Aug. 1921.

Lieutenants :—

J. A. Lennon, D.S O., M.C, on appt. to a permanent commn. in the British Army. 26th Apr. 1921.

J. Rudkin, M.C. 30th Aug. 1921.

F. P. Ford. 5th Jan. 1922.

Sec. Lieut. C. W. Chambers. 28th Aug. 1921.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the resignation of the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified, and the grant or the retention of rank as shown below : –

INDIAN ARMY.

Captains :—

* * * * *

H. E. P. D. Acland. 3rd Dec. 1921.

Lieutenants :—

R. S. Elmer. 31st Oct. 1921.

* * * * *

The undermentioned, having previously resigned his commn. with effect from 1st Apr. 1919, is granted the rank of Capt. :—

James Campbell (late 74th Punjabis).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The undermentioned, having previously resigned his commn. with effect from 31st July 1920, is granted the rank of Maj. :—

Siavax Byramjee Mehta, F.R.C.S.E.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captains :—

* * * * *

C. S. C. Russell, and is permitted to retain the rank of Capt. 1st Sept. 1921.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers, with effect from the dates stated :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Lt.-Col. R. S. Thomas. 6th Jan. 1922.

Lt.-Col. F. FitzH. Lance. 16th Jan. 1922.

Lt.-Col. A. W. M. Kemmis, D.S.O. 20th Jan. 1922.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon with rank of Maj. A. Beale. 1st Mar. 1921.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. W. J. B. Miller, on account of ill-health. 24th Dec. 1921.

The KING has approved the removal from the Service, on conviction by the Civil Power, of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified :—

Lieut. Charles Joseph Roberts (temp. commission). 25th Jan. 1921.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 20th January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 20th January, 1922, pages 615 and 616.

War Office,
20th January, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

R. U. Rif.—Capt. C. C Tee, O.B.E., M.C., is secd. for service as an Adjt., Aux. Force, India. 23rd Feb. 1921.

* * * * *

G. FELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 24th February 1922.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 11.—The undermentioned Engineer Sub-Lieutenants on probation are, subject to His Majesty's approval, confirmed in the rank of Engineer Sub-Lieutenant from the dates specified against their names:—

John Lynn Wicken. Dated 30th July 1920.

Frederick Clarke. Dated 28th November 1920.

Henry John Cresswell. Dated 13th February 1921.

William Frederick Ellis. Dated 15th March 1921.

G. FELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th February 1922.

No. 98-W.-22.—The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 4, Lahore, having inspected the 10 miles of temporary lines laid in connection with the Royal Visit to Delhi, *viz.*—

(1) the new double line from Shakurpur to Delhi Kishengunj, 3·9 miles,

(2) a line from Shakurpur to Azadpur and on to Kingsway, the portion between Azadpur and Kingsway thus being doubled, 5·1 miles,

(3) a connection from this line (*viz.*, 2) from Link Junction to J Cabin on the double line Shakurpur to Delhi Kishengunj, 0·83 miles,

(4) a connection from Azadpur to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka line at Wazirpur to make this portion a double line, 0·22 miles,

authorised their opening for public traffic with effect from the 23rd January 1922.

The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action.

The 23rd February 1922.

No. 239-E.—22.—Mr. I. C. Brown, Electrical Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is permitted to resign, on medical grounds, the service of Government with effect from the 26th November 1921.

No. 1961-E.—21.—The undermentioned Probationary Assistant Controllers of Stores are confirmed as Assistant Controllers of Stores in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

Names.	Railway.	With effect from
Mr. F. S. Hay	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	29th November 1921.
Mr. M. F. Wadley	Eastern Bengal Railway	13th October 1921.
Mr. Balkishen Sood	North Western Railway	22nd October 1921.

No. 2117-E.—20.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 2117-E.—20, dated 9th February 1922, Mr. F. H. Reaks, Deputy Traffic Manager, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the 14th April 1921. He will, however, continue to be employed on the North Western Railway, temporarily, until further orders.

H. L. COLE,
Secretary, Railway Board.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd February 1922.

No. A.-304.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*e*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915 (VI of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in sub-rule (*2*) of rule 9 of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, for the figures and words "*1st* day of June 1914" the words and figures "first day of August 1913" shall be substituted.

No. A.-320(1).—Mr. F. J. Hall, M.B.E., Deputy Superintendent in Charge, Government Central Press, Delhi, is granted leave on average pay for a period of 8 months and 25 days (including privilege leave for 4 months and 25 days) with effect from the 16th March 1922 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, under Rules 77 (*b*) and 81 (*b*) of the Fundamental Rules.

No. A.-320(2).—Mr. G. Coppard, Overseer, Government Central Press, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Superintendent during the absence on leave of Mr. Hall or until further orders.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER (SURPLUS STORES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 23rd February 1922.

No. E.-177-S.—Mr. A. Rayner, Indian Ordnance Department, is appointed temporarily an Assistant Controller (Depôt) at Calcutta with effect from the afternoon of the 13th January 1922.

No. E.-273-S.—Mr. A. K. Muirhead is appointed Officer on special duty in the office of the Controller (Sales), Calcutta, for the period from the 3rd to the 20th January 1922, and Controller (Sales), Calcutta, with effect from the 21st January 1922, *vice* Mr. P. J. Gahan transferred to Bombay.

R. R. REAKS,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1922.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislature assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd February, 1922, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1922.

An Act to repeal certain special enactments supplementing the ordinary criminal law.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain special enactments supplementing the ordinary criminal law should be repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Special Laws Repeal Act, 1922.

Extent.

2. The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall have effect in every part of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, the Shan States and the Hill District of Arakan, in which the enactment was in force at the date of the commencement of this Act, and any notification, made under any law for the time being in force, whereby any such enactment has been declared to be in force in, or applicable to, or has been extended to, any such part, shall on and from that date be deemed to have been cancelled in so far as it relates to that enactment.

Repeals.

3. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 3.*)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
		Madras and Bengal Regulations.	
1804	X	The Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.	So much as has not been repealed.
1808	VII	The Madras State Offences Regulation, 1808.	So much as has not been repealed.
		Acts of the Governor General in Council.	
1857	XI	The State Offences Act, 1857.	So much as has not been repealed.
"	XXV	The Forfeiture Act, 1857.	So much as has not been repealed.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1872	IV	The Punjab Laws Act, 1872.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.
1874	XV	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.	So much of the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Schedules as relates to the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804, the Madras State Offences Regulation, 1808, the State Offences Act, 1857, and the Forfeiture Act, 1857.
1875	XX	The Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.
1876	XVIII	The Oudh Laws Act, 1876.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.
1891	XII	The Amending Act, 1891.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Forfeiture Act, 1857.
1894	XIII	The Amending (Army) Act, 1894.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Madras State Offences Regulation, 1808.
1897	V	The Amending Act, 1897.	So much of the Third Schedule as relates to the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.
1897	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the State Offences Act, 1857, and the Forfeiture Act, 1857.
1898	XIII	The Burma Laws Act, 1898.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the State Offences Act, 1857, and the Forfeiture Act, 1857.
1915	IV	The Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.	The whole.
1916	II	The Defence of India (Amendment) Act, 1916.	The whole.
1919	XI	The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919.	The whole.

Regulations by the Governor General in Council.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1872	III	The Sonthal Parganas Settlement Regulation, 1872.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.
1877	III	The Ajmere Laws Regulation, 1877.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.
1895	I	The Kachin Hill-tribes Regulation, 1895.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the State Offences Act, 1857.
1896	V	The Chin Hills Regulation, 1896.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the State Offences Act, 1857.
1901	VII	The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804.
1913	II	The British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1913.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the State Offences Act, 1857.
1916	I	The Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation, 1916.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the State Offences Act, 1857.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd February, 1922, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1922.

An Act to repeal certain provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, should be repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows :— (XIV of 1908.)

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Repealing Act, 1922.

Extent.

2. The repeal of an enactment by this Act shall have effect in every part of British India, including the Sonthal Parganas, in which the enactment was in force at the date of the commencement of this Act, and any notification, made under any law for the time being in force, whereby any such enactment has been declared to be in force in, or applicable to, or has been extended to, any such part, shall on and from that date be deemed to have been cancelled in so far as it relates to that enactment.

Repeals.

3. Sub-section (*3*) of section 1 and the whole of Part I of, and the Schedule to, the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, and so much of the First Schedule to the Devolution Act, 1920, as relates to sub-section (*3*) of section 1 and to sub-section (*1*) of section 2 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, are hereby repealed. (XIV of 1908. XXXVIII of 1920. XIV of 1908.)

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8.] DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1922.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Rupees fifteen per annum.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following papers are published for general information:—

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

(Made by the Governor-General in Council under the fundamental rules.)

PART I.—GENERAL.

DIVISION I.

Extent of Application.

1. These rules may be called the Supplementary Rules. They apply to those Government servants only who are subject to the fundamental rules, whose pay is debitable to central revenues and who are not under the administrative control of a Governor in Council acting as the agent of the Governor-General in Council. Except where it is otherwise expressly stated in the rules, they apply to all Government servants fulfilling these conditions.

DIVISION II.

Definitions.

2. Unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the terms defined

in this division are used in the rules in the sense here explained :—

(1) *Actual travelling expenses* means the actual cost of transporting a Government servant with his servants and personal luggage, including charges for ferry and other tolls and for carriage of camp equipment if necessary. It does not include charges for hotels, travellers' bungalows or refreshments or for the carriage of stores or conveyances or for presents to coachmen and the like; or any allowance for such incidental losses or expenses as the breakage of crockery, wear and tear of furniture and the employment of additional servants.

(2) *Apprentice* means a person deputed for training in a trade or business with a view to employment in Government service, who draws pay at monthly rates from Government during such training but is not employed in or against a substantive vacancy in the cadre of a department.

(3) *Audit Officer* means such Audit Officer as the Auditor General may by general or special order designate in each case.

(4) *Camp equipage* means the apparatus for moving a camp.

(5) *Camp equipment* means tents and the requisites for pitching and furnishing them or, where tents are not carried, such articles of camp furniture as it may be necessary, in the interests of the public service, for a Government servant to take with him on tour.

(6) *Competent authority*, in relation to the exercise of any power, means the Governor-General in Council or any authority to which the power is delegated by or under these rules.

(7) *Day* means a calendar day, beginning and ending at midnight; but an absence from headquarters which does not exceed twenty-four hours shall be reckoned for all purposes as one day, at whatever hours the absence begins or ends.

(8) *Family* means a Government servant's wife, legitimate children and step-children, residing with and wholly dependent upon him. Except in rule 103, it includes in addition his parents, sisters and minor brothers, if residing with and wholly dependent upon him. Not more than one wife is included in a family for the purpose of these rules.

(9) *Finance Department* means the Finance Department of the Government of India.

(10) *Head of a department* means any authority which the Governor-General in Council may by order declare to be the head of a department for the purposes of these rules.

(11) *Hill Station* means any place which a competent authority may declare to be a hill station.

(12) *Holiday* means—

(*a*) a holiday prescribed or notified by or under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and

(*b*) in relation to any particular office, a day on which such office is ordered, by notification of Government in the Gazette, to be closed for the transaction of Government business without reserve or qualification.

(13) *Inferior service* means any kind of service which may be specially classed as such by order of the Governor-General in Council and any other kind of service on pay not exceeding Rs. 10.

(14) *Local Administration* means the local Government of any province other than a Governor's province or Burma.

(15) *Probationer* means a Government servant employed on probation in or against a substantive vacancy in the cadre of a department.

(16) *Public conveyance* means a train, steamer or other conveyance which plies regularly for the conveyance of passengers.

(17) *Superior service* means any kind of service which is not inferior.

(18) *Transfer* means the movement of a Government servant from one headquarter station in which he is employed to another such station, either

(a) to take up the duties of a new post, or

(b) in consequence of a change of his headquarters.

DIVISION III.

Medical certificates of fitness on first entry into Government service.

(Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 10.)

3. A medical certificate of fitness for Government service shall be in the following form :—

"I hereby certify that I have examined A. B., a candidate for employment in the Department, and cannot discover that has any disease, constitutional weakness or bodily infirmity, except .

I do not consider this a disqualification for employment in the office of

A. B.'s age is, according to own statement, years, and by appearance about years."

4. Such a certificate shall be signed by a commissioned medical officer of Government, or by a medical officer in charge of a civil station, or, in the case of a candidate for employment on a State railway, by a medical officer of the railway ; provided that—

(1) in the case of a female candidate, a competent authority may accept a certificate signed by any female medical practitioner, and

(2) in the case of a candidate for appointment to a post on pay not exceeding fifty rupees, the appointing authority may accept a certificate signed by any officer, irrespective of his medical qualifications.

PART II.—ADDITIONS TO PAY.

DIVISION IV.

Drawing of compensatory allowances.

(Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rules 44 and 93.)

5. Subject, in respect of house-rent allowance, to the provisions of rules 7 and 8, a compensatory allowance attached to a post will be drawn in full by the Government servant performing the duties of that post. General rule

6. A compensatory allowance other than a house-rent allowance may be drawn up to a maximum period of four months by a Government servant who takes leave on average pay from the post to which the allowance is attached or is transferred therefrom for not more than four months to another post, as well as by the Government servant performing the duties of the post to which the allowance is attached ; provided that— Drawal during leave or temporary transfer :—allowances other than house-rent allowances.

(1) the authority sanctioning the leave or transfer, as the case may be, certifies that the Government servant is likely to return, on the expiry of his leave or his temporary duty, to the post to which the allowance is attached or to another post carrying a similar allowance ; and

(2) the Government servant certifies that he continues to incur the whole or a considerable part of the expense to meet which the allowance was granted.

7. A house-rent allowance may be drawn by a Government servant on leave or transfer in the circumstances specified in rule 6 ; provided that he certifies that his previous rate of expenditure for a house continues during his absence and that he places his house, free of rent, at the disposal of the Government servant, if any, who officiates in his post. The officiating Government servant cannot in such case draw the house-rent allowance attached to the post. If, however, the officiating Government servant, for a reason which a competent authority considers to be sufficient, refuses the accommodation placed at his disposal, he, and not the absent Government servant, will draw the allowance. Drawal during leave or temporary transfer :—house-rent allowances.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to any Government servant admitted to the benefits of the Calcutta, Bombay or Rangoon House Allowance Scheme, in so far as it is inconsistent with the rules governing the scheme.

8. A Government servant of the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department may draw house-rent allowance on the conditions specified in rule 7 for a period of one month after his permanent transfer to another station.

DIVISION V.

Honoraria.

(Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 47.)

General rule. 9. Subject to the conditions prescribed in rules 10 to 16, a competent authority may sanction the grant of an honorarium from general revenues to a Government servant under its administrative control or the acceptance by such a Government servant of an honorarium or a fee from a source other than general revenues. No Government servant may accept an honorarium or fee without such sanction.

Amount. 10. The amount of an honorarium or fee must be fixed with due regard to the value of the service in return for which it is given.

Conditions of sanction. 11. When the service rendered falls within the scope of the ordinary duties of the Government servant performing it, the test of exceptional merit prescribed in fundamental rule 46 must be very strictly applied.

12. Sanction must not be given to the acceptance of an honorarium or fee from a source other than general revenues unless the work for which it is offered has been undertaken with the knowledge and sanction of a competent authority, who must certify that its performance will involve no detriment to the official duties of the Government servant performing it.

13. When an honorarium or fee is paid from a source other than general revenues for work done by a Government servant during time which would otherwise be spent in the performance of official duties, the honorarium or fee must be credited to general revenues; provided that a competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, direct that the whole or any part of it may be paid to the Government servant.

Limits of sanction in case of tuition fees. 14. When a Government servant of an educational service is permitted to receive fees for private tuition, the financial limits of the powers of sanction accorded to a competent authority shall be considered to apply to the total amount of fees to be accepted by such Government servant during any particular scholastic term or vacation.

15. No Government servant may act as an arbitrator in any case which is likely to come before him in any shape by virtue of any judicial or executive post which he may be holding. Action as arbitrator.

16. A Government servant called upon by a court of law to act as a commission to give evidence on technical matters may comply with the request, provided that the case is not of such a nature as will be likely to come before him in the course of his official duties, and may accept such fees as are fixed by the court. Expert evidence.

DIVISION VI.

Travelling allowances.

(Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 44.)

CHAPTER I.—GRADES OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Section I.—Distribution into grades.

17. For the purpose of calculating travelling allowance, Government servants are divided into four grades, as follows :— General rule.

(a) The first grade includes all Government servants in receipt of pay exceeding Rs. 500.

(b) The second grade includes all Government servants in receipt of pay exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500.

(c) The third grade includes all Government servants in superior service, except police constables and forest guards, in receipt of pay not exceeding Rs. 100.

(d) The fourth grade includes police constables, forest guards and all Government servants in inferior service.

NOTE.—Any individual Government servant who held, prior to the introduction of these rules, a post on progressive pay and was included, in view of the maximum pay of such post, in a grade higher than that to which he is entitled under this rule, shall not be reduced in grade unless he is reduced or reverted to a lower post.

18. A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, order that any Government servant or class of Government servants shall be included in a grade higher or lower than that prescribed in rule 17. Special concessions.

19. A Government servant in transit from one post to another ranks in the grade to which the lower of the two posts would entitle him. Government servants in transit from one post to another.

Part-time Government servants, etc. 20. A Government servant whose whole time is not retained for the public service, or who is remunerated wholly or partly by fees, ranks in such grade as a competent authority may, with due regard to the Government servant's status, declare.

CHAPTER II.—THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Section II.—General.

General rule. 21. The following are the different kinds of travelling allowances which may be drawn in different circumstances by Government servants :—

(*a*) Permanent travelling allowance.

(*b*) Conveyance or horse allowance.

(*c*) Mileage allowance.

(*d*) Daily allowance.

(*e*) The actual cost of travelling.

The rules in this chapter explain the nature of these allowances and the method of calculating them. The circumstances in which they may be drawn for particular journeys are described in Chapters III to V.

Section III.—Permanent travelling allowance.

Conditions of grant. 22. A permanent monthly travelling allowance may be granted by a competent authority to any Government servant whose duties require him to travel extensively. Such an allowance is granted in lieu of all other forms of travelling allowance for journeys within the Government servant's sphere of duty and is drawn all the year round, whether the Government servant is absent from his headquarters or not.

When inadmissible. 23. A permanent travelling allowance cannot be drawn during joining time or, unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules, during any period for which travelling allowance of any other kind is drawn. Its drawal during leave is governed by rule 6.

Combination of posts. 24. When a Government servant holds, either substantively or in an officiating capacity, two or more posts to each of which a permanent travelling allowance is attached, he may be granted such permanent travelling allowance, not exceeding the total of all the allowances, as a competent authority may consider to be necessary in order to cover the travelling expenses which he has to incur.

Section IV.—Conveyance and horse allowance.

Conditions of grant. 25. A competent authority may grant, on such conditions as it thinks fit to impose, a monthly conveyance or horse allowance to any Government servant who is required to travel extensively at or within a short distance from his headquarters under conditions which do not render him eligible for daily allowance.

When drawn. 26. Except as otherwise provided in these rules and unless the authority sanctioning it otherwise direct, a conveyance or horse allowance is drawn all the year round, is not forfeited during absence from headquarters and may be drawn in addition to any other travelling allowance admissible under these rules; provided that a Government servant, who is in receipt of a conveyance allowance specifically granted for the up-keep of a motor-car or motor-cycle, shall not draw mileage or daily allowance for a journey by the motor-car or motor-cycle except on such conditions as the authority which sanctions the conveyance allowance may prescribe.

During leave and joining time. 27. A conveyance or horse allowance may not be drawn during joining time. Its drawal during leave is governed by rule 6.

Railway subordinates. 28. An Agent of a State Railway may grant a conveyance or horse allowance to a subordinate on an open line of railway in cases where the use of a trolly is, in his opinion, a source of danger or inconvenience, whether with reference to the physical features of the line or to the passage of public trains. The allowance, which should not exceed Rs. 50 for a Government servant who ranks with upper subordinates and Rs. 30 for a Government servant who ranks with lower subordinates, should be given on condition that the Government servant shall on no account be allowed the use of a trolly on the length of railway in question and shall draw no other travelling allowance while in receipt of the conveyance or horse allowance.

Section V.—Mileage allowance.

Sub-section (i)—General.

Definition. 29. A mileage allowance is an allowance calculated on the distance travelled which is given to meet the cost of a particular journey.

Principles of calculation.

30. (*a*) For the purpose of calculating mileage allowance, a journey between two places is held to have been performed by the shortest of two or more practicable routes or by the cheapest of such routes as may be equally short; provided that, when there are alternative railway routes and the difference between them in point of time and cost is not great, mileage allowance should be calculated on the route actually used.

(*b*) The shortest route is that by which the traveller can most speedily reach his destination by the ordinary modes of travelling. In case of doubt, a competent authority may decide which shall be regarded as the shortest of two or more routes.

(*c*) If a Government servant travels by a route which is not the shortest but is cheaper than the shortest, his mileage allowance should be calculated on the route actually used.

Special concessions.

31. A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, permit mileage allowance to be calculated on a route other than the shortest or cheapest, provided that the journey is actually performed by such route.

Point of commencement and end of journey.

32. The point in any station at which a journey is held to commence or end is the chief public office or such other point as may be fixed for the purpose by a competent authority.

Different rates for different classes of journey.

33. Mileage allowance is differently calculated, as shown in the following rules, according as the journey is, or could be, made by railway, by sea or river steamer or by road.

Sub-section (ii)—Mileage allowances for journeys by railway.

Classes of accommodation for which Government servants are considered to be eligible.

34. For the purpose of calculating mileage allowance, Government servants when travelling by railway are considered to be entitled to class accommodation according to the following scale:—

(*a*) *A Government servant of the first grade.*—Accommodation of the highest class, by whatever name it may be called, provided on the railway by which he travels.

(*b*) *A Government servant of the second grade.*—Second or, if the line by which he travels provides no second class accommodation on any train, highest class.

(*c*) *A Government servant of the third grade.*—

(*i*) If travelling on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway except the Siliguri-Kissenganj extension; third class.

(*ii*) If travelling on any other railway which provides no intermediate class accommodation on any of the trains which stop at the stations to and from which he is travelling, including the Siliguri-Kissenganj extension:—

(1) where there are two classes only, lower class, and

(2) where there are three classes, second class, if his pay is not less than Rs. 50 and third class if it is less than Rs. 50.

(*iii*) If travelling on any railway which provides intermediate class accommodation on trains which stop at the stations to and from which he is travelling: intermediate class.

(*d*) *A Government servant of the fourth grade.*—The lowest class, whether it be called lower, third or fourth.

Special concessions.

35. A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, declare any particular Government servant or class of Government servants to be entitled to accommodation of a higher class than that prescribed for his grade in clause (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) of rule 34.

Rate of mileage allowance.

36. The mileage allowance admissible to a Government servant of the first, second or third grade is double the fare of the class in which he is entitled to accommodation. The mileage allowance admissible to a Government servant of the fourth grade is the fare of the lowest class.

Where the class to which the Government servant is entitled is not provided on the train.

37. If a Government servant of the second or third grade actually travels by a train which does not provide the class of accommodation to which he is entitled under rule 34, he may be allowed to draw the mileage allowance of the next higher class, provided that the controlling officer attaches to his travelling allowance bill a certificate that it was necessary in the public interest that he should travel by that train. This concession does not apply to a Government servant of the third grade whose pay is less than Rs. 50 and

who travels on a line which provides intermediate class accommodation on one or more of its trains but not on the particular train on which he travels, if there be third class accommodation on that train. Such a Government servant is restricted to mileage allowance calculated for intermediate class accommodation.

Through booking.

38. When through booking involves the payment, for part of a journey, of rates for accommodation of a class higher than that to which the Government servant concerned is entitled, the Government servant may draw mileage allowance based on the higher rates for that part of the journey.

Special rates.

39. A special rate of mileage allowance is fixed by rule 84 for certain Government servants of the State Railway and Telegraph Departments when travelling on an unopened line of railway by trolly, material train or engine.

Sub-section (iii)—Mileage allowances for journeys by sea or by river steamer.

Classes of accommodation to which Government servants are considered to be entitled.

40. For the purpose of calculating mileage allowance, Government servants are considered to be entitled to class accommodation according to the following scale :—

(a) *A Government servant of the first grade* —Highest class ;

(b) *A Government servant of the second grade.*—If there be two classes only on the steamer, the higher class ; and

if there be more than two classes, middle or second class.

(c) *A Government servant of the third grade.*—If there be two classes only on the steamer, the lower class ;

if there be three classes, middle or second class ;

if there be four classes, third class :

Provided that a competent authority may direct that any Government servant whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 is entitled, for journeys generally or for particular journeys, to accommodation in the lowest class only.

(d) *A Government servant of the fourth grade.*—Lowest class.

Rates of mileage allowance.

41. The mileage allowance admissible to a Government servant of the first, second or third grade is double the fare of the class in which he is entitled to accommodation. The mileage allowance admissible to a Government servant of the fourth grade is the fare of the lowest class.

In cases where the steamer company has two rates of fare, one inclusive and one exclusive of diet, the word 'fare' in this rule should be held to mean fare exclusive of diet.

Special concessions.

42. In cases of doubt or in which, owing to the arrangement of classes on a steamer, the provisions of rule 40 if strictly construed involve hardship, a competent authority may decide, for journeys generally or for particular journeys, to what class of accommodation a Government servant is entitled; and whether, if a concession is sanctioned, he should be granted the full allowance admissible for the higher class in which he is permitted to travel.

Crossing a river or arm of the sea.

43. The rules in this sub-section apply to Government servants who cross a river or arm of the sea by steamer in the course of a journey, unless such crossing occurs during a railway journey and the charge for it is included in the railway fare. In the latter case, the crossing is treated as part of the railway journey.

Travelling by Government steamer.

44. If suitable accommodation on a Government vessel is offered to a Government servant, he is entitled to travelling allowance under rule 180 and not to mileage allowance. It is not open to him to refuse to accept such accommodation and to draw mileage allowance.

Sub-section (iv)—Mileage allowance for journeys by road.

Definition of travelling by road.

45. For the purpose of these rules, travelling by road includes travelling by sea or river in a steam launch or in any vessel other than a steamer and travelling by canal.

Ordinary mileage rates.

46. (a) For journeys by road, mileage allowance is calculated at the following rates for each mile travelled :—

A Government servant of the first grade—8 annas ;

A Government servant of the second grade—4 annas ;

A Government servant of the third grade —2 annas ; and

A Government servant of the fourth grade—1 anna.

(b) When a Government servant travels within the territories administered by a local Government which has fixed special rates for Government servants under its

administrative control, he must draw mileage allowance at the rate so fixed for his grade.

Special concessions. 47. A competent authority may, for special reasons to be recorded, allow to a particular Government servant or class of Government servants mileage allowance at a higher rate than is prescribed in rule 46.

Treatment of fractions of a mile. 48. In calculating mileage allowance for journeys by road, fractions of a mile should be omitted from the total of a bill for any one journey but not from the various items which make up the bill.

Section VI.—Daily allowance.

Definition. 49. A daily allowance is a uniform allowance for each day of absence from headquarters, which is intended to cover the ordinary daily charges incurred by a Government servant in consequence of such absence.

General rule as to drawing of daily allowance. 50. Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules, a daily allowance may be drawn while on tour by every Government servant whose duties require that he should travel, and may not be drawn except while on tour.

Rates of daily allowance. 51. (*a*) Daily allowances are drawn on the following scale :—

(*i*) *A Government servant of the first grade.*—Rs. 5.

(*ii*) *A Government servant of the second grade* —As. 4 for every Rs. 25 or fraction of Rs. 25 of his pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.

(*iii*) *A Government servant of the third grade.*—As. 2 for every Rs. 12½ or fraction of Rs. 12½ of his pay, subject to a minimum of As. 6 when travelling in the Bombay Presidency and of As. 4 elsewhere.

(*iv*) *A Government servant of the fourth grade.*—As 3 if he travels in more than one province and As. 2 if he travels in one province only.

(*b*) When a Government servant travels within the territories administered by a local Government which has fixed special rates of daily allowance for Government servants under its administrative control, he must draw daily allowance at the rate so fixed for his grade.

NOTE.—Any individual Government servant who held, prior to the introduction of these rules, a post on progressive pay and was entitled to calculate his daily allowance on the maximum pay of such post, shall retain this privilege unless he is reduced or reverted to a lower post.

Exceptions. 52. A competent authority may, for reasons which should be recorded and on such conditions as it may think fit to impose, sanction for any Government servant or class of Government servants a daily allowance higher or lower than that prescribed in rule 15, if it considers that the allowance so prescribed is inadequate or excessive.

Section VII.—Actual expenses.

Actual expenses not admissible except under specific rule. 53. Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules, no Government servant is entitled to be provided with means of conveyance by or at the expense of Government, or to draw as travelling allowance the actual cost or part of the actual cost of travelling.

CHAPTER III.—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE ADMISSIBLE FOR DIFFERENT CLASSES OF JOURNEY.

Section VIII.—General.

Travelling allowance calculated with reference to the purpose of the journey. 54. The travelling allowance admissible to a Government servant for any journey is calculated with reference to the purpose of the journey in accordance with the rules laid down in Sections IX to XX.

Recovery of cost of transporting personal luggage, etc. 55. Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules, a Government servant making a journey for any purpose is not entitled to recover from Government the cost of transporting his family or his personal luggage, conveyances, tents and camp equipage.

Higher rates for journeys in expensive localities. 56. A competent authority may, by general or special order, direct that the ordinary rates of daily allowance or mileage allowance or both shall be increased either in a definite ratio or in any other suitable manner for any or all Government servants travelling in any specified locality in which travelling is unusually expensive.

Journeys by special conveyance. 57. When a Government servant of a grade lower than the first grade is required by the order of a superior authority to travel by special means of conveyance, the cost of which exceeds the amount of the daily allowance or mileage allowance admissible to him under the ordinary rules, he may draw the actual cost of travelling in lieu of such daily or mileage allowance. The bill for the actual cost must be supported by a certificate, signed by the superior authority and countersigned by the controlling officer, stating that the use of the special means of conveyance was absolutely necessary and

specifying the circumstances which rendered it necessary.

A Government servant of the fourth grade travelling by steamer.

58. A Government servant of the fourth grade, when travelling by sea or river steamer, may draw, in addition to mileage allowance, daily allowance at double the rate ordinarily admissible to him; provided that, whatever be the nature of other journeys which may be combined with the steamer journey, no further daily allowance may be drawn for any day for which this double allowance is drawn.

Section IX.—Journey on Tour.

Sub-section (i)–General Rules.

Definition of headquarters.

59. The headquarters of a Government servant shall be in such place as a competent authority may prescribe.

Limits of sphere of duty.

60. A competent authority may define the limits of the sphere of duty of any Government servant.

Definition of tour.

61. A Government servant is on tour when absent on duty from his headquarters either within or, with proper sanction, beyond his sphere of duty. For the purposes of this section, a journey to a hill station is not treated as a journey on tour.

NOTE.—A District or Assistant Superintendent of Police is not held to be on tour when he visits a police station unless—

(a) he travels not less than twenty miles in one day, or

(b) he is absent from his headquarters for two or more consecutive nights and visits two or more police stations or posts.

62. In case of doubt a competent authority may decide whether a particular absence is absence on duty for the purpose of rule 61.

Restrictions on the duration and frequency of tours.

63. A competent authority may impose such restrictions as it may think fit upon the frequency and duration of journeys to be made on tour by any Government servant or class of Government servants.

Government servants who are not entitled to travelling allowance for journeys on tour.

64. If a competent authority declares that the pay of a particular Government servant or class of Government servants has been so fixed as to compensate for the cost of all journeys, other than journeys by rail or steamer, within the Government servant's sphere of duty, such a Government servant may draw no travelling allowance for such journeys, though he may draw mileage allowance or, if he be in inferior service, travelling allowance under rule 78, for journeys by rail or steamer. When travelling on duty, with proper sanction, beyond his sphere of duty, he may draw travelling allowance calculated under the ordinary rules for the entire journey, including such part of it as is within his sphere of duty.

General principles on which travelling allowance is drawn for journeys on tour.

65. The travelling allowance drawn by a Government servant on tour ordinarily takes the shape of either permanent travelling allowance or daily allowance, if either of these is admissible to him. Permanent travelling allowance and daily allowance may, however, in certain circumstances be exchanged for mileage allowance or for the whole or part of the actual cost of travelling. In certain other circumstances actual cost may be drawn in addition to daily allowance or for journeys for which no daily allowance is admissible.

Carriage of tents supplied by Government.

66. (a) A competent authority may prescribe the scale of Government tents to be supplied to any Government servant or class of Government servants for office or, if it think fit, for personal use.

(b) When such tents are used by a Government servant on tour for office purposes only, they may be carried at Government expense. When used partly for office and partly for private purposes, the Government servant must, except as provided in rule 81, pay half the cost of carriage. When used wholly for private purposes, the Government servant must, except as provided in rule 81, pay the entire cost of carriage.

Sub-section (ii)--Government servants in receipt of permanent travelling allowance.

Actual expenses in addition to or in exchange for permanent travelling allowance.

67. A permanent travelling allowance is intended to cover the cost of all journeys within the sphere of duty of the Government servant who draws it, and such Government servant may not draw any other travelling allowance in place of or in addition to permanent travelling allowance for such journeys; provided that:—

(1) A Government servant of the fourth grade and any other class of Government servants to which a competent authority may extend this concession may draw, in addition to permanent travelling allowance, single fare for a journey by rail, and

(2) a competent authority may, by general or special order, permit a Government servant whose

sphere of duty extends beyond the limits of a single district to draw, in addition to permanent travelling allowance, whenever his actual travelling expenses for a duly authorised journey by public conveyance exceed double the amount of his permanent travelling allowance for the period occupied in such journey, the difference between such double permanent travelling allowance and the mileage allowance calculated for the journey.

Mileage allowance in exchange for permanent travelling allowance.

68. When a Government servant in receipt of permanent travelling allowance travels on duty, with proper sanction, beyond his sphere of duty, he may draw mileage allowance for the entire journey, including such part of it as is within his sphere of duty, and may draw, in addition, permanent travelling allowance for any day of his absence for which he does not draw mileage allowance. This rule does not apply to a Government servant who travels beyond his sphere of duty in the course of a journey from one place within that sphere to another such place, or to a Government servant who makes, by road alone, a journey not exceeding 20 miles.

Sub-section (iii)—Government servants not in receipt of permanent travelling allowance.

Sub-division (i).—Daily allowance.

General rule.

69. Except where otherwise expressly provided in these rules, a Government servant not in receipt of permanent travelling allowance draws travelling allowance for journeys on tour in the shape of daily allowance.

Drawn during absence from headquarters on duty.

70. Daily allowance may not be drawn except during absence from headquarters on duty. A period of absence from headquarters begins when a Government servant actually leaves his headquarters and ends when he actually returns to the place in which his headquarters are situated, whether he halts there or not.

Distance to be travelled before daily allowance is admissible.

71. Daily allowance may not be drawn for any day on which a Government servant does not reach a point outside a radius of five miles from his headquarters or return to his headquarters from a similar point.

Halts on tour.

72. Subject to the conditions laid down in rules 73 and 74, daily allowance may be drawn during a halt ont our or on a holiday occurring during a tour.

73. Daily allowance may not be drawn for a continuous halt of more than ten days at any one place; provided that a competent authority may grant general or individual exemptions from the operation of this rule, on such conditions as it thinks fit, if it is satisfied—

(a) that prolonged halts are necessary in the interests of the public service, and

(b) that such halts necessitate the maintenance of camp equipage or, where no camp equipage is maintained, continue, after the first ten days, to entail extra expense upon the halting Government servant.

74. For the purposes of rules 71, 72 and 73:—

(a) After a continuous halt of ten days' duration, the halting place shall be regarded as the Government servant's temporary headquarters.

(b) A halt is continuous unless terminated by an absence on duty at a distance from the halting place exceeding five miles for a period including not less than three nights.

(c) In calculating the duration of a halt, any day on which the Government servant travels or halts at a distance from the halting place exceeding five miles shall be excluded. On such a day the Government servant may draw daily allowance or exchange it for mileage allowance if admissible.

Sub-division (ii).—Mileage allowance and actual expenses in place of or in addition to daily allowance.

Exchange of daily allowance for mileage allowance during the whole period of a tour.

75. A competent authority may, by general or special order and on such conditions as it thinks fit to impose, permit any Government servant or class of Government servants to draw mileage allowance instead of daily allowance for the whole period of any absence from headquarters, if it considers that the nature of the Government servant's duty is such that daily allowance is not sufficient to cover his travelling expenses.

Exchange of daily allowance for mileage allowance on particular journeys.

76. (*a*) Subject to any conditions which a competent authority may by general or special order impose, a Government servant in superior service may exchange his daily allowance for mileage allowance on any day on which—

(*i*) he travels by railway or steamer or both, or

(*ii*) he travels more than 20 miles by road;

provided that, if a continuous journey extend over more than one day, the exchange must be made for all such days and not for a part only of them.

NOTE.—Short journeys within a radius of five miles from headquarters may not be added to other journeys, when calculating the distance travelled by road or the amount of mileage allowance admissible for road journeys.

(*b*) When a journey by road is combined with a journey by railway or steamer under clause (*a*) (*i*) of this rule:—

(*i*) Mileage allowance may be drawn on account of such journey by road, but such mileage is limited to the amount of daily allowance unless the journey by road exceeds twenty miles, and

(*ii*) unless such journey by road be a journey to or from the Government servant's headquarters, mileage allowance shall be calculated on the distance actually travelled, without regard to the points fixed by or under rule 32.

77. Subject to any conditions which a competent authority may by general or special order impose, a non-gazetted ministerial or menial Government servant may, for any day on which he travels by public or hired conveyance under a certificate from the head of his office that he is required to do so, exchange daily allowance for mileage allowance.

Travelling allowance admissible to a Government servant in inferior service.

78. The following conditions are applicable to a Government servant in inferior service:—

(*a*) For a journey by railway, he may draw mileage allowance in addition to daily allowance.

(*b*) For a journey by sea or river steamer, he may draw travelling allowance under rule 58.

(*c*) For a journey by road, he may exchange daily allowance for mileage allowance if the journey exceeds 20 miles or the condition of rule 77 is fulfilled.

(*d*) For a journey by road combined with a journey by railway or by sea or river steamer, he may draw mileage allowance, limited as in rule 76 (*b*) (*i*) except as provided in rule 77, for the road journey, in addition to the allowances admissible under clause (*a*) or (*b*) of this rule.

Actual expenses maintaining camp during a sudden journey away from it.

79. A competent authority may permit any Government servant, who is compelled by a sudden emergency to leave his camp and travel rapidly on duty to a place more than twenty miles distant, to draw, in addition to mileage allowance, the actual cost of maintaining his camp, whether the camp be moved or not; provided that the amount of actual cost drawn shall not exceed the daily allowance of his grade.

Actual expenses on first and last journey of an extensive tour.

80. A Government servant entitled to daily allowance, whose sphere of duty extends over a whole province, may, when making a journey of more than one hundred miles to the first or from the last camp of an extensive tour, recover, in lieu of the daily allowance admissible for the days occupied by such journey, the whole necessary cost of the journey, including the cost of transportation of camp equipment and of servants, horses, motor-cars, motor-cycles, bicycles and private baggage on such scale as a competent authority may prescribe.

Actual expenses of conveying camp equipment, etc.

81. (*a*) When a competent authority is satisfied that it is in the interests of the public service that a particular Government servant on tour should send his horses, camels, motor-cars, motor-cycles, bicycles or camp equipment by railway or steamer, or by country craft when no steamer service exists capable of conveying the goods or animals or when such means of carriage is cheaper or more expeditious, it may, by special order in each case, permit him to recover, in addition to mileage allowance or daily allowance or both, the

actual cost or part of the actual cost of transporting them.

NOTE 1.—In the case of a motor-car, the cost of transporting a chauffeur or cleaner, and for each horse the cost of transporting one syce and one grass-cutter may be drawn.

NOTE 2.—The term motor-cycle in this rule includes a side-car.

(b) A competent authority may by general or special order prescribe limitations on the weight of camp equipment and the number of conveyances and animals to be carried at Government expense under clause (a) of this rule by a particular Government servant or class of Government servants.

Government servants whose duties require them to travel constantly by railway.

82. (a) The following provisions are applicable to—

(i) officers and men of railway police;

(ii) Government servants, other than train staff or running establishment, attached to open lines of state railways, including medical subordinates;

(iii) Government examiners of railway accounts and their establishments;

(iv) Government inspectors of railways and their establishments;

(v) permanent way inspectors temporarily transferred from open lines to unopened construction lines, to whom the Railway Board may declare them to be applicable; and

(vi) any other Government servant or class of Government servants, whose duties involve constant travelling by railway, to whom a competent authority may declare them to be applicable.

(b) When such a Government servant makes a journey by railway on tour:—

(i) He is entitled either to a free pass under the free pass rules of the railway or to the fares for himself and the servants and baggage accompanying him which a free pass would cover.

(ii) He may draw daily allowance for any day on which he is absent from his headquarters for more than eight consecutive hours.

(iii) He may not exchange for mileage allowance the allowances admissible under sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of this clause.

(iv) If he combines with a railway journey a journey by steamer or road, he may, if he travels to a place distant at least five miles from the point where he leaves the railway or returns to the railway from a place similarly distant, draw mileage allowance for the journey by steamer or road, in addition to daily allowance, if any, admissible under this rule or under rule 58; provided that the time spent on the journey by steamer or road shall be deducted in calculating the duration of his absence from his headquarters.

Inspectors of maintenance on state railways.

83. The provisions of rule 82 apply to inspectors of maintenance on state railways; provided that, in their case, the period of absence from headquarters by which daily allowance may be earned is a period of more than four hours between 9 P.M. and 5 A.M. Before daily allowance can be drawn, the head of the department must certify that the inspector was so absent in special circumstances.

Railway and Telegraph servants travelling on unopened line of railway.

84. (a) A Government servant of the Telegraph Department or of a state railway, unless he be a member of the Government Inspectors' department or attached to an open line of railway, when travelling on an unopened line by trolly, material train or engine, draws, in addition to the actual cost of haulage, if any, the following special mileage allowance for each mile travelled:—

(i) *If a Government servant of the first grade*—1½ annas.

(ii) *If a Government servant of the second grade*—9 pies.

(iii) *If a Government servant of the third or fourth grade*—3 pies.

(b) The allowances prescribed in clause (a) of this rule are intended to meet the

entire cost of travelling, and no other allowance may be drawn in lieu of or in addition to them except in the following cases:—

(i) When the Government servant travels more than twenty miles, partly by road and partly by trolly, etc., he may draw mileage allowance under clause (b) of rule 76, rule 77 or rule 78 for the journey by road in addition to the special mileage allowance for the journey by rail.

(ii) When he travels not more than twenty miles, partly by road and partly by trolly, etc., he must draw daily allowance for the whole journey in lieu of the special mileage allowance; provided that:—

(1) If the special mileage allowance admissible exceeds his daily allowance, he may draw the special mileage allowance.

(2) If the conditions of rule 77 are fulfilled, he may draw mileage allowance under that rule for the journey by road in addition to special mileage allowance.

(iii) When he remains absent from his headquarters for a night, he may, at his option, draw daily allowance in lieu of any mileage allowance that is admissible under clause (a) of this rule.

(iv) When the conditions of rule 79 are fulfilled, he may draw actual cost under that rule in addition to any other allowance that is admissible under this rule.

Postal officials.

85. The following provisions apply to Deputy Postmasters General, Superintendents and Inspectors of the Railway Mail Service, when they travel on duty by railway within the limits of the lines to which they are attached:—

(a) For a journey by railway, they are entitled to free conveyance. An Inspector may draw in addition a single fare of the lowest class for a servant, if actually paid.

(b) For a continuous absence from headquarters of not less than six hours, they may draw daily allowance in addition; provided that, when the six hours fall partly in one and partly in another calendar day, they may earn further daily allowance by another journey for one only of the two days.

(c) For a journey by road combined with a journey by railway they may draw mileage allowance, irrespective of the distance travelled; provided that the time spent on such journey shall be deducted in calculating the duration of absence from headquarters.

86. An Inspector of Post Offices may not exchange daily allowance for mileage allowance on journeys by road. When travelling by railway, by sea or by river steamer, he may draw, in addition to his daily allowance, a single fare of the class to which his grade entitles him and a single fare of the lowest class for one servant, if actually paid. Daily allowance is, however, not admissible when an inspector avails himself of board provided on a steamer, the cost of which is included in the cost of the fare.

Survey of India Department.

87. (a) Except as provided in clauses (b) and (c) of this rule, a Government servant of the Survey of India Department may not exchange daily allowance for mileage allowance for a journey in the field.

(b) With the sanction in each case of the Surveyor General or administrative superintendent, a Government servant in the Survey of India Department may be granted the following concessions:—

(i) He may exchange his daily allowance for mileage allowance under rule 76 for a journey in the field if he is required to travel by public or hired conveyance or if he is employed on special duty.

(ii) Whenever his actual travelling expenses for a journey to or from the field, or for any other journey on which he has to travel with camp equipment, exceed the mileage allowance calculated for the journey under the ordinary rules, he may draw such actual expenses in place of daily allowance. In

calculating actual expenses, he may include the cost of transporting, whether by public or hired conveyance or otherwise, both himself and such scale of servants, baggage and camp equipment as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe; provided that—

(1) in applying this rule a journey must be treated as a whole, and a Government servant may not draw actual expenses for a part of a journey and mileage allowance for the remainder; and

(2) actual expenses may not be drawn under this rule for a journey in the field by road only unless the conditions of sub-clause (*i*) of this clause are fulfilled.

(*iii*) Whenever, for such part of a month as he spends in the field, the actual cost of carrying camp equipment and baggage on the scale prescribed under sub-clause (*ii*) above exceeds half the amount of daily allowance admissible for the month, he may retain half of his daily allowance and exchange the other half for such actual cost.

(*c*) Actual expenses under clause (*b*) of this rule must be drawn on a bill prepared in detail and countersigned by the sanctioning authority.

Geological Survey of India.

88. With the sanction in each case of the Director of the Geological Survey, a Government servant in the Geological Survey of India Department may be granted the concessions specified in rule 87 (*b*) (*ii*) on the condition prescribed in clause (*c*) of that rule. The second proviso under clause (*b*) (*ii*) is not applicable to such a case.

Sub-division (iii).—Travelling allowance admissible for journeys and halts within five miles of headquarters.

Conveyance hire.

89. A competent authority may, by general or special order, permit any Government servant or class of Government servants to draw the actual cost of hiring a conveyance on a journey for which no travelling allowance is admissible under these rules.

Ferry charges, tolls and railway fare.

90. A Government servant travelling on duty within five miles of his headquarters is entitled to recover the actual amounts which he may spend in payment of ferry and other tolls and fares for journeys by railway or other public conveyance.

Actual expenses of maintaining camp equipage during a halt at headquarters.

91. On the following conditions and any other conditions which it may think fit to impose, a competent authority may, by general or special order, permit any Government servant or class of Government servants to recover the actual cost of maintaining camp equipage during a halt at headquarters or within five miles of headquarters or during the interval between the Government servant's departure from or arrival at headquarters and that of his camp equipage:—

(*a*) The amount drawn, together with any amounts recovered under rule 90, should not exceed the daily allowance of his grade.

(*b*) The period of the halt or interval for which it is granted should not exceed twenty-one days in Sind or Rajputana or ten days elsewhere. An absence on duty from the halting place for less than three nights should not be treated as interrupting the halt or interval.

(*c*) The Government servant must certify that he has maintained the whole or part of his camp equipage during the halt or interval and that the expense of maintenance has not been less than the amount drawn. In the case of a non-gazetted or menial servant, the head of the office must certify that such maintenance was necessary.

Sub-section (iv)—Special rules for high officials.

High officials travelling by reserved railway accommodation.

92. When a Government servant for whom special railway accommodation is provided or who is entitled, under these rules, to reserve railway accommodation by requisition, travels in such reserved accommodation on tour:—

(*a*) The entire cost of haulage is borne by Government.

(*b*) Unless it be otherwise expressly provided in this sub-section—

(*i*) the Government servant must pay the usual fares for any persons

travelling with him in the reserved accommodation and, if Government pays full tariff rates for the reserved accommodation, such fares must be credited to Government;

(ii) if the Government servant desires additional accommodation for his staff or luggage, he must make arrangements with the railway administration for the provision of such accommodation, the haulage and other charges being met at his expense or, in the case of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, from his contract allowance;

(iii) the Government servant is entitled to draw no travelling allowance for the journey unless he be entitled to permanent travelling allowance.

93. Clause (b) (i) of Rule 92 does not apply to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

Members of the executive council of the Governor-General.

94. If it is impossible for a member of the executive council of the Governor-General, when travelling by railway on duty, to arrange to travel by a train which is not a mail train, and if the railway authorities are unable to attach his reserved carriage to a mail train, he is entitled to order a special train at the expense of Government.

95. (a) A member of the executive council of the Governor-General, when travelling by railway on duty, is entitled, without payment, to—

(i) accommodation for personal servants up to a maximum number of ten, and

(ii) free carriage of all luggage for which he vouches as his personal luggage, including stores carried for consumption on tour, whether carried in the luggage van of the train to which his reserved carriage is attached or sent by any other train.

(b) Freight charges for goods and for stores other than those covered by clause (a) of this rule must be met by the member himself.

96. A member of the executive council of the Governor-General, when travelling on tour, may recover the cost of carrying a motor-car under the conditions specified in rule 81; provided that the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the car has been employed, for all practical purposes, only as a means of performing, in the public interest, a journey off the line of railway. In cases where the presence of his car with the member has, apart from the advantages to Government of the particular tour or journey, saved him expense in hiring a conveyance or served his personal convenience to an appreciable extent, he must pay one-fifth of the cost of carriage.

97. A member of the executive council of the Governor-General, when travelling on duty by road or steamer, may recover his actual travelling expenses, appending to his bill a certificate to the following effect:—

"I certify that I have actually paid the amount of this bill and that it does not include any charge for the freight of any stores or goods, other than my personal luggage, or any charge for refreshments, hotels or staging bungalows."

For the purpose of this rule, stores carried for consumption on tour may be treated as personal luggage.

Members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.

98. The following provisions govern the grant of travelling allowance to members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly who are required to leave their official headquarters or usual places of residence for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Council or Assembly or transacting business connected with their duties as members:—

(a) A member of the Council or the Assembly may draw:—

(i) For the journeys to and from the place at which the Council or Assembly meets or the business is transacted; mileage allowance at the rates admissible to a Government servant of the first grade, and the actual cost of transporting a motor-car

or a carriage and two horses; provided that the amount claimed on account of the conveyance of a carriage and horses must not exceed the cost of transporting a motor-car.

(*ii*) For each day of residence at such place until the close of the session or the completion of the business, including residence not exceeding one week before the commencement of the session or one week after its close, or not exceeding two days before the commencement of other business or two days after its close, a daily allowance of Rs. 20.

(*iii*) When he leaves such place during the course of a session or before the business is completed and returns for less than fifteen days to his official headquarters or place of residence; either a single first class fare for the journey and return journey or his daily allowance for the period of absence, whichever is less. If the absence is not less than fifteen days, he may draw no travelling allowance.

(*b*) A member of the Council of State may, for such part of the journey to and from the place of meeting as is made at the beginning or end of a session of the Council in a first class railway compartment or in a cabin in a steamer, such compartment or cabin being reserved for his personal use, draw, in lieu of mileage allowance, the actual cost of reserving the compartment or cabin.

99. A member of the Council of State or the Legislative Assembly, being a Government servant in receipt of permanent travelling allowance, will not be entitled to the allowances specified in rule 98 unless he leaves his sphere of duty to attend the Council or Assembly or to transact business in connection with his duties as a member. When he so leaves his sphere of duty, he may draw travelling allowance as prescribed in rule 98; provided that such sum as may represent the amount of his permanent travelling allowance for the period of absence, calculated at a proportionate daily rate, shall be deducted from his mileage and daily allowance.

100. A political resident of the first class, when travelling by railway in a reserved ordinary first class carriage, may recover, if travelling within his sphere of duty, the actual cost of conveying servants up to a maximum number of twelve and of luggage up to 25 maunds. When travelling outside his sphere of duty, the limit of servants is four and of luggage 10 maunds. Political residents of the first class.

101. A Government servant who is entitled, under rule 170 or 171, to reserve by requisition a first class compartment, may recover, when travelling by railway in such a compartment, his actual travelling expenses up to a maximum of one first class fare. Government servants who are entitled to reserve by requisition a first class compartment.

102. The Chief Engineer with the Railway Board, when travelling by railway in reserved accommodation, may draw the allowances prescribed in rule 82 (*b*) (*ii*), (*iii*) and (*iv*). The Chief Engineer with the Railway Board.

103. The Political Resident at Baroda, when touring by railway, may recover the actual cost of transporting two horses, if he is visiting outlying districts where local arrangements cannot be made for supplying means of travelling by road. The Political Resident at Baroda.

104. Except where otherwise expressly provided in these rules, the amount of luggage which may be transported, free of cost, by a Government servant travelling in reserved accommodation is the amount covered by the number of tickets which a member of the public would have to purchase in order to reserve such accommodation. Amount of luggage admissible.

Section X.—Journey of a newly-appointed Government servant to join his first post.

105. Except as otherwise provided in this section, travelling allowance is not admissible to any person for the journey to join his first post in Government service. General rule.

106. A competent authority may permit any person, whether appointed to a temporary or a permanent post, to draw travelling allowance for the journey to join his first post in Government service, provided that it is in the interests of Government that the particular person should be appointed to the particular post; and may issue general orders permitting the grant of travelling Exception.

allowance for a similar journey to persons appointed to specified posts or services requiring technical or professional qualifications.

Concession to persons re-employed in Government service.

107. When a pensioner, or a Government servant who has been thrown out of employment owing to a reduction of establishment or the abolition of his post, is reappointed to Government service, the authority which sanctions his reappointment may permit him to draw travelling allowance for so much of his journey to join his new post as falls within India.

Concession to persons joining by sea.

108. When a person is appointed to a post in Government service which he cannot join except by sea, a competent authority may grant him a free passage by sea from one part of India to another such part.

Concession to subordinates recruited for the Andamans.

109. When a person is appointed in India to subordinate Government service in the Andaman or Nicobar Islands, the authority making the appointment may grant him a free passage by sea for himself and family.

Concession to members of the executive council of the Governor-General.

110. When a person not already in Government service is appointed to be a member of the executive council of the Governor-General, he is entitled, when travelling by railway to join his post, to the concession described in rule 117.

Concession to persons appointed in Europe.

111. Any person appointed, while resident in Europe, by the Secretary of State in Council to Government service in India, other than a person whose case is covered by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council under section 85 or 104 of the Act, may draw mileage allowance for the journey to join his first post from any port in India at which, with the permission of the Secretary of State, he may disembark.

Rates of travelling allowance under this section.

112. Travelling allowance under rules 106 and 107 should be calculated as for a journey on tour, but no allowance may be drawn for halts on the journeys.

113. When mileage allowance is drawn under rules 106, 107 and 111, the rate admissible is that of the grade to which the Government servant will belong after joining his post.

Section XI.—Journeys on transfer.

General conditions of admissibility.

114. Travelling allowance may not be drawn under this section by a Government servant on transfer from one station to another unless he is transferred for the public convenience and is entitled to pay during the period occupied by the journey. A transfer at his own request or in consequence of misconduct should not be treated as a transfer for the public convenience unless the authority sanctioning the transfer, for special reasons which should be recorded, otherwise direct.

General rule.

115. A Government servant may draw mileage allowance for a journey on transfer, including transfer from military to civil employ.

Special concessions to Government servants in superior service.

116. (*a*) Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in these rules or in rules made under other sections of the Act, a Government servant in superior service is entitled, for a journey on transfer, to the following concessions in addition to that prescribed by rule 115:—

I.—For journeys by rail or steamer.

(*i*) He may draw one extra fare of the class to which his grade entitles him.

(*ii*) He may draw one extra fare for each adult member of his family who accompanies him and for whom full fare is actually paid and one half fare for each child for whom such fare is actually paid.

(*iii*) He may draw the actual cost of transporting by goods train, steamer or other craft personal effects up to the following *maxima*:—

Grade of Government servant.	MAUNDS. If travelling alone.	If accompanied by family.
First . . .	40	60
Second . . .	20	30
Third . . .	12	15

Provided that a competent authority may prescribe lower *maxima* in the case of any specified class of Government servants.

NOTE.—If a Government servant carries his personal effects by passenger, instead of by goods train, he may draw the actual cost of carriage up to a limit of the amount which would have been admissible had he taken the maximum number of maunds by goods train.

(*iv*) Provided that—

(1) the distance travelled exceeds 80 miles;

(2) the Government servant is travelling to join a post in which the possession of a conveyance or horse is advantageous from the point of view of his efficiency; and

(3) conveyances or horses are actually carried by rail, steamer or other craft;—

he may draw the actual cost of transporting at owner's risk conveyances and horses on the following scale:—

Grade of Government servant.	Scale allowed.
First . . .	Two horses, and a carriage or motor-car or motor-cycle.
Second . . .	One horse, and a carriage or motor-cycle.
Third . . .	One horse or a motor-cycle or ordinary cycle.

NOTE.—In the case of a motor-car, the cost of transporting a chauffeur or cleaner, and for each horse the cost of transporting one syce and one grass-cutter may be drawn.

Exception.—A Government servant who travels by a Government steamer is not entitled, for the journey by steamer, either to mileage allowance under rule 115 or to the concessions allowed by this clause. He is entitled to free transport of himself, his family, servants and their *boná fide* personal effects, and of conveyances and horses subject to the limits prescribed in sub-clause (*iv*); and may draw in addition the daily allowance of his grade.

II.—For a journey by road.

(*i*) He may draw one extra mileage allowance at the rate to which his grade entitles him.

(*ii*) He may draw a second extra mileage allowance if two members of his family accompany him and a third if more than two members accompany him.

(*iii*) For the transportation of personal effects within the limits prescribed in sub-clause I (*iii*) of this clause, he may draw mileage allowance at a rate to be fixed by a competent authority. This rate will be calculated on the average cost of conveying goods by the cheapest method of conveyance.

(*b*) The following explanations are given of terms employed in clause (*a*) of this rule:—

(*i*) The term "personal effects" is not subject to definition, but the controlling officer must satisfy himself that a claim to reimbursement on account of their transportation is reasonable.

(*ii*) The term "motor-cycle" includes a side-car.

(*iii*) A member of a Government servant's family who follows him within six months from the date of his transfer or precedes him by not more than one month may be treated as accompanying him. If such member travels to the new station from a place other than the Government servant's old station, the Government servant may draw either the actual fare for the journey made or the fare admissible for the journey from the old to the new station, whichever is less.

(*c*) Tents supplied by Government are transported at the expense of Government. Tents purchased and maintained by a Government servant himself may be transported at the expense of Government; provided that they do not exceed a scale to be prescribed in this behalf by a competent authority as suitable to a particular Government servant or class of Government servants. If they exceed this scale, the excess may be treated as a part of personal effects.

(*d*) A Government servant who claims higher travelling allowance on the ground that members of his family accompanied him on transfer must support his claim by a certificate showing the numbers and relationship of the said members.

(*e*) A Government servant claiming the cost of transporting personal effects, a conveyance or a horse, must support his claim by a certificate that the actual expense incurred was not less than the sum claimed. Such a certificate must give details of the conveyances or horses transported.

Transfer to join the post of member of the executive council of the Governor-General or of political resident first class.

117. When a Government servant, appointed to be a member of the executive council of the Governor-General or a political resident of the first class, travels by railway to join his post, he may, at his option, travel on the following terms, in lieu of drawing travelling allowance under the ordinary rules governing a journey on transfer :—

(a) Any accommodation which he will be entitled, under section XXI of these rules, to reserve by requisition after joining his post will, if practicable, be placed at his disposal.

(b) The charge for haulage of the reserved accommodation will be paid by Government.

(c) The Government servant must pay to Government the fare which he would have paid if no accommodation had been reserved, and must, in addition, pay in cash to the station master of the station from which the journey commences the fares for any members of his family accompanying him, whether they share his reserved accommodation or not. When Government pays full tariff rates for the accommodation, all such fares will be credited to Government.

118. The provisions of rule 117 apply to a political resident of the first class when transferred from one residency to another. If he avails himself of the concession given by that rule, he may recover the actual cost of transporting servants and luggage up to the limits prescribed in rule 100 for a journey outside his sphere of duty.

Government servants whose duties involve constant travelling by railway.

119. The Government servants specified in rule 82 may draw travelling allowance under that rule for journeys on transfer within the limits of the railway to which they are attached, and are entitled, in addition, to a free pass or fares for their families; provided that they must not draw daily allowance for halts in the course of the journey unless such halts are made in connection with their duty. When transferred from one railway to another, they are entitled to travelling allowance under rules 114 to 116.

Survey of India Department.

120. A Government servant of the Survey of India Department may draw, at his option, for a journey on transfer either the travelling allowance prescribed in rules 114 to 116 or, if the conditions of rule 87 (b) (ii) are fulfilled, the allowance prescribed thereby.

Concession to jail warders and police constables.

121. Jail warders in inferior service, when transferred from one jail to another, and police constables in inferior service when transferred from one district to another, are entitled, if accompanied by their families, to mileage allowance at the following special rates :—

(a) For a journey by railway or steamer; double fare of the lowest class.

(b) For a journey by road; two annas for each mile travelled.

(c) For a journey by boat; one anna for each mile travelled.

Inferior servants.

122. Except as provided in rule 121, a Government servant in inferior service is entitled on transfer to draw travelling allowance as for a journey on tour.

Government servant appointed to a new post while in transit.

123. A Government servant appointed to a new post while in transit from one post to another is entitled to draw travelling allowance under this section for so much of the journey on transfer as he has accomplished when he receives the fresh orders and for the journey from the place at which he receives such orders to his new station.

Government servant taking short leave before joining a new post.

124. A Government servant who goes on leave, not exceeding four months, after he has given over charge of his old post and before he has taken charge of his new post is entitled, whether the order of transfer is received before or after the commencement of his leave, to travelling allowance under this section.

Government servant taking long leave while in transit.

125. A Government servant who takes leave exceeding four months while in transit from one post to another may draw travelling allowance under rule 115 and rule 116 (a) I (i) and (ii) and II (i) and (ii) for so much of the journey to join the new post as he has accomplished before the order granting his leave is received, in addition to any allowance admissible under rule 126.

Government servant posted to a new station on return from long leave.

126. When on return from leave exceeding four months a Government servant is stationed at a headquarters other than that at which he was stationed when he went on leave, the controlling officer may permit him to recover the travelling allowance admissible, under sub-clauses I (iii) and (iv) and II (iii) of rule 116 (a), for a journey from his old to his new station.

Section XII.—Journey to a hill station.

Journey with the headquarters of a Government.

127. Special rules, which are not included in these rules, govern the grant of travelling allowance to Government servants moving to hill stations with the headquarters of a Government.

Journey made under the orders of superior authority.

128. A Government servant, other than a Government servant moving with the headquarters of a Government, who travels on duty to a hill station within his sphere of duty or is required by the orders of a superior authority to travel to a hill station on duty, may draw travelling allowance during his absence as for a journey on tour. Such a Government servant will, however, forfeit all claim to travelling allowance for the journey and halt, other than permanent travelling allowance, if he prolongs his stay at the hill station beyond a period of ten days or the period necessary for the performance of the duty on which the journey is made, whichever is less; provided that a competent authority may preserve the Government servant's claim to travelling allowance by—

(*a*) sanctioning a halt in excess of ten days, or

(*b*) officially intimating that his presence was required on duty throughout the period or that he was permitted to extend his stay during holidays immediately following his period of duty.

A Government servant performing his duties at a hill station for his own convenience.

129. When a Government servant is permitted for his own convenience to perform his duties at a hill station, he is not entitled to daily allowance or mileage allowance for the journey to or from such station or for the period during which he halts at it.

Section XIII.—Journey to attend an examination.

General rules.

130. A Government servant is entitled to draw travelling allowance for the journey to and from the place at which he appears for an examination of any of the following kinds:—

(*a*) An obligatory departmental or language examination.

(*b*) An examination held under any rules in force in the vernacular language of a frontier or hill tribe.

(*c*) In the case of a military officer in civil employ, an examination for promotion in military rank.

(*d*) In the case of a civil assistant surgeon or sub-assistant surgeon, an examination designed to test his fitness to rise above an efficiency bar in a time-scale:

provided that—

(1) travelling allowance shall not be drawn under this rule more than twice for any particular examination or standard of examination; and

(2) a competent authority may disallow travelling allowance under this rule to any candidate who, in its opinion—

(*i*) has culpably neglected the duty of preparing himself for an obligatory examination, or

(*ii*) does not display a reasonable standard of proficiency in an examination which is not obligatory.

Government servants obtaining a reward for proficiency in an oriental language.

131. A Government servant who obtains a reward for proficiency in an oriental language, or who for the first time obtains a degree of honour in any language in the second division, is entitled to draw travelling allowance for the journey to and from the place of examination.

Special concessions.

132. A competent authority may permit a Government servant to draw travelling allowance for the journey to and from the place at which he appears for any examination other than those specified in rules 130 and 131.

Rates of travelling allowance under this section.

133. Travelling allowance under this section should be calculated as for a journey on tour, but no allowance may be drawn for halts on the journeys.

Section XIV.—Journey when proceeding on or returning from leave.

General rule.

134. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, a Government servant is not entitled to any travelling allowance for a journey made during leave or while proceeding on or returning from leave.

Exception.

135. A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, permit any Government servant to draw, for a journey of the kind specified in rule 134, travelling allowance as for a journey on tour.

High officials.

136. When a member of the executive council of the Governor-General or a political resident of the first class travels by railway when proceeding on or returning from leave, he may travel on the terms described in rule 117.

Concessions to military officers in civil employ.

137. A military officer in civil employ, when proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on medical certificate or returning therefrom, is entitled to the same concessions which he would receive in military employ; provided that he is not entitled to a certificate in military form E, which gives him the right to travel in a class of railway carriage higher than that for which he pays the fare.

138. Subject to the proviso in rule 137, a military sub-assistant surgeon in civil employ, when proceeding on or returning from leave of not less than six months' duration, is entitled to the same concessions which he would receive if he were in military employ.

139. A military officer in civil employ, being a departmental or warrant officer, when proceeding on or returning from leave on medical certificate, is entitled to the same concessions which he would receive in military employ.

Concessions to Survey of India subordinates.

140. The Surveyor General or an administrative superintendent of the Survey of India Department may exercise the following powers:—

(a) He may grant such rail and steamer fares as he considers necessary to khalasis and other menials in the Survey of India Department proceeding on or returning from leave of any kind. Such fares should be paid for the journey to or from the place at which each menial was recruited.

(b) He may grant such travelling allowance as he considers necessary to surveyors and other subordinates when proceeding on or returning from leave if their homes are situated in provinces other than those in which they are employed.

Concession to subordinates in the Andaman Islands.

141. The Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands may grant to a subordinate Government servant recruited from India for permanent service in those islands, when such Government servant takes leave in India, a free passage by sea to and from India for himself, his wife and his children; provided that such passage shall not be granted more than once in any period of four years.

Government servant recalled to duty from leave.

142. (a) When a Government servant is compulsorily recalled to duty before the expiry of his leave and the leave is thereby curtailed by not less than one month, he is entitled to draw mileage allowance for the journey from the place at which the order of recall reaches him or, if the journey involves travelling by sea, from the port at which he lands in India to the station to which he is recalled. If the period by which the leave is curtailed is less than a month, mileage allowance may be allowed at the discretion of the authority recalling the Government servant.

(b) If the Government servant recalled to duty is entitled to travelling allowance under rule 124, he may not draw mileage allowance under clause (a) unless he abandons his claims to the mileage allowance specified in rules 115 and 116 (a) I (i) and II (i).

143. If a non-gazetted Government servant, on compulsory recall from leave exceeding four months, is posted to a station other than that from which he went on leave, he may, if his pay after transfer does not exceed Rs. 400 and if his new station is distant more than 200 miles from his old station, draw, in addition to the allowance admissible under rule 126, travelling allowance for his family under rule 116 for the journey from the place at which the order of recall reaches him to the new station; provided that the amount so drawn shall not exceed the amount admissible under rule 116 for the journey from the old to the new station.

Travelling allowance during joining time under fundamental rule 105 (d).

144. A Government servant on joining time under fundamental rule 105 (d) may draw travelling allowance for the journey as for a journey on transfer.

Concession to non-gazetted Government servants employed in Persia or the Persian Gulf.

145. A non-gazetted Government servant in superior service on pay not exceeding Rs. 400 a month, when proceeding on leave from or returning from leave to a place in Persia or the Persian Gulf to which he is posted, may transport his family to or from India at Government expense; provided that this concession may be granted for the journey in each direction once only in every period of four years.

Section XV.—Journey on retirement, dismissal or termination of employment.

General restrictions.

146. Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided in this section, no person is entitled to any travelling allowance for a journey made after retirement or dismissal from Government service or after the termination of such service.

Exception.

147. A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, permit any Government servant to draw travelling allowance for a journey of the kind mentioned in rule 146.

Concessions to high officials.

148. When a member of the executive council of the Governor-General or a political resident of the first class travels by railway on retiring from the service or on proceeding to join another post after resigning office, he is entitled, if he so desire, to the concession described in rule 117.

Concessions to Survey subordinates.

149. The Surveyor-General or an administrative superintendent of the Survey of India Department may grant such rail and steamer fares as he considers necessary to a discharged khalasi or other menial for the journey to the place at which the menial was enlisted.

Concessions to subordinates serving in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

150. The Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands may grant to any subordinate Government servant employed in the islands a free passage to India for himself and his family on dismissal or retirement. If a subordinate dies while so employed, the Chief Commissioner may similarly grant a free passage to his family.

Concession to military officers in civil employ.

151. A military officer in civil employ, being a departmental or a warrant officer, on retirement after service which has earned a pension or gratuity, is entitled to the same right as regards a free passage as if he were retiring from military employ.

Concessions to Government servants temporarily employed.

152. A person temporarily employed in Government service who has received travelling allowance for the journey to join his post, may, on the termination of his employment, be allowed to draw travelling allowance for the journey to any place; provided that such allowance does not exceed the travelling allowance calculated for the journey to the place at which he was engaged, that the claim to draw travelling allowance is preferred within three months of the termination of his employment and that the officer under whom he is employed is satisfied that he intends to make the journey.

Rates of travelling allowance under this section.

153. Travelling allowance under rules 147 and 152 should be calculated as for a journey on tour, but no allowance may be drawn for halts on the journeys.

Section XVI.—Journey to give evidence.

Journey to give evidence of facts of which he has official knowledge.

154. The following provisions apply to a Government servant who is summoned to give evidence—

(a) in a criminal case, a case before a court-martial, a civil case to which Government is a party or a departmental inquiry held by a properly constituted authority in British India, or

(b) before a court in an Indian State or in foreign territory;

provided that the facts as to which he is to give evidence have come to his knowledge in the discharge of his public duties:—

(i) He may draw travelling allowance as for a journey on tour, attaching to his bill a certificate of attendance given by the court or other authority which summoned him.

(ii) When he draws such travelling allowance, he may not accept any payment of his expenses from the court or authority. Any fees which may be deposited in the court for the travelling and subsistence allowance of the witness must be credited to Government.

(iii) If the court in which he gives evidence is situated within five miles of his headquarters and no travelling allowance is therefore admissible for the journey, he may, if he be not in receipt of permanent travelling allowance, accept such payment of actual travelling expenses as the court may make.

NOTE.—A Government servant summoned to give evidence while on leave is entitled to the concessions described in this rule.

Other cases.

155. A Government servant summoned to give evidence in circumstances other than those described in rule 154 is not entitled, by reason of his position as a Government servant, to any payments other than those admissible by the rules of the court. If the court pays him any sum as subsistence allowance or compensation, apart from payment for travelling expenses, he must credit that sum to Government before drawing full pay for the day or days of absence.

Section XVII.—Journey to obtain medical advice.

General rule.

156. If, in order to obtain medical advice, a Government servant is compelled to leave a station at which he is posted and at which there is no medical officer of Government and travel to another station, he may, on production of a certificate from the medical officer consulted that the journey was, in his opinion,

absolutely necessary, draw travelling allowance for the journey.

Journey to obtain medical certificate.

157. If a Government servant is compelled to travel to another station in order to obtain a medical certificate in support of his application for leave, he may draw travelling allowance for the journey; but he may not draw travelling allowance for a journey to obtain the countersignature of a medical officer of Government on such a certificate.

Previous permission necessary if obtainable.

158. The journeys contemplated by rules 156 and 157 should not be undertaken without the previous permission of the controlling officer, if such permission can be obtained without risk to the Government servant requiring medical advice.

Probationary chaplains.

159. A probationary chaplain who is compelled to make a journey in order to obtain from a medical board the health certificate which he must produce before confirmation in Government service may draw travelling allowance for the journey.

Journey to appear before a medical board preliminary to retirement.

160. (a) A Government servant who is directed by his official superior, in the interests of the public service, to apply for an invalid pension may, if he be required to make a journey in order to appear before a medical board, draw his actual travelling expenses, subject to a maximum of the amount of travelling allowance calculated for the journey. If it be necessary for him to return to his headquarters after appearing before the medical board, he may draw his actual expenses subject to the same maximum. In both cases his travelling allowance bill must be supported by a certificate that he was directed to apply for an invalid pension in the interests of the public service and that he did not voluntarily ask to retire.

(b) A competent authority may allow actual expenses, as limited by clause (a) of this rule, to be drawn by a Government servant who voluntarily applies for an invalid pension; provided that the authority is satisfied that the circumstances of the applicant are such as to justify the concession.

Journey to appear before a medical board in other circumstances.

161. Except as provided in rules 159 and 160, no travelling allowance is admissible for a journey undertaken in order to appear before a medical board.

Rates of travelling allowance under this section.

162. Travelling allowance under rules 156, 157, 159 and 160 (a) should be calculated as for a journey on tour, but no allowance may be drawn for halts on the journeys.

Section XVIII.—Journey in attendance on an incapacitated Government servant.

163. If a Government servant, under the advice of a civil surgeon or other medical officer of Government whose duty it is to attend him professionally, is required to travel to a presidency town or elsewhere, either when proceeding on leave or in order to obtain further medical advice, and the medical officer considers that it would be unsafe for him to make the journey unattended, the medical officer may either himself accompany the patient to his destination or arrange that some other person shall do so. In that case, the attendant, if a Government servant, shall be deemed to have been travelling on duty and may draw travelling allowance for the outward and return journey as for a journey on tour; if not a Government servant, he shall be entitled to actual expenses.

Section XIX.—Journey on a course of training.

164. When a Government servant or a student not already in Government service is selected to undergo a course of training, a competent authority may decide the scale, if any, on which he shall draw—

(a) travelling allowance for the original journey to and the last journey from the place of training, and for halts at such place;

(b) in the case of training at a school, college or similar institution, travelling allowance for similar journeys on the occasion of holidays and vacations; and

(c) travelling allowance for journeys during the course of training:

provided that the scale so fixed shall not exceed that admissible to Government servants of similar status on duty at the place of training.

Section XX.—Journey to attend a darbar or levée.

165. A Government servant who is permitted to attend a darbar or a levée elsewhere than at his headquarters may draw travelling allowance for the journey as for a journey on tour.

CHAPTER IV.—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE ADMISSIBLE WHEN MEANS OF TRANSPORT ARE SUPPLIED WITHOUT COST TO THE GOVERNMENT SERVANT TRAVELLING.

Section XXI.—Supply of free accommodation on railway journeys.

Carriages reserved for the exclusive use of high officials.

166. The provision by Government of special railway accommodation for the exclusive use of particular Government servants requires the sanction, in each case, of the Secretary of State in Council. Of the Government servants to whom these rules apply, such sanction has been given in the case of the officers named in the following list to the extent shown in the second column of the list:—

(a) His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.	One standard gauge and one metre gauge train.
(b) Each member of the executive council of the Governor-General.	One standard gauge saloon.
(c) The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.	One metre gauge saloon.
(d) The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	One standard gauge saloon.
(e) The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	One standard gauge saloon.
(f) The Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province.	One standard gauge saloon.
(g) Each member of the Railway Board.	One standard gauge saloon.
(h) The Chief Engineer with the Railway Board.	One inspection carriage.

167. When for any reason his special carriage is not available for the use of any of the officials named in rule 166, such official may reserve by requisition an inspection carriage.

168. The Governor-General in Council may grant to any Government servant the general right to reserve by requisition an inspection carriage when travelling by railway on tour. Of the Government servants to whom these rules apply, this right has been granted to the following officials :— Reservation of inspection carriages.

(a) The Foreign and Political Secretaries to the Government of India when travelling on special tours of duty.

(b) The Inspector General of Irrigation.

(c) The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

(d) The Director, Intelligence Bureau.

(e) The Political Resident in Mysore, for journeys over the Mysore State Railway and the connected metre gauge lines.

(f) The Political Resident at Hyderabad, for journeys within the Hyderabad State.

169. The Governor-General in Council may grant to any Government servant the general right to reserve by requisition an ordinary first class carriage of two compartments when travelling by railway on duty. Of the Government servants to whom these rules apply, this right has been granted to the following officials :— Reservation of ordinary first class carriages.

(a) The Political Resident at Hyderabad, when travelling elsewhere than in the Hyderabad State.

(b) The Political Resident in Mysore, when travelling elsewhere than on the Mysore State Railway and connected metre-gauge lines.

(c) The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

(d) The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

170. The Governor-General in Council may grant to any Government servant or class of Government servants the general right to reserve by requisition an ordinary first class compartment when travelling by railway on duty. Of the Government servants to whom these rules apply, this right has been granted to the following officials when making journeys by railway of over six hours' duration or journeys any part of which falls between the hours of 11 P.M. and 6 A.M. :— Reservation of first class compartments.

(a) The Auditor General.

(b) The Presidents of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.

(c) Secretaries to the Government of India and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

(d) The Political Resident at Baroda.

(e) The Political Resident in Kashmir, when travelling between Sialkot and Jammu.

(f) The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

(g) The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

(h) The Director General, Indian Medical Service.

(i) The Surveyor General.

(j) The Controller of the Currency.

(k) The Chief Engineer, Telegraphs.

(l) The Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.

171. (a) When for any reason an inspection carriage or a first class carriage, as the case may be, is not available for the use of a Government servant empowered under rule 168 or 169, he may reserve by requisition an ordinary first class compartment.

(b) Such a Government servant may, for any journey, at his option, reserve by requisition a first class compartment in lieu of an inspection or first class carriage.

Procedure of requisition.

172. The procedure to be followed in submitting a requisition for reserved accommodation shall be such as may be prescribed by the Railway Board.

Effect of requisition of a carriage.

173. When a Government servant travels in a carriage reserved by requisition, the carriage is entirely at his disposal and may be detached and detained at any railway station at his request.

Free passes.

174. The issue of free passes for journeys by railway is regulated by rules made in this behalf by the Railway Board.

Section XXII.—Travelling allowance admissible when the whole or part of the means of conveyance is supplied without charge.

Sub-section (i).—Journeys by railway.

Journeys made by railway in accommodation reserved by requisition.

175. The travelling allowance admissible to a Government servant who makes a journey by railway in accommodation reserved by requisition is prescribed in sub-section (ii) of section IX and elsewhere in these rules.

Free transit by railway otherwise than in accommodation reserved by requisition.

176. When a Government servant is entitled to or is allowed free transit by railway otherwise than in accommodation reserved by requisition, whether on a free pass or otherwise, the mileage allowance which he draws for the journey must, except in cases covered by rule 82, 83, 84 or 85, be reduced by the amount of the fare which, but for such free transit, he would have paid. This rule applies to cases in which a free pass is issued on any railway, whether worked by Government or not. The reduction made must include the full number of fares covered by the pass, unless the Government servant certifies that he did not use the pass in respect of any fare or fares for which no reduction is made.

Government servant in receipt of permanent travelling allowance.

177. When a Government servant in receipt of permanent travelling allowance uses a free pass on a railway within his sphere of duty, he must deduct from his permanent travelling allowance for the month the amount of the railway fares which he would have paid if he had not travelled on a pass.

Government servant entitled to travel in a higher class on payment of a lower fare.

178. When a Government servant is permitted to travel by railway in a higher class on payment of a lower fare, his mileage allowance must be reduced by the amount by which the fare of the class in which he travels exceeds the fare actually paid.

Government servant travelling with a free pass on an unopened line of railway.

179. Except as provided in rule 84, a Government servant travelling with a free pass on an unopened line of railway is entitled to the travelling allowance prescribed in rule 182 as limited by rule 184.

Sub-section (ii).—Journeys by sea or river steamer.

Journey by Government vessel.

180. When a Government servant travels by sea or river, otherwise than on payment of passage money, in a steamer the cost of which is paid by Government or by a local fund, he may draw no travelling allowance except the daily allowance of his grade; provided that, when his servants and luggage are not conveyed on the vessel but are sent separately at his expense, he may draw in addition the actual cost of transporting them.

Journey by other than Government vessel.

181. When a Government servant is allowed free transit by sea or river steamer, otherwise than in a Government vessel, the mileage allowance which he draws for the journey must be reduced by the amount of the fare which, but for such free transit, he would have paid. If he travels on a free pass, the reduction made must include the full number of fares covered by

the pass, unless the Government servant certifies that he did not use the pass in respect of any fare or fares for which no reduction is made. This rule does not apply to cases in which a Government servant is allowed a free pass by a steamship company without cost to Government; unless the free pass is issued in connection with his official status or duties or as part of a regular arrangement with Government for the conveyance of mails, etc.

Sub-section (iii).—Other journeys.

Free transit by boat, road, etc. 182. Except where otherwise expressly provided in these rules, when, on a journey other than a journey by railway or by sea or river steamer, a Government servant uses a means of locomotion provided at the expense of Government, a local fund or an Indian State, and does not pay the cost of its use or propulsion, he is entitled to travelling allowance as follows:—

(a) If he has not to provide separate conveyance at his own expense for his servants or luggage, he may draw the daily allowance of his grade and may not exchange it for mileage allowance. If, however, part of the journey is made by other means of locomotion, he may at his option draw in lieu of daily allowance the mileage allowance admissible for that part.

(b) If he has to provide separate conveyance at his own expense for his servants or luggage, he may, if the conditions of rule 76 or 77 are fulfilled, exchange his daily allowance for half the mileage allowance calculated for the journey and draw in addition the mileage allowance admissible for any part of the journey made by other means of locomotion.

When the Government servant pays the cost of propulsion. 183. When a Government servant is provided with means of locomotion as in rule 182, but pays all the cost of its use or propulsion, he may draw travelling allowance under the ordinary rules, subject to the deduction of such fixed hire or charge as a competent authority may fix.

Exceptions. 184. The provisions of rules 182 and 183 do not apply to a Government servant of the fourth grade or to any other Government servant or class of Government servants to whom a competent authority may declare them to be inapplicable.

Journeys by Government motor-car. 185. A Government servant, who travels by a motor-car which has been supplied to him at the expense of Government on the condition that he himself bears the ordinary cost of maintenance, may draw travelling allowance as for a journey on tour, but the amount of the mileage allowance which he may draw is limited by the following conditions:—

(a) If he travels by the motor-car more than 20 miles in one day, he may draw for the first 20 miles the mileage allowance of his grade and for the remainder of the journey three-fourths of such mileage allowance.

(b) If he combines with a journey by the motor-car a road journey by other conveyance, he may draw the mileage allowance admissible for the first 20 miles or for the journey by other conveyance, whichever is greater, and for the remainder of the journey three-fourths of such mileage allowance.

(c) If he combines with a journey by road, whether made wholly or partly in the motor-car, a journey by railway or steamer, he may draw mileage allowance for the journey by railway or steamer in addition to the allowances admissible under clauses (a) and (b) of this rule for the journey by road.

Chauffeurs of Government motor-cars. 186. The chauffeur of a motor-car supplied at the expense of Government, when making a journey by road on the motor-car in his charge, may draw travelling allowance under the provisions of rule 182 (a) if the journey involves an absence of at least one night from his headquarters. For a journey which does not involve such an absence he is entitled to no travelling allowance.

CHAPTER V.—GRANT OF TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO PERSONS WHO ARE NOT IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE CROWN.

Section XXIII.—Government servants in military employ.

General rule. 187. Except as provided in rule 188, the travelling allowance admissible to Government servants in military employ is governed by military regulations.

Military officers invited to attend a darbar or levée.

188. When a commissioned Indian military officer of the regular forces, the military police or the militia, whether on the active or the retired list, is invited to attend a darbar or levée at a place other than that at which he is stationed or has his residence, a competent authority may grant him travelling allowance for the journey subject to the following limits:—

(a) For the journey from his station or place of residence to the place at which the darbar or levée is held and thence back to his starting point, single railway and steamer fares actually paid, and actual travelling expenses for journeys by road subject to the maximum admissible to a Government servant of the first grade.

(b) For halts at the place at which the darbar or levée is held, a daily allowance of Rs. 4½.

Section XXIV.—Other persons.

Honorary magistrates.

189. An honorary magistrate, not being a Government servant, may, when employed on Government work under the orders of a district magistrate or sub-divisional officer at a distance exceeding five miles from his headquarters, or when the bench which he attends is situated at a similar distance from his residence, draw for journeys by railway double second class fare and for journeys by road annas four for each mile travelled. During halts when similarly employed, he may draw daily allowance of Rs. 4½ subject to the conditions applicable to halts of Government servants on tour.

Persons attending commissions of inquiry, etc.

190. (a) When any person, not being a Government servant, is required to attend any meeting of a commission of inquiry or of a board, conference, committee or departmental inquiry convened under proper authority, or is required to perform any public duties in an honorary capacity, a competent authority may grant him travelling allowance for the journey calculated under the ordinary rules for the journey of a Government servant on tour, and for this purpose may, with due regard to such person's position in life, declare, by general or special order, the grade to which he shall be considered to belong.

(b) In a case of the kind contemplated by clause (a) of this rule, a competent authority may, in its discretion, grant to the person concerned his actual travelling, hotel and carriage expenses instead of travelling allowance under that clause, if it considers that such allowance would be inadequate.

(c) A competent authority may delegate the power conferred upon it by clause (a) of this rule to the Government servant presiding over the meeting of the commission or other body which the person concerned is required to attend.

CHAPTER VI.—CONTROLLING OFFICERS.

Section XXV.—Signature on travelling allowance bills.

Controlling officer to be declared by competent authority.

191. A competent authority shall declare what authority shall be the controlling officer, for travelling allowance purposes, of each Government servant or class of Government servants. It may, if it thinks fit, declare that any particular Government servant shall be his own controlling officer.

Signature of controlling officer necessary to a travelling allowance bill.

192. Except as provided in rule 193, no bill for travelling allowance, other than permanent travelling allowance, shall be paid unless it be signed or countersigned by the controlling officer of the Government servant who presents it.

Exceptions.

193. The following classes of Government servants may present bills for travelling allowance without the countersignature of the controlling officer:—

(a) Chaplains; provided that the bill is accompanied by the order, authorising the journey, of—

(i) the Bishop or Commissary of the diocese, in the case of a chaplain of the Church of England, or

(ii) the Presidency Senior Chaplain, in the case of a chaplain of the Church of Scotland.

(b) Deputy Auditors General, the Examiner of Government Press Accounts and the Auditor of the Custom House Accounts in India; provided that duplicate bills are at the same time forwarded to the Auditor General for countersignature and transmission to the audit officer.

(c) Non-gazetted Government servants; provided that detailed and countersigned bills are subsequently submitted to the audit officer for adjustment.

Delegation of duty of countersignature.

194. Except where expressly permitted by a competent authority, a controlling officer may not delegate to a subordinate his duty of countersignature.

Section XXVI.—Duties and powers.

195. It is the duty of a controlling officer, before signing or countersigning a travelling allowance bill;—

(a) to scrutinise the necessity, frequency and duration of journeys and halts for which travelling allowance is claimed, and to disallow the whole or any part of the travelling allowance claimed for any journey or halt if he considers that a journey was unnecessary or unduly protracted or that a halt was of excessive duration;

(b) to scrutinise carefully the distances entered in travelling allowance bills;

(c) to satisfy himself that, where the actual cost of transporting servants, personal effects, etc., is claimed under these rules, the scale on which such servants, effects, etc., were transported was reasonable; and to disallow any claim which, in his opinion, does not fulfil that condition;

(d) to check any tendency to abuse the option of exchanging daily allowance for mileage allowance; and

(e) to observe any subsidiary rules which a competent authority may make for his guidance.

PART III.—RECORDS OF SERVICE.

DIVISION VII.

[Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 74(d).]

Gazetted Government servants.

196. A record of the services of a gazetted Government servant will be kept by such audit officer and in such form as the Auditor General may prescribe.

Non-gazetted Government servants.

Service books. 197. A service book in such form as the Auditor General may prescribe must be maintained for every non-gazetted Government servant holding a substantive post on a permanent establishment, with the following exceptions:—

(a) Government servants the particulars of whose service are recorded in a history of services or a service register maintained by an audit officer.

(b) Policemen of rank not higher than that of head constable.

(c) Postmen and village postmen.

(d) Permanent subordinate non-pensionable servants in state railways, for whom a special form of record has been prescribed.

(e) Inferior servants of all sorts.

198. In all cases in which a service book is necessary under rule 197, such a book must be supplied for a Government servant, at his own cost, on his first appointment to Government service. It must be kept in the custody of the head of the office in which he is serving and transferred with him from office to office. It may be given up to the Government servant if he resigns or is discharged from the service without fault, an entry to this effect being first made in the service book.

199. Every step in a Government servant's official life must be recorded in his service book, and each entry must be attested by the head of his office or, if he himself is the head of an office, by his immediate superior. The head of the office must see that all entries are duly made and attested, and that the book contains no erasure or over-writing, all corrections being neatly made and properly attested.

200. Every period of suspension from employment and every other interruption of service must be noted, with full details of its duration, in an entry made across the page of the service book and must be attested by the attesting officer. It is the duty of the attesting officer to see that such entries are promptly made.

201. Personal certificates of character must not, unless the head of the department so direct, be entered in a service book but, if a Government servant is reduced to a lower substantive post, the reason of the reduction must be briefly shown.

202. It is the duty of every Government servant to see that his service book is properly maintained as prescribed in rule 199, in order that there may be no difficulty in verifying his service for pension. The head of the office should therefore permit a

Government servant to examine his service book should he at any time desire to do so.

203. If a Government servant is transferred to foreign service, the head of his office or department must send his service book to the audit officer. The audit officer will return it after noting in it, under his signature, the order sanctioning the transfer, the effect of the transfer in regard to leave admissible during foreign service and any other particulars which he may consider to be necessary. On the Government servant's re-transfer to Government service, his service book must again be sent to the audit officer, who will then note in it, over his signature, all necessary particulars connected with the foreign service. No entry relating to the time spent in foreign service may be attested by any authority other than the audit officer.

Service rolls. 204. In the case of policemen of rank not higher than that of head constable, there must be maintained for each district by the District Superintendent of Police a service roll in English, in which the following particulars should be recorded for each man holding substantively a permanent post in the constabulary :—

(a) The date of his enrolment.

(b) His caste, tribe, village, age, height and marks of identification when enrolled.

(c) The rank which he from to time time holds, his promotions, and his reductions or other punishments.

(d) His absences from duty, with or without leave.

(e) Interruptions in his service.

(f) Every other incident in his service which may involve forfeiture of a portion of it or may affect the amount of his pension.

The roll must be checked by the vernacular roll and order book and the punishment register and every entry in it must be signed by the District Superintendent.

205. A service roll as described in rule 204 must be maintained for every other class of non-gazetted Government servant for whom no service book is necessary, except runners, boatmen and coolies in the Post Office Department and the Government servants mentioned in exceptions (a) and (d) under rule 197.

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PART IV.—LEAVE.

DIVISION VIII.

Authorities empowered to grant leave.

(Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 66.)

206. Any leave, other than special disability leave, admissible under the fundamental rules may be granted to a non-gazetted Government servant by the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his post if it were vacant. Non-gazetted Government servants.

207. No leave may be granted to a gazetted Government servant until a report as to the admissibility of the leave has been obtained from the audit officer. Gazetted Government servants.

208. On the receipt of such a report, any leave, other than special disability leave, admissible under the fundamental rules may be granted to a gazetted Government servant by a competent authority.

DIVISION IX.

Combination of holidays with leave and joining time.

(Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 68.)

209. When the day immediately preceding the day on which a Government servant's leave begins or immediately following the day on which his leave or joining time expires is a holiday or one of a series of holidays, the Government servant may leave his station at the close of the day before, or return to it on the day following, such holiday or series of holidays ; provided that— General rule.

(a) his transfer or assumption of charge does not involve the handing or taking over of securities or of moneys other than a permanent advance ;

(b) his early departure does not entail a correspondingly early transfer from another station of a Government servant to perform his duties, and

(c) the delay in his return does not involve a corresponding delay in the transfer to another station of the Government servant who was performing his duties during his absence or in the discharge from Government service of a person temporarily appointed to it.

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Exception.

210. On condition that the departing Government servant remains responsible for the moneys in his charge, a competent authority may declare that proviso (a) under rule 209 is not applicable to any particular case.

Effect upon pay and allowances.

211. Unless the competent authority in any case otherwise direct—

(a) if holidays are prefixed to leave, the leave and any consequent rearrangement of pay and allowances take effect from the first day after the holidays, and

(b) if holidays are affixed to leave or joining time, the leave or joining time is treated as having terminated on, and any consequent rearrangement of pay and allowances takes effect from, the day on which the leave or joining time would have ended if holidays had not been affixed.

DIVISION X.

Form of medical certificate of fitness to return to duty.

(Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 71.)

Form of certificate.

212. A Government servant who has taken leave in Asia on medical certificate may not return to duty until he has produced a medical certificate of fitness in the following form:—

"I, A. B., ... do hereby certify that I have examined C. D. of the .... Department and that I consider him fit to resume his duties in Government service."

By whom signed.

213. If the Government servant on leave is a gazetted officer, such certificate should be signed by a commissioned medical officer or a medical officer in charge of a civil station. If the Government servant on leave is not a gazetted officer, the competent authority may, in its discretion, accept a certificate signed by any registered medical practitioner.

DIVISION XI.

Leave procedure in the case of Government servants in India.

[Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 74 (a) (i) and (ii).]

Section I.—Leave Accounts.

214. The leave account required by fundamental rule 76 shall be maintained in such form as the Auditor General may prescribe.

By whom maintained.

215. (a) The leave account of a gazetted Government servant shall be maintained by, or under the direction of, the principal auditor responsible for the audit of his pay.

(b) The leave account of a non-gazetted Government servant shall be maintained by the head of the office in which he is employed.

Section II.—Application for leave.

216. Except as provided in rules 217 and 218, an application for leave or for an extension of leave must be made to the authority competent to grant such leave or extension.

To whom application should be made.

217. An application for leave by a chaplain must be forwarded, through the proper channel, to the Bishop of the Diocese; whether such Bishop is or is not competent to grant the desired leave.

218. An application by a commissioned medical officer in permanent or temporary civil employ for leave exceeding four months, other than leave on medical certificate, or for an extension of such leave, must be submitted to the local administrative medical officer, by whom it will be forwarded to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. The Director-General will countersign the application if the state of the public service admits of the grant of the leave; otherwise, he will abstain from countersigning it. In either case, he will forward the application for disposal to the authority competent to grant the leave.

219. A Government servant transferred to foreign service must, before taking up his duties in foreign service, make himself acquainted with the rules or arrangements which will regulate his leave during such service.

Section III.—Medical certificates.

General rules. 220. Medical officers must not recommend the grant of leave in any case in which there appears to be no reasonable prospect that the Government servant concerned will ever be fit to resume his duties. In such cases, the opinion that the Government servant is permanently unfit for Government service should be recorded in the medical certificate.

221. Every certificate of a medical committee or a medical officer recommending the grant of leave to a Government servant must contain a proviso that no recommendation contained in it shall be evidence of a claim to any leave not admissible to the Government servant under the terms of his contract or of the rules to which he is subject.

Procedure in the case of gazetted Government servants. 222. Before a gazetted Government servant can be granted leave, or an extension of leave, on medical certificate, he must obtain a certificate in the following form or as nearly in that form as the circumstances permit:—

"I, A. B., Surgeon at (*or* of).........do hereby certify that C. D., of the......... service (*or* Department), is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to.."

This certificate should be accompanied by a statement of the Government servant's case in such form as the local Government of the province in which he is serving may prescribe.

223. Having secured such a certificate the Government servant must, except in cases covered by rule 226, obtain the permission of the head of his office or, if he himself is the head of an office, of the head of his department to appear before a medical committee. He should then present himself with two copies of the statement of his case before such a committee. The committee will be assembled under the orders of the Administrative Medical Officer of the province in which the Government servant is serving, who will, where practicable, preside over it. The committee will be assembled either at the headquarters of the province or at such other place as the local Government may appoint.

224. Before the required leave or extension of leave can be granted the Government servant must obtain from the committee a certificate to the following effect:—

"We do hereby certify that, according to the best of our professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case, we consider the health of C. D. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of .... months absolutely necessary for his recovery."

225. Before deciding whether to grant or refuse the certificate, the committee may, in a doubtful case, detain the applicant under professional observation for a period not exceeding fourteen days. In that case it should grant to him a certificate to the following effect:—

"C. D. having applied to us for a medical certificate recommending the grant to him of leave, we consider it expedient, before granting or refusing such a certificate, to detain C. D. under professional observation for.........days."

226. If the state of the applicant's health is certified by a commissioned medical officer of Government or by a medical officer in charge of a civil station to be such as to make it inconvenient for him to present himself at any place in which a committee can be assembled, the authority competent to grant the leave may accept, in lieu of the certificate prescribed in rule 224, either—

(*a*) a certificate signed by any two medical officers, being commissioned medical officers or medical officers in charge of civil stations, in whatsoever province they may be serving; or

(*b*) if the authority considers it unnecessary to require the production of two medical opinions, a certificate signed by an officer in medical charge of a civil station and countersigned by the collector of the district or the commissioner of the division.

227. The grant of a certificate under rule 224 or 226 does not in itself confer upon the Government servant concerned any right to leave. The certificate should be forwarded to the authority competent

to grant the leave, and the orders of that authority should be awaited.

Procedure in the case of non-gazetted Government servants, in superior service.

228. An application by a non-gazetted Government servant in superior service for leave, or for an extension of leave, on medical certificate, must be accompanied by a certificate from the applicant's medical attendant. Such certificate should distinctly state the nature of the illness, its symptoms, probable causes and duration, and the period of absence from duty considered to be absolutely necessary for the restoration of the applicant's health. It should be countersigned by a Presidency Surgeon, if the applicant is in a Presidency town; otherwise, by the officer in chief medical charge of the district in which the applicant resides. The authority competent to grant the leave may, however, in its discretion accept a certificate from the applicant's medical attendant without such countersignature; or, if the applicant be a female, may either dispense with countersignature or accept the countersignature of any female medical practitioner. The possession of a certificate such as is prescribed in this rule does not in itself confer upon the Government servant concerned any right to leave.

229. No certificate should be submitted for countersignature without the cognisance of the head of the office in which the applicant is serving.

230. The countersigning officer may, in his discretion, require the applicant to appear before him, unless it appears from the certificate of his medical attendant that he is too ill to bear the journey. In the latter case, the officer may, after careful investigation of the case, either countersign the certificate or refuse to do so, as he thinks fit.

Procedure in the case of non-gazetted Government servants in inferior service.

231. In support of an application for leave, or for an extension of leave, on medical certificate from a non-gazetted Government servant in inferior service, the authority competent to grant the leave may accept such certificate as it may deem sufficient.

Section IV.—Grant of leave.

Priority of claims to leave.

232. In cases where all applications for leave cannot, in the interests of the public service, be granted, an authority competent to grant leave should, in deciding which application should be granted, take into account the following considerations :—

(*a*) The Government servants who can, for the time being, best be spared.

(*b*) The amount of leave due to the various applicants.

(*c*) The amount and character of the service rendered by each applicant since he last returned from leave.

(*d*) The fact that any such applicant was compulsorily recalled from his last leave.

(*e*) The fact that any such applicant has been refused leave in the public interests.

Grant of leave to a Government servant who is unlikely to be fit to return to duty.

233. When a medical committee in India has reported that there is no reasonable prospect that a particular Government servant will ever be fit to return to duty, leave should not necessarily be refused to such Government servant. It may be granted, if due, by a competent authority on the following conditions :—

(*a*) If the medical committee is unable to say with certainty that the Government servant will never again be fit for service in India, leave not exceeding twelve months in all may be granted. Such leave should not be extended without further reference to a medical committee.

(*b*) If the medical committee declares the Government servant to be completely and permanently incapacitated for further service in India, the Government servant should, except as provided in clause (*c*) below, be invalided from the service, either on the expiration of the leave already granted to him, if he is on leave when examined by the committee, or, if he is not on leave, from the date of the committee's report.

(*c*) A Government servant declared by a committee to be completely and permanently incapacitated may, in special cases, be granted leave, or an extension of leave, not exceeding six months as debited against the leave account, if such leave be due to him. Special circumstances justifying such

treatment may be held to exist when the Government servant's breakdown in health has been caused in and by Government service, or when the Government servant has taken a comparatively small amount of leave during his service or will complete at an early date an additional year's service for pension.

Grant of leave to a Government servant who ought to be dismissed.

234. Leave should not be granted to a Government servant who ought at once to be dismissed or removed from Government service for misconduct or general incapacity.

Procedure when a Government servant is not allowed to return to duty after leave.

235. If, in a case not covered by rule 234, an authority competent to remove a Government servant from service decides, before such Government servant departs from India on leave, that he will not be permitted to return to duty in India, it must inform him to that effect before he leaves India.

236. If, when a Government servant is about to depart from India on leave, it is necessary to consider the propriety of removing him for incapacity, whether mental or physical, which is of such a nature that it is impossible to decide, before he leaves India, whether it will be permanent or temporary; or if for any reason it is considered inexpedient that a Government servant on leave should return to India; a full report of the circumstances must be made by the Governor-General in Council to the India Office in time to enable the Secretary of State in Council to take any necessary measures before the Government servant would in the ordinary course be permitted to return to duty. The report should in any case reach the India Office at latest three months before the end of the Government servant's leave. Local administrations must communicate the facts to the Governor-General in Council in time to permit of the punctual submission of such report.

Cases in which a copy of the medical statement of a case must be forwarded to the High Commissioner.

237. When leave on medical certificate has been granted to a Government servant or, in the case of a military officer in civil employ, when the grant of such leave has appeared in orders, if such Government servant or military officer proposes to spend his leave in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies, the Governor-General in Council or the local administration, as the case may be, must without delay forward a copy of the medical statement of the case to the High Commissioner for India.

Section V.—Departure on leave.

Procedure when departing on leave out of India.

238. Every Government servant proceeding on leave out of India should procure from the audit officer and take with him a copy of the memorandum of information issued for the guidance of Government servants proceeding on leave out of India. If the leave has been granted on a medical certificate, he must take a copy of the medical statement of his case also.

239. A Government servant taking leave out of India must, if so required by the audit officer, report his embarkation through that officer to the authority which granted his leave, in such form as the Auditor General may prescribe.

Section VI.—Return from leave.

Report of return.

240. A gazetted Government servant, on return from leave, must report his return to the Government under which he is serving. A chaplain must report his return to the Bishop of his diocese also.

241. A Government servant returning from leave is not entitled, in the absence of specific orders to that effect, to resume as a matter of course the post which he held before going on leave. He must report his return to duty and await orders.

DIVISION XII.

Leave procedure in the case of a Government servant on leave out of India.

[Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 74 (b).]

Report of arrival in the United Kingdom.

242. A Government servant taking leave in the United Kingdom must report his arrival in that country to the High Commissioner for India.

Payment of Leave-salary.

Payment at the Home Treasury.

243. No Government servant can begin to draw leave-salary from the Home Treasury until he has presented to the High Commissioner a leave-salary certificate in such form as the Auditor General may prescribe.

244. Leave-salary is issued from the Home Treasury monthly in arrear on the first day of each calendar month.

245. Payment will be made, at the option of the Government servant drawing leave-salary, by any of the following methods:—

(a) To the Government servant himself on his personal application.

(b) To his banker or other agent, duly authorised under power-of-attorney, on production of a life certificate duly filled up and executed. In cases where the banker has guaranteed the Secretary of State or the High Commissioner against loss consequent upon dispensation with proof of existence, a life certificate is unnecessary.

NOTE.—A supply of life certificate forms may be obtained from the High Commissioner.

(c) To the presenter of a payment form, comprising a receipt and a life certificate, both duly completed by the Government servant.

NOTE.—If the Government servant intimates to the High Commissioner the election of this method, he will be regularly supplied with the requisite payment form as the due date of issue approaches.

Payment in a Colony.

246. No Government servant can begin to draw leave-salary from a Colonial treasury until a warrant in form I has been issued in his favour. Such warrants will be issued in triplicate. The original, bearing the Government servant's signature, will be forwarded by the issuing authority to the Colonial authority concerned; the duplicate to the High Commissioner; and the triplicate will be retained by the Government servant. Payment of leave-salary will not be made unless the Colonial authority is in possession of the original and the Government servant of the triplicate of the warrant.

247. Each payment of leave-salary must be endorsed upon the back of both the original warrant and the triplicate, and an acknowledgment of receipt must be endorsed by the Government servant upon the back of both copies.

248. When no space for the entry of endorsements of payment remains upon the back of a warrant, or when a warrant is lost or destroyed, a fresh warrant will be issued by the original issuing authority on the application of the Government servant submitted through the Colonial disbursing officer.

249. If the transfer from one Colony to another of payment of the leave-salary of a Government servant is sanctioned by the Colonial authorities, such transfer must be reported by the Government servant to the Governor-General in Council and to the High Commissioner.

Transfer of payment from the Home Treasury to a Colony and *vice versâ*.

250. (a) If a Government servant who is drawing his leave-salary in a Colony desires to transfer payment to the Home Treasury, he may do so on production of his warrant to the High Commissioner.

(b) If a Government servant who is drawing his leave-salary from the Home Treasury desires to transfer payment to a Colony, he must obtain a warrant in form I from the High Commissioner, who will forward the original of the warrant to the Colonial authority concerned.

(c) A transfer sanctioned under clause (a) or (b) of this rule must be reported by the Government servant to the Governor-General in Council.

Extension of leave.

General rule.

251. A Government servant absent from India on leave who desires an extension of his leave must make application for such extension not less than three months before the expiry of his leave. An application made within three months from such expiry will not be considered unless special reasons for consideration exist.

Applications by Government servants on leave in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies.

252. An application for extension of leave by a Government servant on leave in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies must be made to the High Commissioner. Unless the extension is desired on medical grounds or is for a period of not more than fourteen days, the application must be accompanied by evidence that the Government on whose cadre the Government servant is borne has been consulted and has no objection to the extension. It is in exceptional cases only that the High Commissioner will grant an extension without the production of such evidence, and then for such period only as may be necessary to obtain the orders of the Government concerned, which will be sought by telegraph at the applicant's expense.

253. If a Government servant on leave in any of the localities named in rule 252 desires, on medical grounds, an extension for a longer period than fourteen days, he must satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office of the necessity for the extension. In order to do so, he must, as

a general rule, appear at the India Office for examination by the Board; but in special cases, and particularly if he be residing at a distance of more than sixty miles from London, a certificate in a form to be obtained from the High Commissioner may be accepted if signed by two medical practitioners. A certificate obtained outside the United Kingdom and signed by foreigners must be attested by consular or other authority as bearing the signatures of qualified medical practitioners.

254. If a Government servant on leave in any of the localities named in rule 252 desires, on grounds other than medical, an extension of leave granted on medical certificate, he must satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office, by the procedure described in rule 253, that he has recovered his health.

Application by Government servants on leave elsewhere out of India.

255. An application for extension of leave by a Government servant on leave out of India elsewhere than in the localities named in rule 252 must be made to the authority which granted the leave.

256. If an application made under rule 255 is for an extension of leave on medical certificate, it must be accompanied by a certificate from two medical practitioners in the following form:—

"We hereby certify that we have carefully examined C. D. of the .... who is suffering from..............................and we declare upon our honour that, according to the best of our judgment and belief, he is at present unfit for duty in India, and that it is absolutely necessary for the recovery of his health that his present leave, which will expire in India on................, shall be extended by................ months/weeks."

Date..........................

Place..........................

The certificate must describe in full detail the nature of the disease and the present condition of the Government servant. If it be signed by foreigners, it must be attested by consular or other authority as bearing the signatures of qualified medical practitioners.

Certificate of leave necessary before extension can be granted to Government servant to whom a leave-salary certificate has not been issued.

257. An extension of leave will not be granted by the High Commissioner to a Government servant to whom no leave-salary certificate has been issued, or who has exchanged his leave-salary certificate for a warrant before leaving India, unless he produces a certificate of leave in form II.

Return from leave.

Permission to return.

258. A Government servant who is required, by or under fundamental rule 71, to produce a medical certificate of fitness before returning to duty, must obtain permission to return to duty before so returning.

259. If the Government servant desiring to return is on leave in any of the localities named in rule 252, his application must be made to the High Commissioner and he must satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office of his fitness to return at least two months before the expiry of his leave. In order to do so, he must follow the procedure prescribed in rule 253. When the Medical Board has been satisfied, the High Commissioner will grant permission to return.

260. If the Government servant desiring to return is on leave out of India elsewhere than in the localities named in rule 252, his application must be made to the authority which granted his leave and must be accompanied by a certificate of fitness in the prescribed form.

261. Permission to return cannot be granted to a Government servant to whom no leave-salary certificate has been issued, or who has exchanged his leave-salary certificate for a warrant before leaving India, until he produces a certificate of leave in form II.

Last pay certificate.

262. Before returning to duty, a Government servant on leave in Europe must obtain a last-pay certificate from the High Commissioner. A last-pay certificate cannot be granted to a Government servant to whom no leave-salary certificate has been issued unless he produces a certificate of leave in form II. A Government servant who has drawn his leave-salary on a warrant must, on return to India, deliver to the audit officer his copy of the warrant, which will serve as a last-pay certificate.

DIVISION XIII.

Vacation Departments.

[Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 82 (a).]

Government servants who serve in vacation departments.

263. A vacation department is a department, or part of a department, to which regular vacations are allowed, during which Government servants serving in the department are permitted to be absent from duty.

264. The following classes of Government servants serve in vacation departments when the conditions of rule 263 are fulfilled :—

(a) Educational officers, other than inspecting officers, and their establishments.

(b) Judicial officers of rank not higher than that of subordinate judge and their establishments.

(c) Any other class of Government servant which a competent authority may declare to be so serving.

265. In case of doubt, a competent authority may decide whether or not a particular Government servant is serving in a vacation department.

When vacation is treated as taken.

266. A Government servant serving in a vacation department shall be considered to have availed himself of a vacation or a portion of a vacation unless he has been required, by general or special order of a higher authority, to perform duty of any kind during such vacation or portion of a vacation; provided that, if he has been prevented by such an order from enjoying more than fifteen days of the vacation, he shall be considered to have availed himself of no portion of the vacation.

DIVISION XIV.

Maternity leave.

[Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 101 (a).]

267. A competent authority may grant to a female Government servant maternity leave on full pay for a period which may extend up to the end of three months from the date of its commencement or to the end of six weeks from the date of confinement, whichever be earlier.

268. Leave of any other kind may be granted in continuation of maternity leave if the request for its grant be supported by a medical certificate.

DIVISION XV.

Hospital leave.

[Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 101 (b).]

To whom granted.

269. A competent authority may grant hospital leave to Government servants of the following classes while under medical treatment for illness or injury, if such illness or injury is directly due to risks incurred in the course of their official duties :—

(a) Police officers of rank not higher than that of head constable.

(b) Government servants of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department of rank not higher than that of kotgasht.

(c) Forest subordinates, other than clerks, in receipt of pay not exceeding Rs. 40.

(d) Head warders or warders, male or female, of jails or lunatic asylums and matrons of the Jail Department.

(e) Postmen, mail carriers and mail coachmen.

(f) Subordinates of the Railway Mail Service.

(g) Non-pensionable railway servants other than gazetted officers.

(h) Government servants employed in Government Presses, whether on fixed pay or at piece rates.

(i) Subordinates employed in Government laboratories.

(j) Subordinates employed on the working of Government machinery.

(k) Peons and guards in permanent employ.

(l) Syces of Government stallions.

Amount of leave-salary.

270. Hospital leave may be granted on leave-salary equal to either average or half average pay, as the authority granting it may consider necessary.

Extent of leave.

271. Except as provided in rule 272, the amount of hospital leave which may be granted to a Government servant is limited to three months on average pay in any period of three years. Hospital leave on half average pay counts, for the purpose of this limit, as half the amount of leave on average pay.

272. The amount of hospital leave which may be granted by the Railway Board to railway subordinates injured while on duty is unlimited, and the Board may delegate to Agents of State Railways such powers in this connection as it may think fit.

Combination with other leave.

273. Hospital leave is not debited against the leave account and may be combined with any other leave which may be admissible; provided that the total period of leave, after such combination, shall not exceed 28 months.

DIVISION XVI.

Seamen's Sick-leave.

(Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 102.)

Officers and petty officers. 274. A Government servant serving as an officer, warrant officer or petty officer on a Government vessel may, while undergoing medical treatment for sickness or injury, either on his vessel or in hospital, be granted by a competent authority leave on leave-salary equal to full pay for a period not exceeding six weeks; provided that such leave shall not be granted if a responsible medical officer certifies that the Government servant is malingering or that his ill-health is due to drunkenness or similar self-indulgence or to his own action in wilfully causing or aggravating disease or injury.

Seamen. 275. A seaman disabled in the exercise of his duty may be allowed leave on leave-salary equal to full pay for a maximum period not exceeding three months, if the following conditions are fulfilled :—

(a) A Government medical officer must certify the disability.

(b) The disability must not be due to the seaman's own carelessness or inexperience.

(c) The vacancy caused by his absence must not be filled.

DIVISION XVII.

Departmental leave.

(Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 2.)

To whom admissible. 276. The following rules govern the grant of leave to Government servants of the following classes serving in the Survey of India Department and not being members of the upper subordinate service or of the establishments of the headquarter offices in Calcutta or Dehra Dun :—

(a) Subordinates in superior service.

(b) Menials attached to parties or offices.

277. In addition to leave under chapter X of the Fundamental Rules, departmental leave may be granted in the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in rules 278 to 283.

278. (a) Departmental leave may not be granted except to a Government servant whose services are temporarily not required.

(b) It may be granted during the recess by the head of the party or office to which the Government servant belongs: provided, in the case of a menial, that the officer granting the leave considers it desirable to re-employ the menial in the ensuing season.

(c) It may be granted at times other than the recess, for not more than six months at a time, by Superintendents in charge of circles or the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey, provided that the leave is granted in the interests of Government and not at the Government servant's own request; and leave so granted may in special cases be extended by the Surveyor General up to a maximum of one year in all. Leave on medical certificate should never be regarded as granted in the interests of Government.

279. Departmental leave may be granted on such leave-salary, not exceeding half-pay, as the officer granting the leave may think fit. The leave-salary is payable on return to duty after the expiration of the leave, and is not payable unless the Government servant returns to duty when required by his superior officer to do so. If, however, a Government servant dies while on departmental leave, his leave-salary up to the date of his death will be paid to his heirs. Amount of leave-salary.

280. Departmental leave does not count as duty and will be debited to the leave account as though it were leave on half average pay. Effect on leave account.

281. Departmental leave may be granted when no leave is due. Departmental leave granted shall not be taken into account when calculating the maximum amount of leave admissible under fundamental rule 82 (a).

282. Departmental leave may be combined with any other kind of leave which may be due. Combination with other leave.

283. When a Government servant subject to these rules holds a post in which the Surveyor General considers that he is unlikely to be eligible for departmental leave in future, the Surveyor General may, by special order in writing, declare that, with effect from such date, not being earlier than the Government servant's last return from departmental leave, as the Surveyor General may fix, any balance of leave at debit in the Government servant's leave account shall be cancelled. All leave earned after such date will be credited as due in the Government servant's leave account, and all leave taken after such date, including departmental leave, if any, will be debited in it. Special concession.

DIVISION XVIII.

Leave earned by temporary and officiating service.

[Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 103 (c).]

Temporary engineers.

284. A competent authority may grant to a temporary engineer of the Public Works or Railway Department leave on such terms and with such leave-salary as it may think fit, provided that the leave and leave-salary are not in excess of those admissible to a Government servant subject to the ordinary leave rules.

Other Government servants.

285. Leave may be granted to any other Government servant without a lien on a permanent post while officiating in a post or holding a temporary post, provided that the grant of the leave involves no expense to Government. On this condition such a Government servant may be granted—

(a) leave on leave-salary equivalent to full pay up to one-eleventh of the period spent on duty, subject to a maximum of four months at a time, or

(b) on medical certificate, leave on leave-salary equivalent to half pay for three months at any one time, or

(c) extraordinary leave for three months at any one time.

286. If such a Government servant is, without interruption of duty, appointed substantively to a permanent post, his leave account will be credited with the amount of leave which he would have earned by his previous duty if he had performed it while holding a permanent post substantively, and debited with the amount of leave actually taken under rule 285. Leave taken under rule 285 is not an interruption of duty for the purpose of this rule.

DIVISION XIX.

Leave earned by part-time service.

[Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 103 (c).]

Part-time law officers.

287. A law officer holding one of the posts mentioned in fundamental rule 99, if his pay is fixed at a definite rate but his whole time is not retained for the service of Government, may be granted leave as follows :—

(a) Leave on full pay during the vacation of the High or Chief Court within whose jurisdiction he serves; provided that no extra expense is thereby caused to Government. Such leave will be counted as duty.

(b) Leave on half pay for not more than six months once only in his service after six years of duty.

(c) On medical certificate, leave on half pay up to a maximum of 20 months at any one time; provided that three years of duty must intervene between any two periods of leave on medical certificate.

(d) On the conditions prescribed in fundamental rule 86, extraordinary leave.

288. Leave under any one of the clauses of rule 287 may be combined with leave under any other clause.

DIVISION XX.

Leave earned by service remunerated by fees or daily wages.

[Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 103 (c).]

Government servants remunerated by fees.

289. A Government servant remunerated by fees may be granted leave on the terms laid down in rules 287 and 288, provided that he makes satisfactory arrangements for the performance of his duties, that no extra expense is caused to Government, and that, during leave of the kind contemplated by clause (b) of rule 287, the whole of the fees are paid to the person who officiates in his post.

Daily labourers in railway workshops.

290. A labourer employed on daily wages in a state railway workshop, when temporarily absent from work owing to injuries received while on duty, may be granted by the Agent of the railway leave on full wages up to a maximum of six months. Heads of departments of state railways, may, in similar circumstances, sanction the grant of leave-salary not exceeding Rs. 50, or one month's wages, or the wages which the absentee would have earned during the period of leave if he had been present on duty, whichever of these is least.

DIVISION XXI.

Leave earned by probationers and apprentices.

[Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 104 (b).]

Probationers.

291. Leave may be granted to a probationer if it is admissible under the leave rules which would be applicable to him if he held his post substantively otherwise than on probation.

Apprentices.

292. Leave of the following kinds may be granted to an apprentice :—

(a) On medical certificate, leave on leave-salary equivalent to half-pay for a period not exceeding one month in any year of apprenticeship.

(b) Extraordinary leave under fundamental rule 85.

PART V.—JOINING TIME.

DIVISION XXII.

Amount of joining time admissible.

(Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 106.)

General rules.

293. Not more than one day is allowed to a Government servant in order to join a new post when the appointment to such post does not necessarily involve a change of residence from one station to another. A holiday counts as a day for the purpose of this rule.

294. In cases involving a necessary change of station, the joining time allowed to a Government servant is subject to a maximum of 30 days. Six days are allowed for preparation and, in addition, a period to cover the actual journey calculated as follows:—

(a) A Government servant is allowed—

For the portion of the journey which he travels or might travel.	One day for each	
By railway... ...	250 miles.	
By ocean steamer ...	200 „	Or any longer time actually occupied in the journey.
By river steamer ...	80 „	
By motor-car or horse-drawn conveyance plying for public hire	80 „	
In any other way ...	15 „	

(b) For any fractional portion of any distance prescribed in clause (a) an extra day is allowed.

(c) When part of the journey is by steamer, the limit of six days for preparation may be extended to cover any period unavoidably spent in awaiting the departure of the steamer.

(d) Travel by road not exceeding five miles to or from a railway station at the beginning or end of a journey does not count for joining time.

(e) A Government servant whose pay does not exceed Rs. 100 is not ordinarily expected to travel by motor-car or horse-drawn conveyance plying for public hire, and his joining time is calculated accordingly.

(f) A Sunday does not count as a day for the purpose of the calculations in this rule, but Sundays are included in the maximum period of 30 days.

295. When a Government servant, returning from leave out of India exceeding four months, takes joining time before rejoining his post, his joining time shall be calculated as prescribed in rule 294; provided that it shall, if he so desire, be subject to a minimum of ten days.

Minimum in the case of Government servants returning from long leave out of India.

296. By whatever route a Government servant actually travels, his joining time shall, unless a competent authority for special reasons otherwise order, be calculated by the route which travellers ordinarily use.

Route by which calculated.

297. If a Government servant is authorised to make over charge of a post elsewhere than at its headquarters, his joining time shall be calculated from the place at which he makes over charge.

Time and place from which joining time is calculated.

298. If a Government servant is appointed to a new post while in transit from one post to another, his joining time begins on the day following that on which he receives the order of appointment.

299. If a Government servant takes leave while in transit from one post to another, the period which has elapsed since he handed over charge of his old post must be included in his leave, unless the leave is taken on medical certificate. In the latter case, the period may be treated as joining time.

300. If a Government servant is appointed to a new post while on leave of less than four months' duration, his joining time will be calculated from his old station or from the place in which he received the order of appointment, whichever calculation will entitle him to the less joining time.

301. A competent authority may in any case extend the joining time admissible under these rules, provided that the general spirit of the rules is observed.

Special concessions.

302. Within the prescribed maximum of 30 days, a competent authority may, on such conditions as it thinks fit, grant to a Government servant a longer period of joining time than is admissible under the rules in the following circumstances;—

(a) when the Government servant has been unable to use the ordinary mode of travelling or, notwithstanding due diligence on his part, has spent more time on the journey than is allowed by the rules; or

(d) when such extension is considered necessary for the public convenience or for the saving of such public expenditure as is caused by unnecessary or purely formal transfers; or

(e) when the rules have in any particular case operated harshly; as, for example, when a Government servant has through no fault on his part missed a steamer or fallen sick on the journey.

DIVISION XXIII.

Places and stations to which fundamental rule 105 (d) applies.

(Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 106.)

Places and stations to which the rule is applicable.

303. Government servants posted at the places named in column 1 of the following table are entitled to joining time under fundamental rule 105 (d) during journeys, made while proceeding on or returning from leave, between any such place and the station named against it in column 2 of the table, subject to any conditions mentioned in column 3 of the table:—

Place.	Station.	Conditions.
1	2	3
Seistan, Birjand, Turbat-i-Haidari, Koh-i-Malik Siah and the Khorasan Agency.	Quetta.	
Kashgar ...	Srinagar	
Kerman ...	Karachi.	
Any other place in Persia, and any place in the Persian Gulf, Arabia or Mesopotamia.	Karachi	Provided that the leave taken is not leave on average pay not exceeding four months.
Chumbi or Gyantse	Gangtok	Ditto.

Amount of joining time admissible.

304. The amount of joining time admissible to a Government servant under rule 303 is the actual time spent on the journey or the period, if any, shewn for the journey in the following table, whichever is less; provided that the journey shall be held to commence on the day following either the handing over of charge of the Government servant's post or his arrival at the station named in column 2 of the table below rule 303, according as the Government servant is departing on or returning from leave:—

Journey.	Period.
Between Nasratabad and Quetta	15 days.
" Turbat-i-Haidari and Quetta.	44 days.
Between Birjand and Quetta ...	25 days.
" Meshed and Quetta ...	50 days.
" Koh-i-Malik Siah and Quetta.	8 days.
Between Kashgar and Srinagar ...	50 days.
" Kerman and Karachi *viâ* Bunder Abbas.	31 days.
Between Shiraz and Karachi ...	26 days.
" Kermanshah and Karachi *viâ* Basra and Baghdad.	23 days.
" Dizful and Karachi ...	19 days.
" Ahwaz and Karachi ...	15 days.
" Maskat and Karachi ...	10 days.
" Baghdad and Karachi ...	20 days.
" Bunder Abbas and Karachi.	13 days.
" Bushire and Karachi ...	12 days.
" Mohammerah and Karachi	13 days.
" Bahrein, Koweit, Lingah and Karachi ...	The actual number of days occupied in the transmission of mail letters at the time when the journey is made; *plus* 8 days.
" Chumbi and Gangtok ...	4 days.
" Gyantse and Gangtok ...	14 days.

305. A Government servant transferred from any of the places named in column 1 of the table in rule 303 is entitled to joining time under clause (a) or (b) of fundamental rule 105 in addition to any joining time admissible under rule 304 above. The additional joining time should be calculated as though the post from which

the Government servant is transferred were the station shown in column 2 of the table below rule 303 against the place in which he is serving.

Exception. 306. The concession prescribed by rule 303 is not admissible to a non-gazetted Government servant in superior service in Persia or the Persian Gulf on pay not exceeding Rs. 400, if his departure on leave necessitates the importation of a substitute from India to fill a vacancy extending over less than three months exclusive of the joining time calculated under rule 304.

PART VI.—FOREIGN SERVICE.

Division XXIV.

Interest on overdue contributions.

[Rule made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 119 (*b*).]

307. If a contribution for leave-salary or pension which is due from a Government servant in foreign service is not paid within fifteen days from the end of the period to which it relates, the Government servant concerned must pay to Government interest on the unpaid contribution, at the rate of four pies a day *per* Rs. 100 upon the amount due, from the date of expiry of the period of fifteen days up to the date on which the contribution is finally paid.

PART VII.—DELEGATIONS.

Division XXV.

(Orders issued by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rules 4, 6 and 7.)

308. (*a*) Appendix II schedules the delegations of powers made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rules 4 and 6.

(*b*) Appendix III schedules the authorities subordinate to the Governor-General in Council which exercise the powers of a competent authority under the various supplementary rules made under the fundamental rules by the Governor-General in Council in virtue of the power conferred upon him by fundamental rule 4.

(*c*) For convenience of reference, cases in which the Finance Department has declared, under fundamental rule 7, that its consent may be presumed to have been given to the exercise by a Department of the Government of India of powers conferred by the fundamental rules upon a local Government have been included as delegations in both appendices.

309. The Finance Department has declared, under fundamental rule 7, that its consent may be presumed to have been given to the exercise by the authorities to whom they are delegated of the powers delegated by appendices II and III.

310. The delegations made in appendices II and III are subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) A power may be exercised by an authority to which it is delegated in respect of those Government servants only who are under the administrative control of that authority.

(*b*) The nature of each power delegated is shown in column 3 of the appendices. The delegation extends to the power so specified only, and not to any other power conferred by the rule quoted in column 2.

(*c*) If any power conferred upon a local Government or a competent authority by the fundamental or the supplementary rules, as the case may be, is not shown in the appendices, it is to be understood that such power is not delegated to any authority subordinate to the Governor General in Council.

(*d*) Any power delegated by either appendix to a head of a department may be exercised by a Chief Commissioner, a political resident of the first class, a Department of the Government of India or the Railway Board.

(*e*) Nothing contained in appendices II and III will operate to restrict powers conferred upon any authority by other rules made under the Act.

(*f*) The Finance Department has declared, under fundamental rule 7, that its consent may be presumed to have been given to the exercise by the Railway Department of any power under the fundamental rules which is shown as conceded to that department in the schedule of the powers of the Government of India in the Railway Department in railway matters, whether or not such power is scheduled in appendices II and III.

APPENDIX I.

(Orders issued by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rule 114.)

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue, under fundamental rule 114, the following orders regulating the amount of remuneration which may be sanctioned by a local Government for a Government servant transferred to foreign service in an Indian State :—

1. When the transfer of a Government servant to foreign service in an Indian State is sanctioned, the pay which he shall receive in such service must be precisely specified in the order sanctioning the transfer. If it is intended that he shall receive any remuneration, or enjoy any concession of pecuniary value, in addition to his pay proper, the exact nature of such remuneration or concession must be similarly specified. No Government servant will be permitted to receive any remuneration or enjoy any concession which is not so specified ; and if the order is silent as to any particular remuneration or concession, it must be assumed that the intention is that it shall not be enjoyed.

2. No order of transfer to foreign service shall be issued by a local Government, without previous consultation, with its Finance Department. It shall be open to that department to prescribe, by general or special order, cases in which its consent may be presumed to have been given.

3. The following two general principles must be observed by local Governments in sanctioning the conditions of transfer :—

(a) The terms granted to the Government servant must not be such as to impose an unnecessarily heavy burden on the Indian State which employs him.

(b) The terms granted must not be so greatly in excess of the remuneration which the Government servant would receive in Government service as to render foreign service appreciably more attractive than Government service.

4. Provided that the two principles laid down in paragraph 3 above are observed, a local Government may sanction the grant of the following concessions by the foreign employer. Such concessions must not be sanctioned, as a matter of course, but in those cases only in which the local Government considers that circumstances justify their grant :—

(a) The payment of contributions toward leave-salary and pension under the ordinary rules regulating such contributions.

(b) The grant of travelling allowance under the ordinary travelling allowance rules of the local Government or under the local rules of the Darbar, and of permanent travelling allowance, conveyance allowance and horse allowance.

(c) The use of State tents, boats and transport on tour; provided that this is accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the amount of travelling allowance admissible.

(d) The grant of free residential accommodation, which may be furnished, in cases in which the local Government considers this to be desirable, on such scale as may seem proper to the local Government.

(e) The use of State motors, carriages and animals.

5. The grant of any concession not specified in paragraph 4 above requires the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

APPENDIX II.

(Delegations made by the Governor-General in Council under fundamental rules 4 and 6.)

Serial number.	Number of fundamental rule.	Nature of power.	Authority to which the power is delegated.	Extent of power delegated.
1	2	3	4	5
1	9 (6) (b).	Power to issue orders that Government servants should in certain circumstances be treated as on duty.	Chief Commissioners ...	Full power.
2	9 (17)	Power to declare a Government servant to be a ministerial servant.	All heads of departments ...	Full power.
3	9 (19)	Power to appoint a Government servant to officiate in a vacant post.	Any authority which has power to make a substantive appointment to the post.	Full power.
4	10	Power to dispense with a medical certificate of fitness, before appointment to Government service, in individual cases.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board ...	Full power.
			5. Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs. 6. Inspector-General of Forests. 7. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.	Full power in the case of Government servants not directly appointed by the Government of India.
			8. All heads of departments	Full power in the case of non-gazetted servants.
5	13	Power to suspend a lien ...	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board ... 5. Auditor General ...	Full power.
			6. All heads of departments	Full power, provided that they are authorised to make appointments to the post on which the lien is held.
6	14	Power to transfer a lien ...	1. Auditor General ...	Full power.
			2. All heads of departments.	Full power, provided that they are authorised to make appointments to both the posts concerned.
7	20	Power to reduce the pay and allowances of a Government servant treated as on duty.	Any authority which has power to make a substantive appointment to the post which the Government servant holds.	Full power.

Serial number.	Number of fundamental rule.	Nature of power.	Authority to which the power is delegated.	Extent of power delegated.
1	2	3	4	5
8	24	Power to withhold increments.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. Any authority which has power to make a substantive appointment to the post which the Government servant holds.	Full power.
			3. Directors, Telegraph Engineering. 4. Superintendents in charge of telegraph offices. 5. Divisional telegraph engineers.	Full power in respect of non-gazetted Government servant.
9	Note under rule 31.	Power to allow an officiating Government servant to draw the pay of any one of several grades or classes.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board.	Full power, provided that the pay of all the grades or classes is within their powers of sanction.
10	Note under rule 32.	Power to allow a Government servant officiating in a post on a time-scale to draw as initial pay any stage in the time-scale.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board.	Full power, provided that the maximum pay of the time-scale is within their powers of sanction.
			5. Auditor General ...	Full power in respect of assistant account officers and non-gazetted staff.
11	33	Power to fix, within certain limits, the pay of a Government servant officiating in a post the pay of which is personal.	Chief Commissioners ...	Full power.
12	35	Power to reduce the pay of an officiating Government servant.	Any authority which has power to make an officiating appointment to the post concerned.	Full power.
13	36	Power to issue general or special orders allowing acting promotions to be made in the place of Government servants treated as on duty.	Chief Commissioners ...	Full power.
14	40	Power to fix the pay of a temporary post which will probably be filled by a Government servant.	Any authority which has power to create a temporary post on the pay fixed.	Full power.
15	42	Power to make a subsistence grant to a Government servant undre suspension.	The suspending authority ...	Full power.
16	42	Power to make a subsistence grant to a Government servant appointed in the United Kingdom who is prevented by illness from proceeding to the seat of Government or to any station to which he is ordered to proceed direct.	Chief Commissioners ...	Full power.

Serial number.	Number of fundamental rule.	Nature of power.	Authority to which the power is delegated.	Extent of power delegated.
1	2	3	4	5
17	45	Power to fix a standard rent for a residence provided by Government.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. The Public Works and Railway Departments of the Government of India.	Full power; provided that the rate of interest at which Government is borrowing money shall be fixed by the Finance Department.
18	45	Power to take a uniform percentage of emoluments as rent in a particular area.	The Public Works and Railway Departments of the Government of India.	Full power.
19	45	Power to remit and reduce rent	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. The Public Works and Railway Departments of the Government of India. 3. First and second class political residents. 4. Agents of State Railways	Power to reduce or remit, as the case may be, in cases where a part or the whole of the residence is unoccupied for reasons which are prescribed by the Public Works Department Code or by the State Railway Codes, as the case may be, as justifying non-occupation.
20	49	Power to appoint a Government servant to hold temporarily or to officiate in more than one post, and to fix the pay of subsidiary posts and the amount of compensatory allowances to be drawn.	All heads of departments ...	Full power, provided that they have power to appoint a Government servant permanently to each of the posts concerned.
21	56(a)	Power to retain Government servants, other than ministerial servants, in service after the age of 55 years.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board.	Full power.
			5. Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs. 6. Surveyor General. 7. Inspector General, Forests 8. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.	Full power in the case of Government servants not directly appointed by the Government of India.
			9. Auditor General ...	Full power in the case of officers of class II of the general list, assistant account officers and assistant audit officers, subject to report to the Governor-General in Council when such a Government servant is retained in service after 60 years of age.
			10. All heads of departments 11. Superintendent, Government Printing, India.	Full power in the case of non-gazetted subordinates.
22	56(b)	Power to retain a ministerial servant in service after the age of 60 years.	1. All heads of departments. 2. Superintendent, Government Printing, India.	Full power.
23	56(c) (iv).	Power to grant a three months' extension of service to an engineer who has attained the age of 55.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. The Public Works Department of the Government of India. 3. Railway Board ...	Full power.
24	71	Power to require a medical certificate of fitness before return from leave.	The authority granting the leave.	Full power.

Serial number.	Number of fundamental rule.	Nature of power.	Authority to which the power is delegated.	Extent of power delegated.
1	2	3	4	5
25	73	Power to extend leave ...	The authority which granted the leave.	Full power, provided that the Government servant on leave will, on his return, be under the authority's administrative control.
26	83	Power to grant special disability leave.	Chief Commissioners ...	Full power.
27	Note 2 under rule 89.	Power to decide the period of leave on unrestricted average pay which may be taken by a Government servant transferred to a vacation department with leave at his credit.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. Departments of the Government of India. 3. Railway Board.	Full power.
28	100	Power to grant leave to a military officer subject to the military leave rules.	All heads of departments ...	Full power, provided that they are empowered to appoint the officer to the post in civil employ which he holds.
29	110(a)	Power to sanction transfer to foreign service in India.	1. Chief Commissioners. 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board. 5. Second class political residents.	Full power, subject to the conditions in serial no. 30.
			6. Inspector General, Forests 7. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.	Full power, subject to the conditions in serial no. 30, in the case of Government servants not directly appointed by the Government of India.
			8. Auditor General ...	Power in the case of assistant account officers.
			9. All heads of departments	Full power, subject to the conditions in serial no. 30, in the case of non-gazetted Government servants.
30	114	Power to fix pay in foreign service.	1. Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India.	In the case of transfer to foreign service in an Indian State, the full powers delegated to a local Government in the general orders issued by the Governor General in Council under fundamental rule 114 (*vide* Appendix I).
			2. Authorities to whom power is delegated by serial no. 29.	Full power, provided that — (*a*) The pay fixed does not exceed by more than 25 *per cent.* the substantive pay last drawn by the Government servant in Government service. (*b*) The pay is not at any time so increased as to exceed by more than 25 *per cent.* the pay which the Government servant would draw if he were in Government service.

Serial number.	Number of fundamental rule.	Nature of power.	Authority to which the power is delegated.	Extent of power delegated.
1	2	3	4	5
				(c) No concessions are sanctioned in addirion to pay, except— (i) payment by the foreign employer of leave and pension contributions, and (ii) grant of travelling allowance under division VI of these rules.
31	125	Power to decide the date of reversion of a Government servant returning, after leave, from foreign service.	1. Chief Commissioners. 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board.	Full power.
32	127(c)	Power to reduce the amount of recoveries on account of establishment employed for the benefit of particular persons.	1. Chief Commissioners. 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board.	Full power, in cases where the actual expenditure in any period falls considerably short of the sanctioned cost.
33	130	Power to allow previous service under a local fund to count as duty in Government service.	1. Departments of the Government of India. 2. Railway Board.	Full power.

APPENDIX III.

Authorities which exercise the powers of a competent authority under the various supplementary rules made by the Governor-General in Council.

Serial number.	Number of supplementary rule.	Nature of power.	Authority to which the power is delegated.	Extent of power delegated.
1	2	3	4	5
1	4	Power to accept, in the case of a female candidate for Government service, a medical certificate of fitness signed by any female medical practitioner.	All heads of departments ...	Full power.
2	7	Power to accept as sufficient the reasons alleged by an officiating Government servant for refusing to occupy the residence placed at his disposal by the permanent holder of the post.	All heads of departments ...	Full power.
3	9	Power to grant an honorarium from general revenues.	1. Railway Board ...	Full power, up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 in each case.
			2. All heads of departments	Full power, up to a maximum of Rs. 500 in each case.
4	9	Power to sanction the acceptance of an honorarium from an outside source.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board.	Full power.
			5. Director General, Posts and Telegraphs. 6. Surveyor General. 7. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue. 8. Auditor General. 9. Controller of the Currency.	Full power in the case of Government servants not directly appointed by the Government of India.
			10. All heads of departments.	Full power, up to a maximum of Rs. 500 in each case.
5	12	Power to sanction the undertaking of work for which an honorarium or fee is sanctioned.	All heads of departments ...	Full power.
6	13	Power to direct that the whole or any part of an honorarium or fee paid from an outside source for work done during official time may be paid to the Government servant, who did the work.	Any authority having power to sanction the acceptance of the honorarium or fee.	Full power.
7	18	Power to order inclusion in a grade higher than that prescribed by rule 17.	Railway Department ...	Full power.
8	21	Power to declare the grade in which a part-time or fee-paid Government servant shall rank.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board.	Full power.

Serial number.	Number of supplementary rule	Nature of power.	Authority to which the power is delegated.	Extent of power delegated.
1	2	3	4	5
9	22	Power to grant a permanent travelling allowance.	Railway Board ...	Power in the case of Government servants, who spend an appreciable portion of the year on tour, subject to a maximum of Rs. 200 a month and to the condition that the amount sanctioned shall not exceed the average amount which would be drawn during the year under the ordinary travelling allowance rules by a Government servant of the same grade performing an equal amount of touring.
10	24	Power to decide the amount of permanent travelling allowance to be drawn by a Government servant holding more than one post to which permanent travelling allowance is attached.	Railway Board ...	Full power.
11	25	Power to grant a conveyance or horse allowance.	1. Railway Board ...	Power to sanction a conveyance allowance to a Government servant whose ordinary duties involve a considerable amount of travelling within five miles of headquarters, subject to the following *maxima* :— Rs. / For a four-seated motor-car, if kept ... 150 / For a two-seated motor-car, if kept ... 100 / For any other conveyance 50
			2. Heads of departments controlling railway, public works, post office and telegraph services.	Allowances may be granted to subordinates of the following classes only, up to the maximum amount shown against each class in the table below, if such subordinates have to perform a large amount of travelling at or near headquarters, on condition that the allowance is forfeited whenever daily or road mileage allowance is drawn :— *Public Works and Railway Departments.* Rs. / Upper subordinates ... 30 / Sanitary Inspectors holding large charges on the North-Western Railway ... 30 / Lower subordinates ... 15 / Assistant Surgeons or Civil Apothecaries ... 15 / Sub-Assistant Surgeons ... 7½ / Sub-Assistant Surgeons (in exceptional cases) ... 15 / Apprentice Overseers ... 15 / Cashiers ... 15 / *Post Office Department.* City Inspectors ... 30 / *Telegraph Department.* Upper subordinates and inspecting telegraph masters other than those sent out on casual inspection duty ... 30 / Sub-Inspectors at Hindubagh, Loralai, Fort Sandeman, Dera Ismail Khan, Edwardesbad and Mergui ... 22½

Serial number.	Number of supplementary rule.	Nature of power.	Authority to which the power is delegated.	Extent of power delegated.
1	2	3	4	5
12	30(b)	Power to decide the shortest of two or more routes.	All heads of departments ...	Full powers, for journeys within their jurisdiction.
13	31	Power to allow mileage allowance to be calculated by a route other than the shortest or cheapest.	All heads of departments ...	Full powers, for journeys within their jurisdiction, provided that the selection of such route is in the interests of Government.
14	33	Power to decide the point in a station at which journeys begin or end.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board ...	Full power.
15	35	Power to declare a particular Government servant to be entitled to railway accommodation of a higher class than that prescribed for his grade.	All heads of departments ...	Power to permit a menial servant to draw intermediate fare when accompanying his superior officer on a train which provides no third class accommodation.
16	40	Power to declare that a Government servant whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 is entitled, for journeys by steamer, to lowest class accommodation only.	All heads of offices ...	Full power.
17	42	Power to decide, in cases of doubt or hardship, the class of steamer accommodation to which a Government servant is entitled.	All heads of departments ...	Full power.
18	52	Power to allow daily allowance at a higher rate than that of the Government servant's grade.	1. Railway Board ...	Full power up to a maximum of Rs. 10.
			2. Auditor General ... 3. Controller of the Currency 4. Deputy Controllers of the Currency. 5. Accountants General, other than the Accountant General, Railways, and the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs. 6. The Comptroller, Assam.	Power in the case of clerks, potdars, shroffs and peons, subject to a maximum allowance of Rs. 1½ in the case of clerks, Rs. 1¼ in the case of potdars and shroffs and annas 4 in the case of peons.
19	59	Power to prescribe a Government servant's headquarters.	1. All heads of departments.	Full power.
			2. Directors, Telegraph Engineering.	Power in respect of Government servants below the rank of assistant divisional engineer.
20	60	Power to define the limits of a Government servant's sphere of duty.	All heads of departments...	Full powers.
21	62	Power to decide whether a particular absence is absence on duty.	All heads of departments...	Full powers.
22	63	Power to restrict the frequency and duration of journeys.	All heads of departments...	Full powers.
23	64	Power to declare that the pay of a particular Government servant has been so fixed as to compensate for all journeys by road within his sphere of duty.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board ...	Full power.

Serial number.	Number of supplementary rule.	Nature of power.	Authority to which the power is delegated.	Extent of power delegated.
1	2	3	4	5
24	66	Power to prescribe the scale of Government tents to be supplied.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. Departments of the Government of India. 3. Railway Board ... 4. Surveyor General ...	Full power.
25	Proviso 2 under rule 67.	Power to allow exchange of double permanent travelling allowance for mileage allowance.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board ...	Full power.
			5. Auditor General ...	Power in the case of non-gazetted establishments.
26	73	Power to grant exemptions from the rule limiting a halt on tour to ten days.	1. Chief Commissioners. 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board. 5. Director General, Posts and Telegraphs. 6. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue. 7. Surveyor General. 8. Agricultural Adviser. 9. Director General, Observatories. 10. Inspector General, Forests. 11. Auditor General. 12. Controller of the Currency. 13. Agents of State Railways. 14. Engineers-in-Chief of State Railways under construction or survey. 15. Director, Geological Survey. 16. Director, Intelligence Bureau.	Full power.
			17. All other heads of departments.	Power up to a limit of 30 days.
27	75	Power to allow the exchange of daily for mileage allowance for the whole period of an absence from headquarters.	All heads of departments ...	Full power in the case of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 200.
28	76	Power to impose restrictions on the exchange of daily for mileage allowance on particular days by Government servants in superior service.	All heads of departments...	Full powers.
29	77	Power to impose restrictions on the exchange of daily for mileage allowance by non-gazetted ministerial or menial servants travelling in a public or hired conveyance.	All heads of departments...	Full powers.
30	79	Power to allow the actual cost of maintaining a camp during a sudden journey away from it.	All heads of departments...	Full powers.

Serial number.	Number of supplementary rule.	Nature of power.	Authority to which the power is delegated.	Extent of power delegated.
1	2	3	4	5
31	80	Power to prescribe the scale of camp equipment, servants, horses, etc., to be carried at Government expense by a Government servant allowed to recover the actual cost of the first or last journey of an extensive tour.	All heads of departments ...	Full power.
32	81(*a*)	Power to permit the recovery of the actual cost of conveying camp equipment, horses, camels, motor cars, etc.	1. All heads of departments. 2. Administrative Superintendents of the Survey of India Department.	Full power.
33	81(*b*)	Power to limit the number of conveyances, etc., and the weight of camp equipment carried as in rule 81 (*a*).	All heads of departments.	Full power.
34	89	Power to permit the recovery of the actual cost of hiring a conveyance when no travelling allowance is admissible.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. Railway Department ...	Full power.
35	91	Power to permit the recovery of the actual cost of maintaining camp equipage during a halt at or near headquarters.	All heads of departments ...	Full power.
36	106	Power to allow travelling allowance for a journey to join a first post.	1. Chief Commissioners .. 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board ... 5. Surveyor General ...	Full power.
			6. Auditor General ...	Power in the case of non-gazetted establishments.
			7. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.	Power in the case of a person newly appointed to the postal service to fill a vacancy in another province in which no suitable person is procurable locally.
			8. Inspector General of Forests.	Power in the case of Government servants not appointed by the Government of India.
			9. Administrative Superintendents of the Survey of India Department.	Full power in the case of menial servants.
37	108	Power to allow a free passage to a person joining a post by sea.	All heads of departments ...	Full power in the case of persons appointed by them.

Serial number.	Number of supplementary rule.	Nature of power.	Authority to which the power is delegated.	Extent of power delegated.
1	2	3	4	5
38	Proviso to rule 116 (*a*) I (*iii*)	Power to fix maximum weights of personal effects lower than those prescribed by supplementary rule 116 (*a*) I (*iii*) for transportation at Government expense by a Government servant on transfer.	Chief Commissioners ...	Full powers.
39	116 (*a*) II (*iii*)	Power to fix a rate of mileage allowance for journeys by road on transfer.		
40	116 (*c*)	Power to prescribe the scale of tents to be carried at Government expense on transfer.	All heads of departments ...	Full power.
41	Proviso (*a*) to rule 128	Power to sanction halts at hill stations in excess of ten days.	1. Railway Board ... 2. All heads of departments	Full power. Full power, up to a limit of 30 days.
42	Proviso (*b*) to rule 128.	Power to intimate that a Government servant who stays at a hill station in excess of ten days was required to stay on duty or permitted to stay during holidays.		
43	Proviso (2) (*i*) to rule 130.	Power to disallow travelling allowance for a journey to attend an obligatory examination if the authority exercising the power considers that the candidate has culpably negl c'ed the duty of prepqring for it.	All heads of departments.	Full powers.
45	132	Power to permit recovery of travelling allowance for a journey to attend an examination other than those mentioned in supplementary rules 130 and 131.	1. Chief Commissioners. 2. Departments of the Government of India. 3. Railway Board. 4. All heads of departments.	(1–3) Full power. (4) Power in the case of departmental examinations.
46	135	Power to sanction travelling allowance for a journey made during leave.		
47	147	Power to sanction travelling allowance for a journey made after the termination of Government service.	Railway Department ...	Full powers.
48	160 (*b*)	Power to allow the actual cost of a journey to appear before a medical board preliminary to voluntary retirement on invalid pension.	All heads of departments.	Full power.
49	164	Power to decide the rates of travelling allowance admissible to a Government servant deputed to undergo a course of training.	1. Chief Commissioners. 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board. 5. Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.	Full power, provided that daily allowance shall not be given for halts at the training headquarters— (*a*) to gazetted Government servants, if the period of their training exceeds one month, and (*b*) to non-gazetted Government servants whose pay or allowances have been increased to meet the expense of training.

Serial number.	Number of supplementary rule.	Nature of power.	Authority to which the power is delegated.	Extent of power delegated.
1	2	3	4	5
			6. Auditor General ...	Power in the cases of probationers of the general list of the Indian Audit Department, and of non-gazetted establishments.
			7. All heads of departments	Full power, provided that they may not grant daily allowance for halts at the training headquarters.
50	183	Power to fix amount of hire or charges when a Government servant is provided with means of locomotion at the expense of the State, etc., but pays all the cost of its use or propulsion.	All heads of departments ...	Full power.
51	188	Power to grant travelling allowance to military officers attending darbars or levées.	1. Chief Commissioners. 2. First class political residents.	Full power.
52	190 (a)&(b)	Power to grant travelling allowance to persons not in Government service attending commissions of enquiry, etc., or performing public duties in an honorary capacity, and to declare the grade to which such persons shall be considered to belong.	All heads of departments ...	Full power.
53	190 (c)	Power to delegate the power conferred upon them by serial no. 52 to the person presiding over the commission, etc.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board.	Full power.
54	191	Power to declare who shall be controlling officer.	1. Departments of the Government of India. 2. All heads of departments	Full power. Full power; provided that they may not declare a Government servant to be his own controlling officer.
55	195 (c)	Power to make rules for the guidance of controlling officers.	All heads of departments ...	Full power.
56	208	Power to grant leave to a gazetted Government servant who is not in foreign service.	1. Chief Commissioners ... 2. Departments of the Government of India. 3. Railway Board.	Full power, provided that leave may not be granted to a chaplain without the concurrence of the Bishop of the Diocese, in the case of a chaplain of the Church of England, or the Presidency Senior Chaplain, in the case of a chaplain of the Church of Scotland.
			4. Any authority to which the authorities numbered 1 to 3 above may delegate the power.	Such part of the power of the delegating authority as that authority may delegate to it.
57	208	Power to grant leave to a Government servant in foreign service in India.	1. The foreign employer ... 2. The authority which sanctioned the transfer to foreign service.	Full power to grant leave on average pay not exceeding four months. Full power.
58	210	Power to waive proviso (a) to supplementary rule 209.	All heads of departments...	Full powers.
59	211	Power to authorise departures from supplementary rule 211.	All heads of departments...	Full powers.

Serial number.	Number of supplementary rule.	Nature of power.	Authority to which the power is delegated.	Extent of power delegated.
1	2	3	4	5
60	213	Power to accept a certificate signed by any registered medical practitioner as evidence of the fitness of a non-gazetted Government servant to return to duty.	The authority under which the Government servant will be employed on return from leave.	Full power.
61	233	Power to grant leave to a Government servant in respect of whom a medical committee has reported that there is no reasonable prospect that he will ever be fit to return to duty.	1. Chief Commissioners. 2. First class political residents. 3. Departments of the Government of India. 4. Railway Board ...	Full power.
			5. Auditor-General ...	Full power in cases where the pay of the Government servant, exclusive of overseas pay, does not exceed Rs. 1,000.
			6. All heads of departments	Full power in cases where the pay of the Government servant, exclusive of overseas pay, does not exceed Rs. 500.
62	264 (c)	Power to declare that a class of Government servants is serving in a vacation department.	1. Chief Commissioners. 2. Departments of the Government of India. 3. Railway Board.	Full power.
63	265	Power to decide in a case of doubt whether a particular Government servant is serving in a vacation department.	All heads of departments.	Full power.
64	267	Power to grant maternity leave.	Any authority empowered to grant leave by supplementary rule 206 or serial no. 56 of this schedule.	Full powers in the case of non-gazetted Government servants. In the case of gazetted Government servants, powers to the extent described against serial no. 56.
65	269	Power to grant hospital leave.		
66	274	Power to grant sick leave to seamen, etc.		
67	284	Power to grant leave to a temporary engineer of the Public Works or Railway Department.	1. Chief Commissioners. 2. Departments of the Government of India. 3. Railway Board. 4. Agents of State Railways	Full power.
68	296	Power to permit the calculation of joining time by a route other than that which travellers ordinarily use.	All heads of departments.	Full power.
69	301	Power to extend the joining time admissible under rule beyond the maximum of 30 days.	1. Chief Commissioners. 2. Departments of the Government of India. 3. Railway Board.	Full power.
			4. Auditor-General ..	Power in the case of non-gazetted establishments.
70	302	Power to extend joining time, on certain conditions, within a maximum of 30 days.	All heads of departments.	Full power.

FORM I.

COLONIAL LEAVE-SALARY WARRANT.

(*Obverse.*)

Warrant No...........................of 19

A. B. having been granted leave for a period of........ months and............days under the orders of the Government of ....is hereby allowed the privilege of drawing his leave-salary at.............. from...............

2. His leave-salary will be as follows :—

Period.	Rate in rupees a month.
From .... to	...
From .... to	...
From .... to	...

3. The leave-salary will be payable monthly in sterling, converted from rupees at the rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers from Calcutta on London on the day on which each monthly payment becomes due, but will be subject to the following *maxima* and *minima* :—

Period.	MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
	£ a month.	£ a month.
From .... to	......	......
From.......... to	......	......
From .... to	......	......

4. In addition to the leave-salary shewn in paragraph 3, A. B. is entitled to exchange compensation allowance at the rate of $\frac{\text{6½ per cent of his leave-salary}}{\text{Rs.........a month}}$ for the period from ....to.............. This should be converted into sterling at the rate prescribed in paragraph 3; provided that A. B. shall not receive less than £1 sterling for each 15 rupees of the allowance.

5*. The payments should be charged to the High Commissioner in India for appropriation by him of the leave-salary under the following heading.......................... ....

6. The following deductions are to be made from the leave-salary of each month before payment :—

		Rs.
Indian Civil Service Provident Fund deductions.	At 4 per cent of leave-salary.	
Civil Fund deductions.	Ordinary ...	...
Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund subscriptions.	For self ...	...
	For sons ...	...
	For daughters	...
Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund subscriptions.		

Where the amount of a deduction is expressed in rupees, it shall be converted into sterling at the same rate as the leave-salary from which it is deducted.

Dated at.......................

The.......................19

Accountant-General or Comptroller.

*The following particulars should be noted in this column :—

(i) The major, minor and detailed head of account;
(ii) whether debitable to central or provincial revenues; if the latter, the name of the provincial Government;
(iii) whether the expenditure pertains to a reserved or transferred subject; and
(iv) whether the expenditure is voted or non-voted.

Note 1.—Leave-salary is payable in rupees to Government servants residing in Ceylon during their leave (fundamental rule 91.)

Note 2.—The signature of the Government servant concerned should be obtained on the original copy of the warrant.

Note 3.—The ordinary rate of conversion will be the rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers from Calcutta on London on the day on which each monthly payment becomes due, subject to a minimum rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* *per* rupee in respect of leave-salary drawn on account of the first four months of leave on average pay and of 1*s.* 6*d.* *per* rupee in other cases. The maximum rates of leave-salary are those prescribed in fundamental rule 89 and the minimum rates those prescribed in fundamental rule 90.

(*Reverse.*)

Name, rank and description of payee.	Period for which payment is made.	Monthly rate.			Amount.			Signature of paying officer.	Receipt of payee.
		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*		

One copy of this warrant will be retained by A. B. and will be given up to the audit officer in India on his return to India. Each payment will be recorded on the reverse of the copies kept by the Colonial disbursing officer and by A. B., and will be certified by the paying officer and receipted by A. B.

FORM II.

CERTIFICATE OF LEAVE.

Granted to ………………proceeding out of India.

1. Government under which employed ………………
2. Post last held…… ………………
3. Nature of leave granted………………
4. Date of commencement of leave…… ………………
5. Date of expiry of leave… ………………
6. Whether a medical certificate of fitness must be produced before return to duty………………
7. Amount of leave, expressed in terms of leave on average pay, at the Government servant's credit on the expiry of the present leave………………
8. Period of leave on average pay which might, under fundamental rule 81, be granted if the present leave were extended ………………

Place………………… (Signature)

Date…………………*Audit Officer.*

Note 1.—No leave-salary is payable on this certificate.

Note 2.—This certificate must be produced before the High Commissioner with any application for an extension of leave or permission to return to duty or the grant of a last-pay certificate.

Memorandum explanatory of each rule contained in the Supplementary Rules.

Rule 1.—This sets forth the extent of application of the rules, and calls for little explanation. It may be mentioned, however, that Government servants who are under the administrative control of a Governor-in Council acting as the agent of the Governor-General in Council will be bound by such supplementary rules as the Governor in Council may make under the fundamental rules. They will be regarded as under his administrative control for the purposes of fundamental rule 4.

Rule 2.—

Clause (1).—The definition in this clause is taken without change, other than verbal, from article 13 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Clause (2).—This is a new definition, introduced for the purpose of rule 292.

Clause (3).—This new definition replaces that of article 15, Civil Service Regulations, in view of the more definite responsibility for audit placed upon the Auditor General by the rules made under section 96-D of the Government of India Act.

Clause (4).—The definition of "camp equipage" is taken unchanged from article 19, Civil Service Regulations.

Clause (5).—This definition also is taken without change, other than verbal, from article 19, Civil Service Regulations.

Clause (6).—This is a new definition, inserted for drafting purposes to facilitate the indication, in the body of the rules, of powers which may possibly be delegated.

Clause (7).—The only respect in which this definition differs from that contained in article 23, Civil Service Regulations, is its inclusion of the words "for all purposes." These have been inserted to make it quite plain that the definition is applicable to the word "day" as used in *all* rules, including such rules as 61, 74(*c*), 82(*b*) (*ii*) and 185(*a*).

Clause (8).—The definition of "family" is taken from article 25, as modified by rule 4 under article 1094(A), Civil Service Regulations. The limitation to one wife follows an existing ruling of the Government of India.

Clause (9)—The definition of "Finance Department" is included for drafting purposes only.

Clause (10).—This definition replaces the cumbrous wording of article 29-A, Civil Service Regulations, and leaves it to the Government of India to prescribe a new list of heads of departments.

Clause (11).—This is a new definition, required for the purposes of rules 61 and 127-129.

Clause (12).—This also is a new definition, inserted for the purpose of such rules as those contained in Division IX of the rules.

Clause (13).—This definition replaces that contained in article 396, Civil Service Regulations. With the new wording, a list on the lines of part I of appendix 7-A to the Civil Service Regulations will still be necessary; but part II of the appendix will, it is hoped, become unnecessary.

Clause (14).—This is a new definition, inserted for the purposes of rules 236-237.

Clause (15).—This is a new definition, inserted for the purpose of rule 291.

Clause (16)—is the definition of article 44, Civil Service Regulations, with the omission of the examples contained in that article.

Clause (17).—See note on clause (13) above.

Clause (18).—This is a new definition. It may be noted that the "change of headquarters" contemplated by sub-clause (*b*) of the clause is a real change. Movement with the headquarters of a Government from a plains to a hill station is not a transfer.

Rule 3.—This repeats, with slight changes in wording, the certificate now contained in article 49, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 4.—The main portion of this rule follows article 49, Civil Service Regulations, in prescribing particular officers who may sign a medical certificate. Proviso (1) is taken from the note under article 50, and proviso (2) follows the principle laid down in the second part of that article.

Rule 5.—This repeats the principle which now appears in article 62(*c*) (*i*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 6—This rule replaces the rather complicated rules which are now scattered over articles 62, 267 and 268 of the Civil Service Regulations. The regulations have been somewhat liberalised.

Rule 7.—The portion of this rule which governs drawal on leave is taken unchanged from article 268(*a*), Civil Service Regulations. The portion governing drawal during temporary transfer is an extension of the concession made by article 62(*b*).

Rule 8—reproduces the substance of a portion of note 3 under article 62, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 9—is an introductory rule only.

Rule 10—sets forth a general principle which underlies the existing rules on the subject.

Rule 11—contains the general principle underlying article 72(*c*), Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 12—contains the substance of provisos (1) and (2) of article 74(*a*), Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 13—contains the substance of article 74(*b*), Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 14—repeats the principle of note 1 to article 74, Civil Service Regulations.

Rules 15 and 16—apply to all classes of Government servants the general principles underlying paragraph 156 of the Public Works Department Code.

Rule 17.—This is a re-draft of article 1002 of the Civil Service Regulations. The following changes require special mention :—

(*a*) The word "grade" has been substituted for "class" in order to avoid the existing confusion between a class of railway or steamer accommodation and a class of officer.

(*b*) The reference to maximum pay has been omitted, as it has already been held not to apply to Government servants on time-scales of pay, while progressive pay ceased to exist with the introduction of the fundamental rules. The note under the rule safeguards the interests of present holders of posts on progressive pay.

(*c*) All special classifications on grounds other than those based on pay and all special concessions have been omitted from the rule and left to be treated as orders issued under rule 18.

Rule 18.—This rule has been inserted to cover the special classifications now made in article 1002 and appendix 18 of the Civil Service Regulations. The condition at the end of the rule is necessary in order to make delegations legitimate under fundamental rule 6 read with fundamental rule 44.

Rule 19—contains the substance of article 1007, Civil Service Regulations, with changes in wording to suit the wording of the fundamental rules.

Rule 20—contains the substance of article 1005, with "competent authority" substituted for "local Government," and the proviso omitted because it states an obvious fact. The insertion of the condition, that the grade should be fixed with due regard to the Government servant's status, is necessary for the reason stated in the note on rule 18.

Rule 21.—The first part states a fact which is not explicitly set forth in the Civil Service Regulations. The second part is taken from the note under the heading of Chapter LII, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 22.—The second part of this rule is taken from the first part of article 1044, Civil Service Regulations. The first part provides for a definite power to grant permanent travelling allowances in certain circumstances.

Rule 23—is taken from the the first part of article 1047, Civil Service Regulations, with an addition to provide for the new conditions introduced by supplementary rule 6.

Rule 24—contains the substance of that part of article 1009, Civil Service Regulations, which concerns permanent travelling allowance.

Rule 25—contains the substance of article 1074, Civil Service Regulations, with the addition of a definite provision for the power of sanctioning conveyance allowances.

Rule 26.—The substantive portion of this rule is taken from article 1076(*a*), Civil Service Regulations. The proviso is intended to cover the restrictions which are ordinarily imposed upon Government servants drawing motor-car allowances.

Rule 27.—The first of this rule is taken from article 1076(*b*), Civil Service Regulations. The second part provides for the new conditions introduced by supplementary rule 6.

Rule 28—reproduces the substance of article 1078, Civil Service Regulations, with an increase in the maximum rates of allowance admissible to suit changed conditions of travelling.

Rule 29—contains a definition which is not actually laid down in the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 30—is reproduced from article 996, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 31—contains the substance of article 997, Civil Service Regulations, with "competent authority" substituted for the authorities to whom power is actually delegated by that article.

Rule 32—follows the lines of article 998, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 33—is a new rule, introductory to the following sub-sections of the rules.

Rule 34—contains the substance of article 1011, Civil Service Regulations, re-arranged and re-worded in places, with notes 1 and 4 under that article.

Rule 35—is a general rule which will cover all the exceptions and concessions under article 1011, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 36—is reproduced from article 1012, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 37—contains the substance of note 2 under article 1011, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 38—contains the substance of note 3 under article 1011, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 39—contains a saving reference to rule 84.

Rule 40—is article 1016, Civil Service Regulations, re-arranged.

Rule 41—is taken from article 1017, Civil Service Regulations, with the omission of the double daily allowance given to a Government servant of the fourth grade, which is taken to its proper place, as a daily allowance, in rule 58. The second paragraph of the rule incorporates a recent ruling of the Government of India.

Rule 42—contains the substance of article 1020, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 43—is taken from article 1031, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 44—is an expanded version of article 1028, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 45—is article 1033, Civil Service Regulations, re-worded.

Rule 46.—Clause (*a*) is reproduced from article 1034, Civil Service Regulations. Clause (*b*) contains the substance of a recent order of the Government of India.

Rule 47—is intended to cover exceptions such as those set forth in article 1036, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 48—is reproduced from article 1035, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 49—is a new definition, based mainly upon the wording of article 1052 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 50—states a general principle underlying article 1052, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 51.—Clause (*a*) of this rule repeats the substance of article 1063, Civil Service Regulations, and the note under the rule safeguards the interests of present holders of posts on progressive pay. Clause (*b*) contains the substance of a recent order of the Government of India.

Rule 52—covers the exceptions under articles 1063 and 1064, Civil Service Regulations. The condition is inserted for the reason stated in the note on rule 18.

Rule 53—is a new rule which makes plain an existing fact which is not specifically stated in the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 54—also is a new rule which requires no explanation.

Rule 55—embodies the principle underlying article 1021, as well as part of article 995, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 56—contains the substance of articles 1139 and 1140, Civil Service Regulations. The conditions on which concessions may be given are not specified in the rule. They will be specified in the orders of delegation in case any delegation is made.

Rule 57—is reproduced from article 1037 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 58.—The main portion of this rule has been taken out of article 1017, Civil Service Regulations, in which the double daily allowance was incorrectly classed as mileage allowance. The rule has been amplified to make it clear that more than double daily allowance may not in any circumstances be drawn. This point was left in uncertainty by the wording of the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 59—contains the substance of article 1160, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 60—replaces the first part of article 1041, Civil Service Regulations, with the substitution of "sphere of duty" for "limits of ordinary jurisdiction", which was hardly appropriate in a rule which deals with menials as well as higher classes of Government servants.

Rule 61—This definition of "tour" is based upon article 1038 of the Civil Service Regulations. The note under the rule is taken from exception 1 under article 1055.

Rule 62—is a new rule, which calls for no explanation.

Rule 63—is based upon the second part of article 1041, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 64—contains the substance of article 1039, Civil Service Regulations. Appendix 20 will be replaced by lists of Government servants in whose case declarations have been made under this rule, which will be maintained by audit officers.

Rule 65—sets forth, rather more fully, a statement of fact which is now contained in article 1038, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 66—contains the substance of article 1042, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 67—is taken from articles 1044 and 1045, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 68—is article 1046, Civil Service Regulations, as altered by a recent decision of the Government of India.

Rule 69—is a new rule, which states a principle which underlies the rules in the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 70—reproduces part of article 1052, Civil Service Regulations, and the whole of article 1053. The last part of the rule settles a vexed point in the light of actual practice. The question is whether, when a Government servant travels from his headquarters, A, to a point B, and thence passes by railway back through A to another point C, the journey from the original

departure from A until the final return to A from C is all one journey. Under the new rule, one journey will end and another begin when the Government servant passes through A on his way to C.

Rule 71—contains the substance of the first part of article 1055, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 72—is taken from article 1052 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 73—reproduces the substance of article 1056, Civil Service Regulations. It is not considered necessary to reproduce in the rule the example contained in the last paragraph of the article, which is covered by the general provision "on such conditions as it thinks fit".

Rule 74—reproduces the substance of article 1057, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 75—contains the substance of article 1066, Civil Service Regulations. The limitation to the case of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 200 is reproduced as a condition of delegation in appendix III.

Rule 76.—Clause (*a*) of this rule contains the substance of article 1065 (*i*) and (*ii*), Civil Service Regulations, and of rule 2 under them, with the omission of the reference to a non-gazetted ministerial or menial servant, which is taken into rule 77.

The proviso and note under the clause incorporate the substance of certain rulings of the Government of India which now appear in provincial supplements only.

Clause (*b*) contains the substance of article 1065 (*iii*) (1), Civil Service Regulations, and of the note under it. The proviso in the note is not repeated, as it is considered that a road journey cannot be said to be "combined" with a rail or steamer journey unless it is made in direct continuation of it.

Rule 77—repeats part of article 1065 (*ii*), Civil Service Regulations, and rule 1 under that article.

Rule 78.—In this rule are collected the various provisions relating to the travelling allowance drawn on tour by Government servants in inferior service.

Clause (*a*) of the rule is taken from article 1073, Civil Service Regulations.

Clause (*b*) makes a reference to the concessions allowed by rule 58.

Clause (*c*) covers the concession given by article 1065 (*ii*), Civil Service Regulations.

Clause (*d*) covers the relevant portion of article 1065 (*iii*), Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 79—reproduces the substance of article 1061 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 80—repeats the substance of article 1062, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 81.—Clause (*a*) is article 1000 of the Civil Service Regulations, and clause (*b*) is article 1001 with slight changes in wording.

Rule 82—is a re-arrangement of article 1067, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 83—is a re-arrangement of rule 1 under article 1067, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 84.—This is article 1015, Civil Service Regulations, re-arranged and re-worded in places. The "Consulting Engineer's Department" is changed to "Government Inspectors' Department" in view of a change of nomenclature. Exception (*i*) under clause (*b*) of the rule is taken from the foot-note on page 290 of the Civil Service Regulations. Exception (*ii*) reproduces clause (*c*) (*i*) of article 1015, with the addition of two provisos designed to remove existing anomalies. Exception (*iii*) is clause (*c*) (*ii*) and exception (*iv*) clause (*c*) (*iii*) of the article.

Rule 85—reproduces the substance of articles 1068 and 1069, with a change of titles to represent existing nomenclature.

Rule 86—contains the substance of article 1072 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 87—is a re-arrangement of article 1070 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations. The table in that article is not reproduced in the rule, but will be treated as prescribed by the Governor-General in Council under the rule.

Rule 88—repeats the substance of article 1071, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 89—provides for the cases now shown in appendix 27 of the Civil Service Regulations. The entries in that schedule which concern Government servants subordinate to the Governor-General in Council will be treated as covered by orders made by the Governor-General in Council, as a competent authority, under this rule.

Rule 90—repeats the provisions of the latter part of article 1055, with an obviously equitable extension to cover the cost of journeys by all kinds of public conveyance.

Rule 91—combines the provisions of articles 1054 and 1059, Civil Service Regulations.

Rules 92 and 93—are taken from article 1158 and a recent re-draft of appendix 30 to the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 94—is taken from rule 7 of part I of appendix 30.

Rule 95—is taken from article 1145, Civil Service Regulations, as recently re-drafted to become a part of appendix 30.

Rule 96—is taken from note 2 under article 1000, Civil Service Regulations

Rule 97—reproduces the latter part of article 1145, Civil Service Regulations.

Rules 98 and 99—contain the substance of article 1148, Civil Service Regulations, as recently revised.

Rule 100—is reproduced from rule 1 (*a*) of part II of appendix 30 to the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 101.—Part III of appendix 30 contains varying rules for different officers who are entitled to reserve compartments. This rule replaces these varying conditions by one uniform condition, based upon that now applicable, among others, to Secretaries to the Government of India.

Rule 102.—This is a new rule, but it sets forth an existing concession.

Rule 103—covers a concession now given by rule 1 (*d*) of part III of appendix 30 to the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 104—is a new rule which embodies an existing practice.

Rules 105 and 106—embody the principles underlying article 1083, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 107—is reproduced from article 1084, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 108—is taken from article 1085, Civil Service Regulations, with an addition to make it clear that the rule applies to journeys in Indian waters only.

Rule 109—contains the relevant portion of article 1086, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 110—is taken from rule 8 of part I of appendix 30 to the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 111—sets forth, in simpler terms, the real principle underlying article 1093, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 112—sets forth specifically a condition which underlies the existing rules, though it is not expressly stated in the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 113—applies to cases of first appointment generally a principle which is specifically laid down for one case in article 1083, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 114—contains the substance of the first part of article 1094 and of article 1100 of the Civil Service Regulations. An extension has been made

to allow, in special cases, the grant of travelling allowance to a Government servant transferred at his own request.

Rule 115—combines part of article 1094 with article 1101, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 116—contains a re-arrangement of the main provisions of article 1094, Civil Service Regulations. The second part of clause (*b*) (*iii*) of the rule embodies a recent decision of the Government of India.

Rule 117—is taken from rule 8 of part I of appendix 30 to the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 118—is taken from rule 1 (*ii*) of part II of appendix 30, as interpreted by the Government of India.

Rule 119—is reproduced from article 1095, read with article 1097, Civil Service Regulations, with an addition to cover an existing concession to families.

Rule 120—is reproduced from article 1096, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 121—contains the relevant portion of article 1098 A., Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 122—is reproduced from article 1094 (F), Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 123—is article 1103, Civil Service Regulations, re-worded.

Rule 124—takes the place of article 1104, Civil Service Regulations. It is intended to cover three different cases:—

(*a*) Where short leave is sanctioned for a Government servant after he has received orders of transfer, but before he has left his old station.

(*b*) Where short leave is sanctioned for a Government servant while he is actually in transit from the old station to the new.

(*c*) Where a Government servant is transferred while he is actually on short leave.

In all these cases he will be permitted, as at present, to draw full travelling allowance under this section of the rules

Rule 125—This rule is taken from article 1106, Civil Service Regulations, with an extension to all kinds of leave of a concession allowed by the article in the case of leave on medical certificate only. This rule will allow a Government servant travelling allowance for himself and family for the part of the journey already accomplished. Under rule 126 he will recover the cost of transporting his kit also to the new station.

Rule 126—is reproduced from article 1107, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 127—is article 1110, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 128—combines the provisions, other than audit instructions, which are contained in articles 1114 and 1115, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 129—is article 1112, with the important difference that it omits the reference to the establishment accompanying an officer to a hill station. It has been decided to treat such establishments in future, for the purposes of rule 128, as required to travel to the hill station on duty.

Rule 130—combines, with some changes of wording to meet changed conditions, the relevant part of articles 1116, 1117 and 1118, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 131—is reproduced from article 1119, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 132—covers the note under article 1116, with an extension to cover the case of any non-compulsory examination.

Rule 133—contains a condition which underlies the existing rules, though it is not specifically mentioned in them.

Rules 134 and 135—are taken from article 1121, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 136—is reproduced from rule 8 of part I of appendix 30 to the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 137—reproduces the substance of article 1122, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 138—reproduces the substance of article 1123, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 139—reproduces the substance of article 1124, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 140—is reproduced from article 1128, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 141—covers a concession sanctioned in October 1920, which has not as yet been incorporated in the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 142.—Clause (*a*) is reproduced from article 1127, Civil Service Regulations, with the omission of the reference to free passages, for which provision has been made in the fundamental rules themselves. Clause (*b*) has been inserted to bar a double claim to travelling allowance under two different rules for the same journey.

Rule 143—is taken from rule 2 under article 1127, Civil Service Regulations. As a result of a recent revision, rule 2 has been inadvertently so worded as to extend the privilege in question to Government servants other than the non-gazetted servants to whom the old article 1098 (now cancelled) applied; but this was not the intention, and the new rule has therefore been so drafted as to restore the old restriction.

Rule 144—is taken from appendix 6-A of the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 145—is taken from paragraph 3 of the same appendix.

Rules 146 and 147—reproduce the substance of article 1121, Civil Service Regulations, with the usual substitution of "competent authority" for "Government of India" and "provincial Government".

Rule 148—is taken from rule 8 of part I of appendix 30 to the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 149—contains the relevant portion of article 1128, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 150—is reproduced from article 1129, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 151—contains the substance of article 1131 A, Civil Service Regulations, with an alteration to suit changed nomenclature.

Rule 152—contains the substance of article 1132, Civil Service Regulations, with an extension to cover the case of a temporary *employé* who desires, on the termination of his employment, to travel to a place other than that at which he was recruited.

Rule 153—states a principle which underlies the rules in the Civil Service Regulations, though it is not specifically enunciated in them.

Rule 154—contains the substance of article 1133, Civil Service Regulations, with the omission of the special treatment accorded, by note 1 under the article, to Government servants on pay not exceeding Rs. 10. Hereafter, such Government servants will be subject to the ordinary rules.

Rule 155—contains the substance of article 1134, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 156—repeats the substance of article 1136, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 157—is taken from the note under article 1136, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 158—contains the substance of article 1137, Civil Service Regulations, with the substitution of "controlling officer" for the vague term "superior authority", and the omission of the administrative instructions in the latter part of the article.

Rule 159—is article 1137 B, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 160—contains the substance of article 1138, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 161—is taken from the note under article 1136, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 162—asserts a principle which underlies the rules in the Civil Service Regulations, though it is not specifically enunciated in them.

Rule 163—contains the substance of article 1137 A., Civil Service Regulations, with the addition of specific provision for the case of an attendant who is not a Government servant.

Rule 164—contains the substance of article 1138 A, Civil Service Regulations, with a proviso laying down a condition which really underlies the rules in the article.

Rule 165—is article 1138 B (2), Civil Service Regulations, re-worded.

Rule 166—enumerates the cases in which the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of special railway accommodation for such high officials of Government as are subject to these rules.

Rule 167—states a general sanction given by the Governor-General in Council under the principle stated in rule 168.

Rule 168.—With the revision of the main audit resolution, the Governor-General in Council has now full power to grant to any Government servant the right to reserve by requisition any available class of railway accommodation. This rule states this fact in connection with inspection carriages, and enumerates the cases in which the right to reserve such a carriage has been conceded.

Rule 169.—This rule similarly enumerates the cases in which the right to reserve a first class carriage of two compartments has been conceded.

Rule 170.—This rule brings up to date part III of appendix 30 to the Civil Service Regulations Several officers have been added; nomenclature has been corrected in several cases; and the general restriction based on the time or duration of the journey, which is at present applicable to the Educational and Sanitary Commissioners only, has been extended to all the officers concerned. It may be mentioned here, though not strictly relevant to the question of journeys by railway, that the concession of a reserved cabin to Secretaries to the Government of India travelling by steamer, which now figures in paragraph 1 (*b*) (*ii*) of part III of the appendix, has been intentionally omitted.

Rule 171.—extends to all officers enumerated in rules 168 and 169 a condition which at present applies to the Director, Intelligence Bureau, only.

Rule 172—leaves to be prescribed by the Railway Board the procedure to be followed in requisitioning accommodation, which is now laid down in part I of appendix 30 to the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 173—is taken from rule 2 of part I of appendix 30, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 174—leaves to be prescribed by the Railway Board the contents of part IV of appendix 30.

Rule 175—is a new rule, which requires no explanation.

Rule 176—reproduces the substance of article 1013, Civil Service Regulations, and the notes under it.

Rule 177—is taken out of article 1044, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 178—is reproduced from article 1014, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 179—repeats a ruling of the Government of India, which has not yet been incorporated in the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 180—reproduces the substance of article 1029, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 181—reproduces the substance of article 1017A, Civil Service Regulations, with the addition of a ruling of the Government of India which has not been incorporated in the Regulations.

Rule 182—reproduces the substance of article 999 (1) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 183—is clause (2) of article 999, Civil Service Regulations, with the usual substitution of "competent authority" for "local Government" and "head of an imperial department.

Rule 184—covers the exceptions now set forth in clauses (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*) of article 999-A, Civil Service Regulation. Those exceptions will be treated as made by declaration of the Governor-General in Council under this rule.

Rule 185—contains the substance of clause (*a*) of article 999-A, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 186—is taken from the note under article 999 (1), Civil Service Regulations. The reference to a motor-car supplied by a local fund has been intentionally omitted.

Rule 187—is a new rule which requires no explanation.

Rule 188—contains the substance of article 1138 B (1), Civil Service Regulations, with an increase of daily allowance from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4½.

Rule 189—contains the substance of article 1003, Civil Service Regulations, re-worded in places, with an increase of daily allowance from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4½.

Rule 190—is reproduced from article 1004, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 191—is taken from the second part of article 1159, Civil Service Regulations, with an amplification to cover an existing practice.

Rule 192—is taken from the first part of article 1159, Civil Service Regulations, with an extension of the principle involved to cover travelling allowances on all classes of journey and not on tour only.

Rule 193—reproduces article 1160, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 194—is taken from article 1162, Civil Service Regulations. The exceptions in the article will be covered by rules of delegation.

Rule 195—is article 1161 of the Civil Service Regulations, somewhat amplified.

Rule 196.—This replaces article 815, Civil Service Regulations. Audit best knows what particulars are required, and has therefore been left to prescribe them.

Rule 197—reproduces the greater part of article 816, Civil Service Regulations, though a small portion of the article has been taken into rule 199. The form of service book has been left to be settled by audit, as the record is required almost entirely for pension purposes.

Of the exceptions under article 816, numbers (2), (3 *A*), (5) and (6) have been omitted from the rule, as they refer to establishments under provincial control.

Rule 198—contains the greater part of article 818, Civil Service Regulations, with the omission of its last sentence, which has been taken into rule 199.

Rule 199—contains the substance of part of article 816 and part of article 818, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 200—repeats the substance of article 821, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 201—repeats the substance of article 820, Civil Service Regulations, with a delegation to heads of departments of the power conferred by the article upon Local Governments.

Rule 202—contains the necessary part of article 819, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 203—is re-drafted from article 822, Civil Service Regulations. Rule 2 under the article is not reproduced, in view of the fact that rule 2 (3) leaves it to the Auditor General to prescribe the "audit officers" who will make the necessary entries. The distinction between foreign service of the first and second kinds is also dropped, since the fundamental rules contemplate one kind only of foreign service.

Rule 204—is article 823, Civil Service Regulations, re-arranged.

Rule 205—contains the substance of article 817, Civil Service Regulations. The last sentence of that article, as also the whole of article 824, has been omitted, and will eventually be taken to its proper place in the pension rules.

Rule 206—reproduces clause (*b*) of article 841, of the Civil Service Regulations, with an addition to cover the case of special disability leave, the grant of which is reserved to the Governor-General in Council, as a local Government, under fundamental rules 6 (*b*) and 83.

Rule 207—is taken from article 841 (*a*) and (*d*), Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 208—covers the power of delegation given by article 841 (*c*), Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 209—is a re-arrangement of the latter part of the first paragraph of article 220, Civil Service Regulations. The re-draft includes the result of a number of decisions and rulings of the Government of India on points which are left doubtful by the wording of the old rule.

Rule 210—contains the substance of the exception in proviso (*ii*) to the first paragraph of article 220, with "competent authority" substituted, as usual, for "local Government."

Rule 211—contains the substance of the second and third paragraphs of article 220; the general exception at the beginning of the rule taking the place of the third paragraph.

Rule 212—prescribes a simple form of medical certificate of fitness to return to duty.

Rule 213—is based on the general principles underlying articles 831 and 833, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 214.—This is a new rule. The form of leave account has been prescribed in the Auditor General's leave procedure rules.

Rule 215.—A new rule, laying down the responsibility for maintaining leave accounts.

Rule 216—is slightly altered from the wording of article 825, Civil Service Regulations. Appendix II to these rules defines the term "competent authority" for the purpose of fundamental rule 66 and thus specifies the authorities who may grant leave. These are clearly the authorities to whom applications for leave should be made.

Rule 217—contains the general rule underlying article 849, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 218—contains the substance of clause (*a*) of article 861, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 219—is taken from article 781, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 220—repeats the substance of article 827 A, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 221—repeats the substance of article 827 B, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 222—is taken from article 828, Civil Service Regulations. The provision that the certificate must accompany the application, which appears in that article, has been omitted. It is not really required for this purpose. The original certificate is merely a preliminary to examination by a medical board, and it is the certificate of the board which actually qualifies the applicant for leave. An addition has been made to the rule to indicate that the statement of the case, to which the new rule refers, must be prepared by the officer granting the original certificate; and that the local Government, whose medical board will sit on the case, will prescribe the form of the statement.

Rule 223—is the first part of article 829, Civil Service Regulations, with some changes in wording. The only material change is the substitution for "the seat of the Government under which he is serving" of "the headquarters of the province in which the Government servant is serving." From the old wording it would literally follow that an *employé* of the Post Office Department serving in the Bombay Presidency would appear before a medical board in Delhi or Simla and not in Bombay; and this is not intended.

Rule 224—contains the second portion of article 829, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 225—is taken from article 830, Civil Service Regulations, with the addition of the form of certificate from article 325.

Rule 226—is article 831, Civil Service Regulations, with unimportant changes of wording.

Rule 227—contains the substance of article 832, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 228—contains the substance of article 833, Civil Service Regulations, with an addition at the end on the lines of article 832.

Rule 229—is the latter part of article 834, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 230—is the former part of article 834, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 231—is a new rule, laying down what is the actual practice at present, though it is not now prescribed in any rule of the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 232—is taken from article 303, Civil Service Regulations, as revised in connection with the simplification of the leave rules.

Rule 233—contains the substance of the note under article 827 A, Civil Service Regulations. The only point in the re-draft calling for special notice is the classification of the leave which may be granted under clause (*c*) of the rule as leave not exceeding six months "as debited against the leave account." Under the old rules, a Government servant could be given privilege leave *plus* commuted furlough, if these were due to him, up to a total of six months, and this was equivalent to "leave for six months as debited against the leave account." If, however, he had nothing but ordinary furlough due to him, he could get six months only of such furlough. The revised wording involves, therefore, in certain cases an enhanced concession.

Rule 234—reproduces article 218, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 235—contains the relevant part of article 216, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 236—contains the substance of article 217, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 237—contains the substance of articles 837 and 857 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations, with "High Commissioner" substituted for "Under Secretary of State."

Rule 238—is taken from articles 836 and 892, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 239—is taken from article 222, Civil Service Regulations. A report of date of sailing will, however, be necessary in very few cases in future, as it will no longer be the rule that leave begins from the date of embarkation. The necessary form has been prescribed by the Auditor General in his leave procedure rules

Rule 240—contains the substance of articles 228 and 852, Civil Service Regulations. The latter part of the former article is obsolete.

Rule 241—contains the substance of article 226, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 242—is taken from article 222, Civil Service Regulations, with the substitution of the High Commissioner for the Secretary of State.

Rule 243.—This is taken from articles 867 and 874, Civil Service Regulations, and covers the first part of article 836 also. The High Commissioner has been substituted for the Secretary of State, as he will in future pay leave-salary on behalf of the Government of India.

Rule 244—replaces the first part of article 869, Civil Service Regulations The old arrangements of quarterly calculations and rounded instalments will not be maintained in future.

Rule 245—replaces the second part of article 869, Civil Service Regulations. At the suggestion of the High Commissioner, the procedure has been modified in some respects.

Rule 246—contains the substance of the first part of article 889, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 247—is the second part of article 889, Civil Service Regulations, amplified in accordance with existing practice.

Rule 248—contains the substance of the last part of article 889, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 249—contains the relevant part of article 891, Civil Service Regulations, with the High Commissioner substituted for the Under Secretary of State.

Rule 250—provides for certain cases for which the old rules make no specific provision. It is considered unnecessary in this connection to provide for article 871 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, as the procedure thereby prescribed follows necessarily from rules 243 and 246.

Rule 251—contains a regulation previously embodied in articles 299 (*a*) and 300, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 252—contains the substance of the first paragraph of article 299 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations, and of article 299 (*b*), with the substitution of the High Commissioner for the Secretary of State. The rule makes no mention of commutation of leave, which ceased to exist, under that name, when the fundamental rules came into force. It is considered unnecessary to repeat in these rules the provision that the Government servant on leave must pay the cost of telegrams. The High Commissioner will see to this, and the fact will be mentioned in the memorandum of instructions to officers proceeding on leave. The note under article 299 (*b*) has been omitted for similar reasons.

Rule 253—contains the substance of the second paragraph of article 299 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations, read with article 838 (*a*).

Rule 254—contains the substance of the first part of the third paragraph of article 299 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations. The second part of that paragraph is omitted as it is considered to be unsuitable under the new leave rules.

Rule 255—is taken from the first part of article 300, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 256—is article 838 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, re-worded in places.

Rule 257—is taken from articles 872 and 873, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 258.—The fact stated in this rule is nowhere in the Civil Service Regulations laid down as a general rule, but it follows as a matter of course from the provision in fundamental rule 71 for the production of a medical certificate.

Rule 259—contains the substance of the relevant portion of article 224, Civil Service Regulations, with the substitution of the High Commissioner for the India Office.

Rule 260—also follows as a matter of course from fundamental rule 71. Appendix II delegates the power of extending leave to the authority which granted it.

Rule 261—is taken from articles 872 and 873, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 262.—"Leave-salary certificate" is the new title adopted by the Auditor-General in his leave procedure rules. The requirement of such a certificate is taken from article 886, Civil Service Regulations; that of a certificate of leave is obviously necessary before a last-pay certificate can be granted; and the delivery of a warrant is taken from article 890, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 263.—The definition in this article is taken from article 271, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 264—is the nearest approach to a comprehensive list of vacation departments which seems to be possible. The form of clause (*a*) of fundamental rule 82 makes some such list necessary.

Rule 265—provides for a decision in a case of doubt.

Rule 266—contains the general principles underlying articles 272 and 273, Civil Service Regulations, rather simplified in language. As there will, in future, be no specific application for privilege leave, the provision for certificates has been omitted. In practice, however, Government servants who do not take a vacation will have to prove the fact by some sort of certificate.

Rules 267 and 268—are a liberalisation of the rule in article 268 A, Civil Service Regulations, to meet the requirements of the International Labour Conference.

Rule 269—brings together in one rule the various classes of Government servants who are at present granted hospital leave under various articles of the Civil Service Regulations.

Clauses (a) and (b)—are taken from article 288, with the pay limit altered to a limit of rank.

Clause (c)—is taken from the same article, as revised in 1920. In this case, no suitable rank limit can be devised.

Clause (d)—comes from articles 287 and 288.

Clauses (e) and (f)—are taken from article 287.

Clause (g)—is taken from article 665.

Clause (h)—is taken from article 291, with an addition to bring out a fact which is only implied in the present rules.

Clauses (i) and (j)—are new additions to the list.

Clause (k)—comes from article 287.

Clause (l)—is taken from article 291.

In the following rules, uniform concessions are prescribed for all these classes of Government servant, with a single exception to cover the case of railway subordinates injured while on duty. The concessions are based upon those previously admissible to the majority of the Government servants concerned. In certain cases, this involves a reduction of existing privileges; but this is considered to be not inequitable, in view of the fact that any Government servant can in future take the leave which takes the place of "commuted furlough", if his application is supported by a medical certificate.

Rule 270—lays down a general rule as to the amount of leave-salary on hospital leave.

Rule 271—fixes a general maximum limit of hospital leave. See the note on rule 269.

Rule 272—is the one exception to the general rule that hospital leave will in future be granted on uniform terms to all classes of Government servant. It reproduces the provisions of item 242 in the schedule of powers of the Railway Department.

Rule 273.—The previous rules contained no specific provisions for combination of hospital leave with other leave. Such combination is necessary, in view of the arguments quoted in the note on rule 269, on which the standardisation of the hospital leave rules is based.

Rule 274—contains the substance of article 289, Civil Service Regulations. The reference to officers of the Marine Department has not been reproduced in the rule, since their pay is not debitable to civil estimates and the fundamental rules are therefore not applicable to them.

Rule 275—reproduces the substance of article 290, Civil Service Regulations, with the substitution of "full pay" for the now meaningless phrase "pay at harbour rates".

Rule 276—contains the substance of clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) and rule 2 of article 295, Civil Service Regulations. The clauses have been re-worded in rather more general terms.

Rule 277—read with rules 280 and 281, introduces a new principle with reference to departmental leave. It will in future be debited to the leave account as though it were leave on half average pay, though it will be given, if necessary, when no leave is due. Certain hard cases, which might result from the application of this new principle, will be obviated by rule 283.

Rule 278.—Clause (*a*) of this rule reproduces a principle underlying article 295, Civil Service Regulations. Clause (*b*) is taken from clause (*ii*) of that article. Clause (*c*) is taken from rule 1 under the article.

Rule 279—contains two principles extracted from clause (*ii*) of article 295 and the proviso under that article. The latter part of the rule confirms an existing practice.

Rule 280—states the new principle of classification of departmental leave to which reference is made in the note on rule 277.

Rule 281—is drafted in recognition of the fact that a Government servant to whom departmental leave is regularly granted will exhaust during his service far more leave than he is ever likely to earn.

Rule 282—reverses a prohibition which is at present laid down in the Survey Hand Book. As already stated in the note on rule 281, a Government servant who has regularly taken departmental leave will rarely have any leave at his credit ; but, in case he has a balance of leave due, it will frequently be convenient to allow him to take it in combination with departmental leave.

Rule 283—is designed to meet a hard case in which a subordinate, who has taken departmental leave regularly and has therefore a big debit balance in his leave account, is transferred to a post in which he is not likely to be given departmental leave in future. Such a Government servant must clearly be permitted to begin to earn leave without working off his debit balance.

Rule 284—is taken from paragraph 113 of the Public Works Department Code, with the addition of provision for temporary engineers of the Railway Department.

Rule 285.—

Clause (*a*)—is taken from article 242 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations.

Clauses (*b*) *and* (*c*)—are reproduced from article 320 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 286—repeats the substance of article 242 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations.

Rules 287 and 288—contain the relevant portions of article 655, Civil Service Regulations. There are no changes in substance, except that combination of leave is now permitted.

Rule 289—is reproduced from article 656, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 290—is reproduced from article 666, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 291—applies to all probationers the rule set forth in article 202 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 292—is a new rule, intended to apply to all classes of apprentices, except those who can claim leave under division XVIII of these rules.

Rule 293—is taken from article 180 (old article 176), Civil Service Regulations. The only change made is the substitution of " holiday " for " Sunday ". The Civil Service Regulations lay down no procedure in cases where a holiday, other than a Sunday, immediately supervenes upon a change of office in the same station. Under the rule, it will be clear that the Government servants concerned must make arrangements to transfer charge within a limit of twenty-four hours.

Rule 294—contains the substance of article 176 (old article 177), Civil Service Regulations. There are changes in wording, but no changes in substance.

Rule 295—expresses the real intention of a sentence in article 175, Civil Service Regulations, as recently interpreted by the Government of India.

Rule 296—is taken from article 177 (old article 178), Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 297—contains the substance of article 181 (old article 179), Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 298—is taken from article 184, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 299—expresses the intention of article 183, Civil Service Regulations, as recently interpreted.

Rule 300—covers the latter part of article 182, Civil Service Regulations.

Rules 301 and 302—contain the substance of article 180, Civil Service Regulations. As will be seen from appendix III, the term " competent authority " is differently interpreted for the purpose of each of these two rules.

Rule 303—is re-written from portions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of appendix 6 A to the Civil Service Regulations. Alternative routes by the Russian Railway have been omitted as that route is no longer available. Nushki, as an alternative to Quetta, has been omitted as unnecessary. The restriction of the concessions to those Government servants of the Khorasan Agency who are subordin-

ates and natives of India has been omitted. The additional leave allowed by the appendix is treated, according to fundamental rule 105 (*d*), as joining time.

Rule 304—is taken from the same three paragraphs of appendix 6 A. The periods in the table have been brought up to date and one or two new journeys added to the list.

Rule 305—contains the substance of note 3 under paragraph 1 of appendix 6 A to the Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 306—is taken from paragraph 3 of appendix 6A.

Rule 307—is taken from article 776, Civil Service Regulations.

Rule 308—calls for no explanation.

Rule 309—sets forth a general declaration made by the Finance Department in order to obviate a reference to that department of every case in which the authorities named in appendices II and III exercise the powers conferred upon them by those appendices,

Rule 310—explains certain of the principles on which appendices II and III have ben drafted. Clause (*c*) of the rule is intended to protect such powers as those which, for example, the Auditor General exercises under the rules made under section 96-D of the Government of India Act.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd February 1922, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The western depression which entered northwest India on the 13th continued to give rain and snow in Kashmir with a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province up to the 16th, but it failed to cause any rain in the plains. Its disappearance synchronised with the setting in of disturbed conditions in the central parts of the country, which occasioned between the 16th and 18th fairly widespread rain in the region from Poona to Lucknow. Another depression from the west passed into northwest India on the 18th, but it has as yet given only local rain and snow in Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province.

2. *Burma.*—The week was rainless.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—The only rain reported was a moderate fall at Dibrugarh.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall was nearly general in the Kumaon hills and the west of the Central Provinces on the 18th; it occurred locally or at a few stations on one other day in the former area and on two other days in the latter. There was local rain in the east of the United Provinces and of Central India on the 18th. Over the rest of the division weather was dry except for a light fall at Dehra Dun.

Northwest India.—The only rainfall in the plains of the division was 0·10″ at Ambala. In Kashmir there was nearly general snow on the 15th, with local falls on four other days. In the hills of the North-West Frontier Province rainfall was nearly general on the 15th and 20th. In the hills of the Punjab rain fell locally on the 15th and 18th.

The Peninsula.—The only regions where rainfall occurred during the week were the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. In the Bombay Deccan rain fell locally on the 17th and at a few stations on two other days. In north Hyderabad there was local rain on the 17th.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

February 15th. Dras 0·47″, Gilgit 0·41″, Drosh 0·23″ and Belgaum 0·73″.

" 16th. Poona 0·18″.

" 17th. Hoshangabad and Poona each 0·23″, and Aurangabad 0·34″.

" 18th. Cawnpore and Pachmarhi each 0·30″, Lucknow 0·28″, Bahraich 0·22″, Mussoorree 0·32″, Amraoti 0·35″, Seoni 0·84″, Dalhousie 0·51″ and Sonamarg 0·71″.

" 19th. Dibrugarh 0·54″ and Mussoorree 0·50″.

" 20th. Parachinar 0·40″.

" 21st. Sonamarg 0·42″.

4. The week's rainfall is in appreciable excess in Berar, the Central Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the United Provinces East, Kashmir and Central India East. It is 50 per cent. or more in defect in the remaining divisions, excluding Gujarat, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan; in these no rain usually falls at this time of year.

The rainfall from 1st November to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Upper Burma, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore; and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the Bay Islands, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Central India East, Berar, the Central Provinces West and the Madras Deccan. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 22nd February 1922.			Rainfall data from 1st November 1921 to 22nd February 1922.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·2	—0·2	17·2	18·7	—1·5	—8	—7
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	3·7	5·0	—1·3	—26	—24
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	3·9	2·6	+1·3	+50	+56
Assam	0·1	0·5	—0·4	1·9	3·5	—1·6	—46	—60
Bengal	0	0·3	—0·3	0·4	2·5	—2·1	—84	—82
Orissa	0	0·3	—0·3	0·5	3·2	—2·7	—84	—83
Chota Nagpur	0	0·5	—0·5	0·5	2·6	—2·1	—81	—76
Bihar	0	0·2	—0·2	0·8	1·5	—0·7	—47	—38
United Provinces, East	0·1	0·1	0	1·7	1·9	—0·2	—11	—11
United Provinces, West	0·1	0·2	—0·1	2·8	2·7	+0·1	+4	+8
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	—0·3	2·7	3·2	—0·5	—16	—7
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·9	1·6	+0·3	+19	+27
Kashmir	0·6	0·7	—0·1	9·4	7·3	+2·1	+29	+33
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·3	—0·3	5·8	2·6	+3·2	+123	+152
Baluchistan	0	0·4	—0·4	4·7	3·8	+0·9	+24	+38
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	1·5	0·7	+0·8	+114	+150
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·8	—0·8	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·9	—0·9	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Central India, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	0·9	—0·5	—56	—50
Central India, East	0·1	0·1	0	1·8	2·2	—0·4	—18	—19
Berar	0·2	0·1	+0·1	1·4	1·7	—0·3	—18	—25
Central Provinces, West	0·3	0·1	+0·2	2·0	1·8	+0·2	+11	0
Central Provinces, East	0	0·3	—0·3	0·6	2·1	—1·5	—71	—67
Konkan	0	0	0	0·7	1·0	—0·3	—30	—30
Bombay Deccan	0·2	0	+0·2	3·4	1·2	+2·2	+183	+167
Hyderabad, North	0·2	0·1	+0·1	2·6	1·4	+1·2	+87	+85
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	4·8	1·2	+3·6	+300	+336
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	4·6	2·9	+1·7	+59	+64
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	5·8	7·8	—2·0	—26	—26
Madras, South-East	0	0·2	—0·2	10·9	14·9	—4·0	—27	—26
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	2·7	2·7	0	0	0
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	2·4	7·7	—5·3	—69	—68

C. W. B. NORMAND,
for Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 22nd February 1922.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 18th February 1922.

Burma.—The week was rainless. Reaping of winter rice has been completed. Threshing and winnowing are nearly completed in Upper Burma. Sowing of summer rice continues. Gathering of groundnut and maize is practically completed. Standing crops are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Supplies of paddy are large and prices range from Rs. 185 to Rs. 190 and that of white rice (specials) remain stationary at Rs. 450 per hundred baskets.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Plucking of cotton is practically over. Transplanting of spring rice has been nearly finished. Harvesting of mustard and pulses, pressing of sugarcane, ploughing for autumn and winter rice and jute and preparation of land for jhuming continue. The outturn of cotton is below normal and the outturn and prospects of other crops are fair. Cattle disease is reported from two districts. The price of common rice is generally unchanged.

Bengal.—The week was rainless. Want of rain is retarding ploughing. Lands for jute and other autumn crops and harvesting of spring crops are proceeding. Prospects of standing crops are fair but rain is needed for their growth. The outturn of winter rice is estimated to be normal. The average price of common rice has fallen by 0·13 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—Practically no rain fell during the week. Pressing of sugarcane and threshing of paddy are approaching completion. tanding spring crops are doing well but rain is wanted in Puri and in parts of Palamau. The price of common rice has risen in five districts, fallen in three and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters (excluding Angul) was 7·28 seers against 7·27 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 9·85 seers against 10·05 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—The rainfall during the week was light. Slight damage by hail and westerly wind is reported from parts of a few districts. Preparation of land for and sowing of extra crops and sugarcane, harvesting of peas, irrigation of spring crops and poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is in a satisfactory condition but cattle disease is prevalent in parts of some districts. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are still high but tend to fall in some districts.

Punjab.—Except for light showers in parts of some districts the weather remained dry. Rain is wanted for unirrigated standing crops. Harvesting of *toria* has been nearly completed and pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts. The yield is generally normal. The condition and prospects of wheat and other spring crops are generally normal to above normal. Extra spring crops are being sown. Cattle are healthy. Water and green fodder are sufficient. Stocks of food grains are generally insufficient. Prices have risen slightly in some districts and are stationary in others. They are generally above scarcity rates. Price of wheat:—Rawalpindi 3¾, Ferozepore 4 and Lahore and Lyallpur 4¾ seers per rupee.

Punjab States.—(*Report for week ending 11th February 1922.*)—Light rain fell in Loharu. Spring crops are normal. Grain is being imported. Conditions are improving in Mandi. Insects are damaging the gram crop in Faridkot. Dry fodder is scarce in Kapurthala. Cattle disease is reported from Chamba. Prices are falling in Bahawalpur, Kapurthala, Mandi, Jind and Sirmoor, are stationary in Chamba and Loharu and are rising in Faridkot and Bilaspur, except those of gram and barley in Faridkot. The highest price was:—wheat Rs. 9¼, maize Rs. 6 and *bajra* Rs. 6¼ per maund in Faridkot, while the lowest price was:—wheat 4¼ and rice 4 seers in Mandi.

North-West Frontier Province.—Good rain fell in most parts of the Province. Pressing of sugarcane continues in one district. The outturn is good. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices of food grains are still dangerously high. Wheat is selling in Peshawar at 4¼ seers and in Dera Ismail Khan at 4¾ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—The rainfall during the week was slight in some parts. Prices are stationary. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The week was generelly dry and clear. Prices are stationary.

Baluchistan.—More rain fell during the week in the Quetta-Pishin district. Prospects of spring crops continue satisfactory. The price of wheat is stationary. The economic condition of the people remains unaltered. 665 persons were employed on relief works. Distress is increasing, especially in parts of the Loralai district. The condition of live stock is good. Fodder is sufficient except in Chaman and Pishin.

Rajputana.—The weather is clear and cool. Standing crops are in good condition. Watering of spring crops is in progress. Agricultural stock is good except in parts of Kotah where cattle disease is reported. Fodder is sufficient. Water is scanty in parts of Kotah. Prices are falling in Karuli and Partabgarh.

Central India.—Rainfall *nil*. Harvesting of crops continues in Indore, Malwa and the Southern States. Spring crops are being irrigated in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Malwa and the Southern States. Picking of cotton is in progress in Malwa. The condition of standing crops is fair to good except in the Rampura-Bhanpura district. The probable outturn is fair to good except in the Rampura-Bhanpura district. The condition of agricultural stock is fair to good except for cattle disease in Mhow, Narsingarh, Chhatarpur and in parts of Dhar and Barwani. The condition of pasturage is fair to good. Prices are high. The condition of opium is good in Malwa and watering of poppy crops continues in Indore.

Gwalior.—The condition of standing crops is good. Pressing of sugarcane continues. The condition of agricultural stock is fairly good. Prices of *juar* and *bajra* have slightly dropped and those of other food grains continue high.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cool and clear with occasional clouds. Days are getting warm. During the week light showers of rain, nowhere exceeding 95 cents, were received in Amraoti, Buldana and the districts of Jubbulpore and Nerbuda divisions. The condition of spring crops is generally good. Harvesting of minor crops is in full swing and that of wheat and linseed is proceeding in several districts. Cattle are in good condition but sporadic cattle disease still prevails in places. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Wheat in Seoni and Drug, gram in Balaghat and Akola and *juar* in Betul fell by 1 to 1½ seers per rupee. Other variations in prices are slight with a distinct downward course.

Feudatory States :—Reaping of pulses, wheat and linseed has begun in places.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of the Presidency proper. Standing crops are generally thriving. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Picking of cotton is progressing in Surat, Belgaum and Baroda. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Water for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Cattle are good. Prices are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Lands are being prepared for the next sowings. The condition of standing crops is fair to good. Late rice is being weeded and irrigated. Wheat, *juar*, gram, tobacco, oilseeds and pulses are being harvested. The outturn is estimated at eight to twelve annas. The water supply for drinking and agricultural purposes is sufficient except in parts. Fodder is available and stocks of food grains are sufficient. Employment is available and prospects are generally good. Cattle disease is reported in parts of the Bir, Bidar, Nalgonda and Warang districts. Prices of food grains show a downward tendency. *Juar* is selling at 4¾ seers per rupee in the Aurangabad district.

Mysore.—The rainfall during the week was practically *nil*. Prices of food grains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. The outturn of the harvested sugarcane and paddy is fair. Prospects of the season are fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The rainfall during the week was practically *nil*. Harvesting of paddy and picking of coffee continues. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food grains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was light or fair in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, the south west coast, (except Travancore) and the Hills and *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair but the paddy shows signs of withering in parts of Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, and South Kanara. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding in eighteen districts. The condition of cattle is good. Water is sufficient generally except in parts of the Circars, Chingleput,

South Arcot, central districts and the south west coast. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are steady. Prospects are fair but the labour conditions are unsatisfactory in parts of Malabar affected by the Mopla outbreak. Three test works are in progress in Kurnool with an attendance of 1,859 persons. Gratuitous relief was given to 1,094 persons.

The weekly report on famine in Bellary and Anantapur is as follows:—Three relief works in Bellary and two in Anantapur are in progress. Distress is disappearing. Coolie class are mostly affected. People are leaving relief works as sufficient work is available in the fields. There is no foreign influx. The condition of people on relief works and the public health are generally fair. No emaciation is noticeable. Relief measures are adequate. No special relief to weavers and artizans is necessary. Cooked food is being provided by private charity in Bellary. Price of *cholam*:—Bellary 8·7 and Anantapur 7·8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief:—Bellary—works 1,867, gratuitous 634, total 2,501; Anantapur—works 907, gratuitous 294, total 1,201.

Nepal.—(*Report for the quarter ending 15th January 1922.*)—The rainfall for the period was 0·37 inches against 0·03 inches for the corresponding period of the last year.

October 1921.—Pepper was gathered and the outturn was good. Garlic and onions were sown. Lands began to be prepared for the spring crops.

November 1921.—Oranges began to ripen. Rice was harvested and the outturn was good. Sowing of spring crops commenced in the Nepal valley and the Terai.

December 1921.—Sowing of spring crops continued. The orange crop was plucked and was a good one. The first crop of potatoes was dug and the outturn was good. Sowing of winter vegetables began in the Nepal valley.

January 1922.—Sowing of vegetables continued. Fields are being prepared for the sowing of the second crop of potatoes. The health of live stock is reported to be good on the whole. Prices of foodstuffs still continue to be high.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief in British Provinces and in Indian States in which famine or scarcity exists.

Name of Province or State.	Figures reported up to the 16th February 1922.			Figures reported up to the 23rd February 1922.			Increase or decrease, *plus* or *minus*.
	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Baluchistan	371	...	371	665	...	665	+2,94
(2) Madras	5,738	2,207	7,945	4,633	2,022	6,655	—1,290
Total	6,109	2,207	8,316	5,298	2,022	7,320	

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 24th February 1922.

Statistics for the week ending the 11th February 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		
Bombay City	18	14
East Khandesh District	91	46
Thana District	9	8
Satara District	2	3
Nasik District	2	1
Dharwar District	42	22
Karachi City	12	7
Keamari Port	3	2
TOTAL	179	103
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		
Bellary District	24	17
Coimbatore District	96	94
Madura District	(b) 216	(b) 136
Ramnad District	21	11
Salem Town	(a) 1	(a) 1
Salem District	135	113
South Arcot District	(a) 1	(a) 1
Mangalore Town	1	1
Karur Town	(a) 1	(a) 1
TOTAL	496	375
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.		
Calcutta	1	1
TOTAL	1	1
BIHAR AND ORISSA.		
Patna District	27	29
Gaya District	...	1
Shahabad District	115	105
Saran District	68	47
Muzaffarpur District	116	89
Darbhanga Town	23	24
Darbhanga District	194	172
TOTAL	543	467
UNITED PROVINCES.		
Pilibhit District	5	10
Cawnpore District	11	57
Fatehpur District	34	32
Banda District	51	30
Benares District	14	14
Ghazipur District	55	27
Ballia District	135	89
Gorakhpur District	69	32
Basti District	47	42
Azamgarh District	257	254
Fyzabad District	16	8
Bahraich District	13	7
TOTAL	707	602
PUNJAB.		
Jullundur District	9	5
Gujranwala District	3	3
Sheikhupura District	7	3
Shahpur District	21	11
Jhelum District	38	30
Rawalpindi District	22	13
Jammu City	4	3
TOTAL	104	68

(a) 1 imported. (b) 3 imported.

In the return for the week ending 4th February 1922, the following addition should be made :—

Bihar and Orissa—Muzaffarpur District—*add* 61 cases, 55 deaths.

Statistics for the week ending the 11th February 1922, of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—*concld.*

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BURMA.		
Rangoon Town	31	28
Insein District	2	3
Tharrawaddy District	38	38
Pegu District	15	9
Prome District	23	24
Bassein Town	6	6
Bassein District	8	5
Henzada District	27	28
Myaungmya District	4	4
Maubin District	6	5
Pyapon District	1	1
Toungoo District	38	33
Thaton District	2	1
Moulmein Town	6	6
Amherst District	1	1
Thayetmyo District	10	10
Magwe District	15	14
Maymyo Town	1	1
Mandalay Town	102	91
Mandalay District	4	4
Bhamo District	1	1
Shwebo District	6	3
Sagaing District	1	1
Meiktila District	17	17
Yamethin District	7	3
Myingyan District	5	3
Northern Shan States	1	1
Southern Shan States	1	1
TOTAL	379	342
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Nagpur District	18	9
Bhandara District	4	5
Balaghat District	1*	1*
Jubbulpore District	169	155
Damoh District	3	1
Seoni District	21	8
Mandla District	4	5
Narsinghpur District	42	33
Drug District	4*	1*
Amraoti District	2	5
Akola District	22	18
TOTAL	290	241
MYSORE STATE.		
Bangalore Civil and Military Station	7	7
Bangalore City	13	11
Bangalore District	28	15
Mysore City	4	4
Mysore District	8	7
Hassan District	1	...
Shimoga District	27	6
Chitaldroog District	8	4
Tumkur District	4	1
Kolar District	6	4
TOTAL	106	59
GRAND TOTAL	2,805	2,258

* Imported.

In the return for the week ending 28th January the following addition should be made :—

Hyderabad State— Raichur District—*add* 35 cases, 20 deaths.
Usmanabad " " 7 " 11 "
Bidar " " 24 " 20 "

DELHI :
The 23rd February 1922.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 22nd October 1921.

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Delhi Province.											
Delhi City	225,471	271	62·50	...	...	...	66	48	6	150	34·59
Bengal Presidency											
Calcutta	896,067	804	17·6	3	2	...	89*	117*	51	505	29·3
Howrah	179,389	146	42·3	2	...	...	21	32	15	106	30·7
Dacca	108,551	94	45·0	1	...	...	39	5	2	74	35·4
Maniktala	53,767	36	34·8	...	...	...	9	12	2	47	45·5
Bhatpara	50,414	16	16·5	1	...	...	5	1	1	10	10·3
Burdwan	35,921	5	7·2	3	...	...	3	...	1	7	10·1
Midnapore	32,740	6	9·5	...	...	...	4	1	2	9	14·3
Serampore	32,078	21	34·0	...	...	...	5	1	8	15	24·3
Cossipore-Chitpore	48,178	34	36·7	1	...	...	14	3	5	33	35·6
South Suburban	31,533	27	44·5	1	...	...	6	2	7	20	33·0
Garden Reach	45 295	26	29·8	2	...	...	12	3	5	32	36 7
Titagarh	45,171	30	34·5	...	...	...	27	...	1	29	33·4
Total	1,559,104	745	24·8	14	2	...	234	177	100	887	29·6
Bihar and Orissa.											
Patna City	136,153	88	33·7	...	...	...	38	13	7	77	29·4
Bihar	35,151	20	29·6	...	...	..	8	...	...	10	14·8
Dinapore Nizamat	31,025	13	21·8	...	...	...	4	...	1	8	13·4
Gaya	70,423	43	31·8	...	...	...	22	6	16	66	48·8
Arrah	38,549	55	74·3	...	...	...	17	...	...	20	27·0
Muzaffarpur	43,668	23	27·4	...	...	...	3	...	1	13	15·5
Darbhanga	62,628	28	23·3	...	...	...	6	...	1	23	19·1
Monghyr	46,913	23	25·5	...	...	...	8	1	2	19	21·1
Bhagalpur	74,349	57	39·9	...	...	...	18	..	2	32	22·4
Cuttack	52,528	26	25·8	...	...	...	2	1	2	12	11·9
Puri	40,011	15	19·5	...	...	...	7	7	8	28	36·4
Ranchi	32,934	7	11·0	...	...	...	6	3	...	9	14·2
Total	664,392	398	31·2	...	...	...	139	33	40	317	24 8
Punjab.											
Bhiwani	31,100	34	57	...	...	...	20	1	...	32	54
Jullundur	55,354	55	52	...	...	...	18	4	6	40	38
Ludhiana	43,152	50	61	...	...	...	16	5	3	28	34
Lahore	210,271	165	41	...	...	...	96	26	6	157	39
Amritsar	151,339	179	62	...	...	...	39	33	4	87	30
Sialkot	48,595	59	63	...	...	..	18	10	3	38	41
Rawalpindi	46,642	41	46	...	...	20	43	18	8	105	117
Multan	85,747	78	47	...	5	...	17	8	5	37	22
Total	672,200	661	51·1	...	5	20	267	100	35	524	40·5

*Including deaths from Influenza.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 22nd October 1921—*contd.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
North-West Frontier Province.											
Peshawar	74,037	49	35	...	...	...	29	9	1	44	31
Central Provinces.											
Nagpur	134,008	157	60·92	...	...	...	30	20	6	118	45·79
Jubbulpore	79,009	39	25·67	...	...	332	17	25	6	387	254·71
Saugor	34,876	24	35·78	...	...	...	5	5	1	15	22·36
Burhanpore	30,435	27	46·13	...	...	...	8	3	3	19	32·46
Raipur	35,335	28	41·21	...	...	...	17	2	5	37	54·45
Amraoti	34,270	43	65·25	...	...	...	7	3	4	19	28·83
Total	347,933	318	47·5	...	...	332	84	5	25	595	88·9
United Provinces.											
Lucknow	217,167	239	57·38	...	...	...	52	47	10	186	44·66
Benares	195,101	211	56·39	...	...	...	150	60	25	293	78·31
Cawnpore	195,085	168	44·90	...	...	...	80	29	5	178	47·57
Agra	163,750	215	68·46	...	...	...	88	35	11	181	57·63
Allahabad	145,605	145	51·92	...	...	...	42	35	5	124	44·40
Bareilly	119,175	85	37·19	...	...	...	19	10	1	45	19·69
Moradabad	82,671	96	60·55	2	...	...	138	7	24	208	131·19
Meerut	77,711	65	43·61	2	...	...	22	8	7	53	35·56
Shahjahanpur	68,782	91	68·98	2	...	...	23	13	8	65	49·27
Koil (Aligarh)	66,963	77	59·96	...	...	...	29	6	2	55	42·83
Saharanpur	62,261	77	64·48	...	...	...	52	3	5	75	62·81
Mirzapur-Bindhachal.	54,994	58	54·99	...	...	...	38	1	4	53	50·25
Jhansi	54,385	57	54·65	1	...	...	26	1	5	57	54·65
Fyzabad-Ajodhya	51,342	29	29·45	...	...	...	28	10	5	54	54·84
Gorakhpur	50,211	44	45·69	...	...	...	19	5	3	41	42·57
Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh.	48,800	60	64·11	...	...	...	69	14	6	110	117·53
Muttra	42,615	51	62·40	...	...	...	37	5	3	57	69·74
Sambhal	41,585	38	47·64	...	...	...	57	...	...	60	75·23
Etawah	41,558	53	66·50	...	...	...	34	4	4	58	72·77
Amroha	40,448	39	50·27	1	...	...	59	6	14	93	119·89
Budaun	39,118	64	85·30	5	...	...	71	3	9	101	134·62
Hathras	38,763	44	59·18	...	...	...	9	3	20	55	73·98
Dehra Dun	33,500	27	42·08	...	...	...	5	12	...	19	29·57
Jaunpur	32,569	18	28·82	...	...	...	21	...	2	28	44·82
Pilibhit	32,344	29	46·75	1	...	...	16	1	3	36	58·03
Hardwar Union	30,764	32	54·24	...	...	...	21	...	7	35	59·32
Total	2,027,367	2,112	54·32	14	...	...	1,205	318	188	2,320	59·67
Madras Presidency.											
Berhampore	31,456	10	16·5	...	...	...	8	...	1	9	14·9
Vizianagram	37,550	36	49·9	...	...	...	7	2	6	23	31·9
Cocanada	54,110	45	43·2	...	...	...	19	2	4	40	38·4

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 22nd October 1921—*concld.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Madras Presidency—contd.											
Rajahmundry	48,417	33	35·4	...	...	...	10	1	9	40	43·0
Ellore	42,531	37	45·2	...	1	...	8	...	1	28	34·2
Masulipatam	42,123	28	34·6	...	...	...	8	1	...	17	21·0
Bezwada	32,867	28	44·3	...	...	...	3	1	5	41	64·9
Guntur	43,612	67	79·9	...	...	...	16	...	1	32	38·2
Nellore	33,246	23	36·0	...	...	...	6	...	...	19	29·7
Madras	518,660	433	43·4	...	1	...	38	68	58	358	35·4
Conjeeveram	53,864	54	52·1	...	...	...	2	8	3	25	24·1
Cuddalore	56,574	37	34·0	...	...	...	...	2	...	19	17·5
Trichinopoly	123,512	73	30·7	...	...	...	7	6	12	84	26·9
Tanjore	60,341	30	25·9	...	...	...	7	2	2	24	20·7
Kumbakonam	64,647	22	17·7	...	...	...	5	1	2	29	23·3
Negapatam	60,168	27	23·3	...	...	...	2	3	3	22	19·0
Madura	134,130	95	36·8	...	...	1	16	2	8	74	28·7
Tinnevelly	44,805	48	55·7	...	...	...	1	4	2	26	30·2
Palamcottah	44,909	32	37·1	...	...	...	3	...	4	17	19·7
Tuticorin	40,185	26	33·6	...	4	...	4	1	1	16	20·7
Bellary	34,956	33	49·1	...	...	...	...	2	1	17	25·3
Adoni	31,645	13	21·0	...	...	...	3	...	1	10	16·4
Salem	59,153	29	25·5	...	1	...	1	...	1	24	21·1
Coimbatore	47,007	45	49·8	...	...	...	3	1	3	38	42·0
Mangalore	48,412	33	35·4	...	...	...	2	3	2	18	19·3
Calicut	78,417	37	24·5	...	...	...	12	...	7	44	29·2
Palghat	44,319	33	38·7	...	...	...	8	...	6	24	28·2
Total	1,911,616	1,407	38·3	...	7	1	188	111	143	1,093	29·7
Bombay Presidency.											
Bombay City	979,445	429	22·77	...	...	4	104	351	104	835	44·3
Poona	117,256	37	16·40	...	...	...	18	41	5	116	51·44
Sholapur	89,424	96	55·71	...	...	...	52	8	12	110	63·95
Surat	114,868	73	33·03	...	...	...	4	32	2	64	28·97
Broach	43,403	32	38·34	...	...	...	...	6	...	19	22·76
Ahmedabad	225,539	237	54·64	...	...	...	25	102	5	171	39·42
Karachi	148,394	192	67·28	...	...	...	41	23	15	130	45·55
Hyderabad	69,140	59	44·37	...	...	...	12	18	2	47	35·35
Dhulia	30,341	23	39·41	...	...	...	3	8	...	15	25·70
Total	1,817,810	1,178	33·7	...	...	4	259	584	145	1,507	43·1
Burma.											
Rangoon	293,316	Not available.		...	...	6	13	41	8	186	33·09
Mandalay	138,666	Do.		...	...	...	20	26	2	119	44·62
Moulmein	58,754	Do.		...	...	...	...	5	3	30	26·55
Akyab	37,893	Do		...	...	...	2	2	...	13	17·84
Bassein	37,081	Do.		...	...	...	1	8	2	33	46·28
Total	565,710	Do.		...	...	6	36	82	15	381	35·0

REMARKS.

During the week ending the 22nd October 1921, a total of 7,818 deaths were recorded in 107 principal towns in the various provinces of India, with a population of over 30,000 and with an aggregate population of 9,865,540. This corresponds to an annual death rate of 41·2 per mille.

One hundred and two of the towns for which figures are available registered 7,139 births, giving an annual birth rate of 39·9 per thousand of population. In the same towns 7,487 deaths were recorded.

The following towns returned a death rate of over 70 per mille :—

Jubbulpore (254·71), Budaun (134·62), Moradabad (131·19), Amroha (119·89), Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh (117·53), Rawalpindi (117), Benares (78·31), Sambhal (75·23), Hathras (73·98) and Etawah (72·77).

In Delhi, Lahore, Benares, Cawnpore, Agra, Moradabad, Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh, Budaun and Amroha the chief mortality was from fevers; in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Ahmedabad from respiratory diseases and in Jubbulpore from plague.

Cholera was responsible for 28 deaths, small-pox for 14 and plague for 363. Of the total mortality from cholera 14 deaths occurred in eight towns in Bengal and 14 in seven towns in the United Provinces and of the total number of deaths from plague 332 deaths were reported from Jubbulpore and 20 from Rawalpindi.

No. 3646—3740-134.

Forwarded for information.

SIMLA (INDIA) :
The 17th February 1922.

A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from Cholera, Small-pox and Plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during the week ending 14th January, 1922.

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.						
Bombay City	...	...	2	...	5	4
East Khandesh District	...	...	3	...	21	12
Kolaba District	...	...	6	...	...	...
Nagar District	...	..	9	...	...	...
Nasik District	...	...	...	..	4	2
Poona District	...	...	2	2	...	...
Kaira District	...	...	1	1	..	...
Satara District	...	...	...	...	25	13
Bijapur District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dharwar District	...	..	...	...	48	25
Karachi District	...	...	...	...	2	2
Karachi District	5	2	...	...	...	...
Total	5	2	24	3	105	58
MADRAS RESIDENCY.						
Anantapur District	...	...	7	4	...	...
Bellary District	...	...	7	3	22	19
Chingleput District	...	...	8	2	...	...
Chittoor District	..	...	10	1	...	...
Coimbatore District	56	38	1	...	42	27
Cuddapah District	...	...	9	3	...	...
Ganjam District	...	...	15	...	...	...
Godavari District	...	...	2	...	...	...
Guntur District	...	...	13	2	...	...
South Kanara District	...	...	38	3	...	...
Kurnool District	...	...	4	...	...	...
Madura District	80	55	7	2	58	25
Malabar District	2	1	31	5	...	...
Nellore District	...	...	12	6	...	...
The Nilgiris District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ramnad District	1	...	...	...	2	2
Salem District	3	1	1	3	49	38
Tanjore District	1	1	1	...	...	...
Tinnevelly District	..	...	6	2	...	...
Trichinopoly District	7	4	7	...	...	...
Vizagapatam District	...	...	20	8	..	...
Madras City	3	1	37	12	...	...
Total	153	101	237	51	173	111
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.						
Burdwan District	...	...	2	1	...	...
Midnapur District	9	4	7	...	...	...
Hooghly District	...	...	1	1	...	...
Howrah District	26	21	*	9	...	...
24-Parganas District	111	86	3	1	...	...
Calcutta	14	12	7	7	...	...
Nadia District	13	7	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad District	18	10	7	1	...	...
Jessore District	*	57	*	6	...	...
Khulna District	36	27	1	...	...	...
Dinajpur District	6	5	1	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri District	...	...	18	5	...	...
Bogra District	2	4	...	...	...	...
Pabna District	9	9	...	...	...	...
Malda District	6	2	1	...	...	...
Dacca District	40	31	4	...	...	...
Mymensingh District	157	71	16	3	..	...
Faridpur District	32	19	39	5	..	...
Bakarganj District	1	3	6	1	...	...
Tippera District	48	31	...	...	...	...
Noakhali District	*	22	...	..	...	...
Total	528	421	118	40	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA.						
Patna District †	3	1	5	1	35	29
Gaya District	...	...	35	6	4	4
Shahabad District	11	11	22	8	7	5
Saran District	...	...	8	2	45	45
Champaran District	...	...	6	2	...	...
Muzaffarpur District	...	...	...	...	42	29
Darbhanga Town	...	...	...	...	4	4
Darbhanga District	...	...	...	...	142	119
Monghyr District	...	...	...	...	28	22
Bhagalpur District	...	...	14	4	...	...
Purnea District	...	...	9	1	...	...
Cuttack District	...	...	38	2	...	...
Balasore District	...	...	17	1	...	...
Puri District	..	...	13	...	...	...
Sambalpur District	...	...	1	2	...	..
Palamau District	...	...	7	2	...	...
Total	14	12	175	31	302	257
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Pilibhit District	...	...	...	...	9	7
Cawnpore City	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fatehpur District	...	...	...	...	18	16
Banda District	...	...	...	...	34	24
Benares District	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ghazipur District	...	...	...	...	48	33
Ballia District	...	...	...	...	63	43
Gorakhpur District	...	...	..	...	77	40
Basti District	...	...	...	...	34	36
Azamgarh District	...	2	...	...	82	77
Fyzabad District	34	32	...	...	6	5
Bahraich District	...	...	...	...	12	10
Total	34	34	...	...	386	311
PUNJAB.						
Kangra District	...	...	15	2	...	...
Lahore Town	...	...	2	...	...	...
Sialkot District	...	...	2	2	...	...
Jullundur District	...	...	...	...	2	2
Gujranwala District	...	...	...	...	3	2
Shahpur District	..	...	...	...	1	2
Jhelum District	...	...	5	2	38	31
Rawalpindi District	...	...	...	...	10	14
Jhang Town	...	...	1	1	...	...
Jhang District	...	...	3	3	...	...
Multan Town	...	...	5	5	...	...
Total	...	...	33	15	54	51
BURMA.						
Akyab Town (Port)	...	...	7	6	...	...
Akyab District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu District	...	...	1	1	...	...
Rangoon Town (Port)	4	2	...	...	28	27
Hanthawaddy District	...	...	...	...	2	1
Insein District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tharrawaddy District	...	...	6	6	30	30
Pegu District	1	1	...	...	2	2
Prome District	.	...	...	...	76	45
Bassein Town (Port)	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bassein District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Henzada District	...	1	...	...	23	19
Ma-ubin District	4	4	...	...	3	3
Toungoo District	...	...	...	...	11	10
Tavoy Town (Port)	9	9	...	...	...	...
Tavoy District	10	7	...	...	...	...
Mergui District	7	8	...	...	...	...
Mandalay Town	...	...	...	...	78	69
Mandalay District	...	...	...	...	4	4
Maymyo Town	...	...	...	..	1	1
Bhamo District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Thayetmyo District	...	...	...	...	29	29
Meiktila District	...	...	...	...	23	21
Yaméthin District	...	...	...	...	7	3
Myingyan District	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total	35	27	15	13	319	271

*Attacks not furnished.

† Refers to previous week.

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from Cholera, Small-pox and Plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during the week ending 14th January, 1922—*concld.*

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Katol Town	...	...	...	...	4	3
Nagpur District	...	...	...	...	4	3
Bhandara District	...	...	5	2	5	5
Wardha District	...	...	...	1	...	...
Jubbulpore District	...	...	...	...	82	66
Mandla Town	...	...	...	...	10	4
Mandla District	...	...	...	...	2	2
Narsinghpur Town	...	...	...	...	1	1
Narsinghpur District	...	...	...	...	5	7
Akola District	...	...	...	...	9	6
Total	...	...	5	3	122	97
ASSAM.						
Cachar District	Not available.	21	Not available.	...	...	...
Sylhet District		9		3	...	...
Darrang District		15		...		
Nowgong District		6		..	...	...
Total		51		3	...	...
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.						
Peshawar District	...	...	...	...	12	6

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES.						
Bombay.						
Kathiawar Agency	Not available.				47	47
Punjab.						
Jammu State	...	...	...	...	16	12
Burma.						
Northern Shan States	...	...	...	...	2	2
Southern Shan States	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total	...	...	...	...	4	3
HYDERABAD STATE.						
Raichur District	...	...	...	...	28	20
Bidar District	...	...	...	...	17	9
Total	...	...	...	...	45	29
MYSORE STATE.						
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Not available.				12	11
Bangalore City					1	1
Bangalore District					6	3
Mysore City					3	2
Mysore District					19	13
Hassan District					12	7
Kadur District					2	2
Shimoga District					11	11
Tumkur District					13	14
Total					79	64
GRAND TOTAL		647		159	1,664	1,817

No. 60-3518—3618, dated Simla, the 15th February 1922.

Forwarded for information.

A. B. FRY, *M.D., D.P.H., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,*
Offg. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

No. 121-C.S.R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 10th February 1922.

EXEMPTION FROM THE OPERATION OF FUNDAMENTAL RULE 10 OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following general order under fundamental rule 10, in so far as concerns Government servants serving under his administrative control or in a Chief Commissioner's province:—

The following classes of Government servants are exempted from the operation of fundamental rule 10:—

(*a*) All persons appointed to inferior service.

(*b*) All Government servants promoted from inferior to superior service.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Advisers), the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Viceroy, all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments, the Auditor General, the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, all Accountants General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts, the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, the Examiner, Government Press Accounts, the Controller of War Accounts, the Examiner of Customs Accounts, the Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, Delhi, the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, the Audit Officer, Delhi (new capital), Railway Works Scheme, the Auditor of Government of India Sanctions, and the Audit Officer, Khyber Railway Construction.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Serial Number.	Railways.	Open Mileage. 1922.	Total earnings for week ending 11th February 1922.	Earnings per mile worked for week. 1922.	Total earnings from 1st April to 11th February 1922.	Serial Number.
			Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		State Railways.					
5' 6" gauge.	1	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	2,697	14,96,000	555	5,62,04,000	1
	2	Bezwada Extension	21	8,400	400	4,72,000	2
	3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,005	11,51,000	1,145	4,90,29,000	3
	4	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	1,632	8,87,000	544	3,67,95,000	4
	5	East Indian	2,614	22,25,000	851	12,32,08,000	5
	6	Great Indian Peninsula	2,621	26,94,000	1,027	10,85,40,000	6
	7	Agra-Delhi Chord	126	98,000	778	40,34,000	7
	8	Baran-Kotah	40	3,400	85	1,49,000	8
	9	Bhopal-Itarsi (including Indian State Section)	57	50,000	877	21,75,000	9
	10	Cawnpore-Banda	76	6,000	79	3,19,000	10
	11	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	2,566	12,34,000	481	5,14,51,000	11
	12	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	4,295	26,30,000	612	11,27,05,000	12
	13	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	1,591	6,07,000	382	2,83,33,000	13
3' 3⅜" gauge.	14	Aden	28	6,100	217	2,37,000	14
	15	Assam-Bengal	893	2,15,000	241	71,42,000	15
	16	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,836	9,77,000	532	3,80,80,000	16
	17	Burma	1,342	7,87,000	586	2,64,07,000	17
	18	Burma Extensions	188	53,000	282	22,06,000	18
	19	Southern Shan States	86	12,000	140	6,27,000	19
	20	Dhone-Kurnool	32	3,300	103	1,49,000	20
	21	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	124	33,100	267	14,46,000	21
	22	Lucknow-Bareilly	317	77,400	244	30,01,000	22
	23	Mysore	262	72,500	277	30,74,000	23
	24	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	1,587	8,67,000	546	3,79,45,000	24
	25	Travancore Branch	146	50,200	344	19,29,000	25
	26	Tirhoot	806	2,52,000	318	1,07,12,000	26
2' 6" gauge.	27	Broach-Jambusar	30	2,900	97	1,35,000	27
		TOTAL	27,018	1,64,98,300	611	70,65,11,000	
2' 0" gauge.	28	Jorhat (Provincial)	33	2,600	79	1,10,000	28
		All other Railways.					
5' 6" gauge.	29	Amritsar-Patti	56	12,200	218	6,73,000	29
	30	Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section) (a)	...	...	...	...	30
	31	Bhopal-Ujjain	114	25,000	219	12,77,000	31
	32	Bina-Goona-Baran	149	9,000	60	4,31,000	32
	33	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	239	57,700	241	46,58,000	33
	34	Hardwar-Dehra	32	11,200	350	6,74,000	34
	35	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	16	2,900	181	1,41,000	35
	36	Jullundur-Mukerian	45	5,600	124	2,61,000	36
	37	Khanpur-Chachran	22	800	36	[illegible]	37
	38	Kolar Gold Fields	10	4,400	440	[illegible]	38
	39	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	80	17,900	224	[illegible]	39
	40	Mandra-Bhaun	47	3,500	74	[illegible]	40
	41	Nagda-Ujjain	33	7,800	236	[illegible]	41
	42	Nizam's Guaranteed State	334	1,76,000	527	[illegible]	42
	43	Petlad-Cambay	33	8,900	270	3,97,000	43
	44	Phagwara-Rahon	47	7,000	149	3,34,000	44
	45	Rajpura-Bhatinda	108	31,800	294	13,53,000	45
	46	Salem District Board	4	2,000	500	82,000	46
	47	Sara-Sirajganj	53	20,200	381	7,31,000	47
	48	Sialkot-Narwal	38	5,200	137	2,97,000	48
	49	Southern Punjab (Main Line)	429	1,22,000	284	60,26,000	49
	50	Jullundur-Doab	133	11,400	86	5,69,000	50
	51	Ludhiana Extension	155	28,900	186	14,03,000	51
	52	Tapti Valley	156	46,200	296	18,43,000	52
	53	Tenali-Repalli	21	2,700	129	1,28,000	53
3' 3⅜" gauge.	54	Ahmedabad-Dholka	34	4,400	129	1,83,000	54
	55	Ahmedabad-Parantij	89	14,000	157	5,81,000	55
	56	Bengal and North-Western	1,251	3,05,000	244	1,41,86,000	56
	57	Bengal-Dooars	158	19,200	122	12,74,000	57
	58	Bezwada-Masulipatam	52	14,800	286	5,59,000	58
	59	Bhavnagar State	217	42,500	196	19,22,000	59
	60	Chaparmukh-Silghat	51	2,000	39	1,14,000	60
	61	Cooch Behar State	33	7,300	221	2,61,000	61
	62	Dhrangadra	40	3,900	97	1,59,000	62
	63	Dibru-Sadiya	86	44,100	513	14,62,000	63
	64	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kaloi Kadi)	224	30,500	136	13,28,000	64
	65	Gondal	231	40,800	177	19,75,000	65
	66	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	441	1,65,000	374	56,47,000	66
	67	Jaipur State	122	13,600	103	5,10,000	67
	68	Jamnagar	54	9,100	169	4,26,000	68
	69	Jodhpur-Bikaner	1,106	1,54,000	139	69,42,000	69
	70	Junagad State	140	22,100	158	8,97,000	70
	71	Kolhapur State	29	11,700	403	4,13,000	71
	72	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	100	7,400	74	2,47,000	72
	73	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	93	22,700	245	10,64,000	73
	74	Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	101	19,000	188	6,58,000	74
	75	Mysore-Arsikere	264	48,600	185	21,92,000	75
	76	Podanur-Pollachi	25	5,600	224	2,46,000	76
	77	Rohilkund and Kumaon	270	53,100	197	24,86,000	77
	78	Sangli State	5	1,300	260	58,400	78
	79	Secunderabad-Gadwal	110	13,100	119	3,94,000	79
	80	Shoranur-Cochin	65	25,300	389	8,41,000	80
	81	Tanjore District Board	135	27,800	206	11,44,000	81
	82	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	67	7,500	112	3,27,000	82
2' 6" gauge.	83	Barsi	118	44,900	380	12,00,000	83
	84	Bilimora-Kalamba	35	2,600	74	1,08,000	84
	85	Bodeli-Chhota Udaipur	23	2,600	113	76,700	85
	86	Champaner-Shivrajpur	33	1,500	45	94,800	86
	86a	Choranda-Koral (b)	12	300	25	1,800	86a
	87	Dhond-Baramati	27	2,900	107	1,37,000	87
	88	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	139	29,500	212	10,81,000	88
	89	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	187	23,200	124	8,47,000	89
	90	Godhra-Lunavada	25	2,000	80	85,100	90
	91	Jacobabad-Kashmor	76	4,300	57	1,27,000	91
	92	Khulna-Bagerhat	30	1,700	65	76,500	92
	93	Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chik Ballapur)	102	7,200	71	3,28,000	93
	94	Kosamba-Zankhvav	26	1,500	58	50,100	94
	95	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	30	4,300	143	2,06,000	95
	96	Pachora-Jamner	35	4,200	120	1,29,000	96
	97	Petlad-Vaso	19	2,600	137	1,09,000	97
	98	Rajpipla State	39	2,800	72	1,31,000	98
2' 0" gauge.	99	Darjeeling-Himalayan	51	22,600	443	13,07,000	99
	100	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	100	11,700	117	3,93,000	100
	101	Pipar-Bilara	25	800	32	37,100	101
		TOTAL	9,069	19,28,100	213	8,54,53,300	
		GRAND TOTAL	36,120	1,84,29,000	510	79,20,74,300	

(a) The earnings for the period (26,300) and to date (11,42,000) have been included with the British Section.

(b) Opened from the 18th November 1921.

K. VENKATARAMA IYER,
Offg. Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

Delhi, the 23rd February 1922.

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DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1922.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 1st March 1922.

No. 1173.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), and in supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2463, dated the 1st April 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the date of this Notification a duty at the rate of fifteen annas per maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. avoirdupois shall be levied on salted fish, dry and wet, imported into any Customs port from any place beyond the limits of British India.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1922.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st March 1922.

No. 165-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 835-D., dated the 1st March 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no duty shall be levied in respect of salt imported from British India into the said territories, in respect of which the duty leviable in British India has already been paid.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 1st March 1922.

No. 490-Int.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and in pursuance of the agreement made with the Ruler of the State of Jaipur, dated the 7th August 1869, and the agreements made with the Ruler of the State of Jodhpur, dated the 27th January 1870, the 18th April 1870, and the 18th January 1879, which provide for the lease to the British Government of the salt-sources of Sambhar, Didwana and Pachbhadra within the said States, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No 833-D., dated the 1st March 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, on and after the 1st March 1922, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured at any of the said salt-sources shall be two rupees and eight annas for each maund of 82⅐ pounds avoirdupois.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st March 1922.

No. B.-129-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1547-Exc., dated the 1st March 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no duty shall be levied in respect of salt imported into British India (including British Baluchistan) from the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, provided that duty has already been levied on such salt in the said territories at the rate imposed by the law for the time being in force in those territories.

No. B.-129-2.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1545-Exc., dated the 1st March 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st March 1922, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in Aden and intended for local consumption in that Settlement, or for export to ports or places on the Arabian littoral situated between latitude eleven and latitude twenty north and longitude thirty-nine and longitude forty-five east, shall be one rupee for each one hundred and forty pounds avoirdupois.

The foregoing order shall not affect the orders contained in any Notification of the Government of India not hereinbefore expressly mentioned.

No. M.-899-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917 (II of 1917), as made applicable to the collection and levy of an excise duty on kerosene by clause 6 of the Indian Finance Bill, 1922, read with the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1918 (XVI of 1918), the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply in the adapted form set out below certain provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and to make certain rules for the purpose of providing for the assessment and collection of the duty imposed by the first mentioned Act.

Short title.

1. This Order may be called "The Kerosene (Duties) Order, 1922."

Definitions.

2. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

II of 1917.

(1) "the Act" means the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917, as made applicable to the collection and levy of an excise duty on kerosene;

(2) "Collector" means the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner of the district, or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office to perform all or any of the duties of a Collector under this Order.

Agent of owner to be deemed owner for certain purposes.

3. When any person is expressly or impliedly authorized by the owner of any manufactory to be his agent in respect of such manufactory for all or any of the purposes of this Order and such authorization is approved by the Collector, such person shall for such purposes be deemed to be the owner of such manufactory.

Owner of manufactory to furnish a return of kerosene produced.

4. (1) The owner of every manufactory,—

(a) shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, a return in Form A set out in the Schedule to this Order of all kerosene produced within the meaning of section 3 of the Act in such manufactory during the preceding month, and shall lodge the said return with the Collector within seven days of the close of the month to which it relates;

(b) shall subscribe at the foot of the said return a declaration that the particulars set out therein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief; and

(c) shall deposit with the said return the amount of the duty payable under section 3 (1) of the Act on the quantity of the kerosene shown in column 4 of the said return.

(2) If any person refuses, or without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person) neglects,—

(a) to prepare, or cause to be prepared, to the best of his knowledge and belief a return required by sub-clause (1);

(b) to subscribe at the foot thereof a declaration required by that sub-clause; or

(c) to lodge the said return with the Collector within the period required by that sub-clause;

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(3) If any person makes a statement in the declaration mentioned in this clause which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Procedure in case of non-payment of duty.

5. (1) If the amount of the duty is not deposited with the return prescribed in clause 4, the Collector shall cause a notice in Form B set out in the Schedule to this Order to be served on the owner requiring him to make payment of the aforesaid duty within ten days of the date of service of the said notice.

(2) A notice prescribed by sub-clause (1) may be served on the owner of any manufactory by delivering or tendering to him at his ordinary place of business a copy of the notice or, if this cannot be done, by fixing a copy of the notice on one of the outer doors of the manufactory.

Owner of manufactory to maintain books of account, etc.

6. (1) The owner of every manufactory shall maintain such records and books of account as will admit of ready comparison to the satisfaction of the Collector with the entries made in the return prescribed in clause 4.

(2) If any person fails without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person) to maintain the records and books of account required by sub-clause (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Collector's power of entry, etc.

7. (1) The Collector, or any other officer duly appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, shall have free access at all reasonable times to any manufactory and may, with or without notice to the owner, take samples and make tests of any substance produced therein, and examine and take copies or extracts from any accounts or registers for the purpose of testing the accuracy of the return prescribed in clause 4, or of informing himself as to any particulars regarding which information is required for the purposes of the Act or of this Order.

(2) If any person—

(a) voluntarily obstructs, or offers any resistance to or impedes, or otherwise interferes with, or

(b) withholds any information in his possession which he is required to furnish under the provisions of sub-clause (1) from, or

(c) wilfully gives false or misleading information to,

the Collector or any officer duly appointed under sub-clause (1) who is acting in accordance with his duty under the provision of that sub-clause,

such person shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Power to exempt from duty.

8. (1) The Governor General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India* exempt any kerosene exported from British India or from any specified port therein from the whole or any part of the duty leviable on such kerosene.

(2) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by special order in each case, exempt from the payment of duty under circumstances of an exceptional nature to be stated in such Order, any kerosene on which duty is leviable.

Exporter to apply for a certificate of export.

9. Every owner of a manufactory who exports kerosene out of British India direct from the manufactory shall make to the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment at the time of putting in the shipping bill an application in Form C set out in the Schedule to this Order.

Collector of Customs to furnish a certificate of exports.

10. (1) The Collector of Customs at the port of shipment may take such steps as may be necessary to satisfy himself that the goods brought for export correspond with the description given in Form C, and that the contents are as therein stated. When satisfied on these points, the Collector of Customs shall, after the goods have been exported, issue a certificate in Form D set out in the Schedule to this Order.

The said certificate shall be made over to the owner of the manufactory and shall be filed by him with the Collector at the time of filing the return prescribed by clause 4.

(2) A record shall be maintained in the office of the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment of all certificates so issued.

Certified exports to be exempted from duty in certain cases.

11. Where a notification has been issued under clause 8 exempting from the payment of duty kerosene exported out of British India, the Collector shall allow a deduction of duty in respect of all kerosene entered in the said certificate as having been exported.

Payment of duty short-levied or erroneously refunded.

12. When duty has been short-levied through inadvertence, error or misconstruction on the part of the Collector, or through mis-statement as to quantity on the part of the owner,

or, when any such duty after having been levied has been, owing to any such cause, erroneously refunded,

the person chargeable with the duty so short-levied, or to whom such refund has erroneously been made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amount paid to him in excess, on demand being made within three months from the close of the month in respect of which the duty shall have been levied or from the date of making the refund.

No refund of duty erroneously levied or paid unless claimed within three months.

13. No duty which has been paid and of which repayment wholly or in part is claimed in consequence of the same having been paid through inadvertence, error or misconstruction shall be returned unless such claim is made within three months from the date of such payment.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See clauses 4, 5, 9 and 10.*)

FORM A.

Particulars of kerosene produced at manufactory during the month of 192 .

1	2	3	4
Description of kerosene.	Issued out of the premises, Imperial gallons.	Deduction claimed under clause 11 on account of quantity exported out of India, and supported by certificate or certificates in Form D.	Balance on which duty is leviable.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my manufactory, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this day of 192 .

(Signed) ____________

(To be signed by the Owner, Managing Agent, or other principal officer of the Manufactory.)

FORM B.

Notice of Demand of Payment of Duty under Clause 5 of the Order made under Act II of 1917, as applied to Kerosene.

No.________

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:

__________192 .

Name of Manufactory________

For the month of________192 .

Owner________

Amount Rupees ________

____

Collector.

FORM B.

Notice of Demand of Payment of Duty under clause 5 of the Order made under Act II of 1917, as applied to Kerosene.

No.________

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:

__________192 .

To________

Take notice that on behalf of Government I hereby demand payment by you of the sum of Rupees________now due and unpaid on account of duty on Kerosene for the month of ________192 , and that if the above amount be not paid into this office within ten days after the date of service hereof on you, I shall proceed to obtain payment of the same according to the provisions of the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917.

____

Collector.

N.B.—No payment should be tendered on Sunday, nor after 2-30 P.M. on any day, nor after 12-30 P.M. on Saturdays.

FORM C.

To the Collector of Customs________

PLEASE allow certificate in the case of the following exports per S.S. on 192 .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Description of kerosene	No. of Imperial gallons.	Name of producing manufactory.	Date of issue out of the premises of the manufactory.	Name of exporter.	Amount of drawback claimed.

Dated this day of 192 .

(Signed)________

Shipping Bill No. dated 192 .

FORM D.

CERTIFIED that the Kerosene shown below was exported to________ on ________192 , and that the Manufactory is entitled to deduct the amount stated in column 2, from the statement of Kerosene produced during the month of________ 192 .

1	2
Description of kerosene.	Quantity in Imperial gallons.

(Signed)________

Collector of Customs.

Dated *192* .

No. M.-899-2.—In pursuance of rule 8 (*1*) of the Kerosene (Duties) Order, 1922, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the payment of duty leviable under section 3 of the Motor Spirits Duties Act, 1917 (II of 1917), as made applicable to the collection and levy of an excise duty on kerosene, kerosene exported by the owner of a manufactory in British India direct by sea to any country outside India:

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to apply to the export of kerosene by sea to French or Portuguese possessions in India.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1922.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SPEECH OF THE FINANCE MEMBER INTRODUCING THE BUDGET FOR 1922-23.

Speech of the Finance Member

INTRODUCING THE

BUDGET FOR 1922-23.

INTRODUCTORY.

It was my duty last year to place before this Assembly a budget which exhibited a heavy deficit. I had to confront the House, at the very inception of its career, with one of the most difficult problems which can fall to the lot of a representative Assembly. The responsibility was heavy, for the world was watching to see how this, the youngest of Parliaments, would meet a test which might have strained the capacity of many an older institution. But those of us to whom the success of the reformed constitution had become an article of faith had no apprehensions; and we were justified of our confidence. The House took up its burden in a spirit which in the common judgment of every serious critic at once sealed its position among the representative institutions of the world. It would have indeed been a welcome task if I could have come before you to-day with the confident assurance that your courage had met with the success it deserved; if we could have told you that the steps you took last year had rehabilitated our finances and closed the gap between the income and the expenditure of the nation. But Providence has seen otherwise, and this Assembly again has to face the heavy responsibility of dealing with a situation of great financial difficulty. It is no secret that the incomings of the current year have fallen far below our expectations; and as the House has probably already anticipated, the estimates for the coming year disclose a heavy excess of expenditure over revenue.

2. Let me from the first make one point clear. I shall have no such apologies to make—as may have to be offered by the Finance Ministers of other countries—regarding increase of expenditure due to causes which could be held to be within our own control or due to our own volition. You will not have cause to complain that we have, in circumstances of exceptional stringency, embarked on fresh avenues of expenditure, or engaged in enterprises which should have been deferred until our finances were in a position to afford them. The details I shall subsequently give you will make this abundantly clear. Our difficulties are due to a falling exchange, to the continued depression in world trade, to reduced returns from our commercial services and increased running expenditure incidental to their maintenance. I can claim—and the figures I present will justify my claim—that the most exacting control has been exercised in preventing any excess over our estimates of standing and established charges, and that every possible avenue of fresh expenditure has been stopped and barred. So much for economy; our critics will however probably go further and urge that in all the circumstances it was not enough merely to have stopped fresh expenditure; we should have entered on the more drastic field of retrenchment. I shall return to this subject again; as the House knows we fully admit the necessity of retrenchment; but I will only say here (and again without fear of challenge) that though retrenchment would improve our position, no measure that we could conceive or could hope to carry through could radically alter the situation in which we find ourselves. I have thought fit to make these points clear from the first. I have to put before the Assembly a position which is full of difficulties for us, for the House and for the country; but I can present it with all the greater confidence and with all the greater frankness, because I am convinced that every fact and figure which I present will only justify and confirm the points I have now made. It is a situation which we have to meet together; the House I know will meet it with that high sense

of responsibility with which it encountered the situation of last March; we may differ in detail as to the exact method of dealing with it; but neither as to the causes which have occasioned it, nor as to the main solution to be applied have I any apprehension of difference or dissent.

General characteristics of the year.

3. I come now to the details of our position, and will deal first with the general conditions which have falsified our estimates of revenue for the present year. What were the circumstances in which we budgeted last March? The trade boom which followed the Armistice had definitely passed away and a heavy reaction had set in; but the future outlook was obscure, and it was impossible to say what precise effect it would have on our revenues. We budgeted in an atmosphere of trade depression, and our estimates allowed for a definite retardation in the normal growth which our revenues might otherwise have been expected to exhibit. But it was not possible to foresee that the depression of trade would reach such abysmal depths, nor that its consequences would react so disastrously on our finances. I will take separately the internal and external factors. As to the former, the effects of the poor monsoon of 1920 continued to show themselves throughout the year 1921. Wheat rose to R6 a maund in January and to the almost unexampled figure of R8½ per maund in December; Rangoon rice increased during the same period from R4 to R6½ a maund. Not only did we have to continue the embargo on the export of wheat, but India became a heavy importer. Labour trouble at the collieries curtailed the raising of coal; we could only maintain the service of our railways by purchases of foreign coal at greatly increased expense and again of course with detrimental effect on our balance of trade. Thirdly, the conditions of the country have been such, partly economic and partly political, that there has been a complete stagnation of the ordinary activities of internal trade. I shall not dwell again now on the unfortunate series of events which led to the locking up of many million pounds' worth of imported goods owing to the inability or the failure of importers to take up their contracts. But whether this was due entirely to economic or partly to political causes, the event was typical of much of the history of internal trade throughout the year. Not even an unusually favourable monsoon in the autumn of 1921 has succeeded in solving a position due to the interaction of these double influences. Such were the internal conditions; I need not dwell at length on the external conditions. The prevailing depression in Russia and Central Europe, aggravated by famine conditions in the former country, continued to deprive India of the customers on whom in normal years she is wont to rely. How unstable was the basis on which our exports depended is shown by the history of our reviving trade with Germany. Exports to that country which averaged 1½ crores monthly during the period July-September collapsed with the catastrophic fall of the mark in October and had fallen in December to only half a crore. Our exports, which had reached their height with 31 crores in March 1920, had declined to 18 crores in March 1921 and reached their lowest point in June of last year with 16 crores. It is true that there was a recovery to 21 crores in December, but on the whole, greatly reduced as has been the scale of our imports, there is a total balance against us of 33 crores for the ten months ending January.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF 1921-22.

Current year's Revenue.

4. Let me proceed at once to give in figures the total result of these unfavourable factors. The budget estimates as finally passed provided for a small surplus of 71 lakhs; the revenue including new taxation being estimated at 1,28½ crores and the expenditure at just over 1,27½ crores. We now estimate that the revenue will be 1,08 crores or 20½ crores less. I will take only the principal items. Under *Customs* we expected 37¾ crores; we do not now look to realize more than 33½, or a falling off of 4¼ crores. But for a heavy revival of the import of sugar in the autumn our total receipts would be even worse; indeed sugar has come to our assistance to the extent of 6¾ crores out of the 33½. In *Taxes on income* we shall probably have to pay some heavy refunds, owing to adjustment of provisional assessments made on last year's profits, and taking receipts and refunds together, the income will fall short by 90 lakhs of the budget figure of 18½ crores. *Salt* will be short by 80 or 90 lakhs of the expected figure of 7 crores, mainly owing to our inability to maintain a full supply of Northern India salt. *Opium* will be short by 70 lakhs on the expected total of 3,73 lakhs; clearly our customers in the Far East anticipate decreased consumption as the result of international

action. I come now to our commercial departments. Naturally enough our *Railways* reflect the great stagnation of trade throughout the year, and in addition, the returns of the last few weeks have shown the effect of the recent strike. We expected to get gross receipts of 87 crores and shall have to content ourselves with 83. But the mischief does not end here, for far worse than the decline in gross traffic receipts is the increase in working expenses. Owing to short raisings of coal we have had to pay more for the Indian article, and to supplement the home supply by heavy purchases from abroad, and altogether the total excess of working expenses over the budget figure will be 7¼ crores. Allowing further for some falling off in the receipts from the surtax, the total worseness on the railway budget will be no less than 13 crores; and railways, after payment of interest charges, will, for the first time for many years, be working at an actual loss, namely over 2½ crores. Finally, there are the *Posts and Telegraphs*. The gross revenue is about 1½ crores less than anticipated, of which about 35 lakhs occur in the yield from the new rates approved by the Assembly last year. Here again we have an instance of a large commercial department working at a deficit; the total loss to the general taxpayer on the combined department in the current year will be about 90 lakhs. The combined effect of these items is to produce the falling off of 20 crores to which I have alluded.

5. Then as to expenditure. As I have said, we expected to spend 1,27½ crores. But we shall have to spend 2 crores more on account of the increase in *interest charges* due to the larger proceeds of the rupee loan realized by us this year and the increased borrowings undertaken in London. Under *military expenditure*, it will be remembered that we allowed for 62·20 crores of which 3 crores was attributable to Waziristan and one crore to expenditure on demobilization. During the year however operations in Waziristan continued, contrary to our expectations, on the extended scale set up in the concluding months of 1920-21, and altogether our expenditure on operations in that quarter have cost us 6¾ crores. I do not propose to analyse here in detail the remaining figures of military expenditure; they still contain abnormal features such as on the one side arrear claims from the War Office and on the other unexpected recoveries of arrears from the same source. There have also been very heavy increases in the cost of foodstuffs. It will be sufficient to say that on the whole, in spite of the increase due to this factor, and to the heavy excess on Waziristan operations, we have managed by careful control to keep the excess down to 2¾ crores. The total therefore stands at 65 crores against a budget of 62¼. No new permanent liability of any considerable amount has been added to the military charges in India with the exception of an enhanced scale of pensions for the families of Indian soldiers and the expansion of the Territorial force.

Current year's Expenditure.

6. The increases in civil expenditure have been of minor importance and have for the most part been passed already by the Assembly in the form of supplementary grants. But there remains one head of great importance the *loss by exchange*. As I explained last year, the head is really one of adjustment. In the case of our commercial departments the difference in exchange between 2*s*. (the rate at which our accounts are kept) and the actual rate is adjusted under the departmental head concerned, and that accounts for a certain proportion of the excess expenditure under Railways and Posts and Telegraphs. In the case of all other departments this adjustment for exchange is lumped together under the one head Exchange. I need not perhaps go into the circumstances under which we assumed a rate of 1*s*. 8*d*. last year; it was an accounts assumption, not a prophecy; but I would remark here that in December 1920 (when of course our forecast was drawn up) the actual rate was between 1*s*. 7*d*. and 1*s*. 8*d*. We were twitted at the time with optimism; but I do not remember that our critics were then prepared to back any other figure with conviction. Exchange did indeed during September rise to 1*s*. 5¾*d*.; but it was followed by a rapid decline to below the 1*s*. 4*d*. level, in sympathy with the sudden fall of the German mark. For the rest, the summary which I have already given of our import and export trade is sufficient to indicate the immediate causes at any rate of the weakness of exchange; it only remains to add that the total cost to us under the head "Exchange" of its failure to reach the 1*s*. 8*d*. figure must be taken at 5¾ crores.

7. Altogether then our expenditure is somewhat over 14¼ crores more than we expected; and the total deficit will amount to no less than 34 crores. If you carry your minds back to the history of the last three years, the House will realize that this is now the fourth deficit in succession. In 1918-19 it amounted to 6 crores; in 1919-20,

Deficit of current and previous years.

mainly due to the Afghan War, the deficit was 24 crores; our final accounts of 1920-21, swollen by many adjustments of arrear expenditure on the Afghan war and the Great war, showed a deficit of 26 crores. Adding the 34 crores to which I have just referred, the total excess of expenditure over revenue in the four years comes to 90 crores. I am not ready to explain to the House the methods by which we have during the past four years provided the money necessary for carrying on the administration, nor to dwell on the implications, to be drawn from this continued succession of deficits. I have still to deal with the revenue and expenditure of the coming year.

ESTIMATES OF 1922-23.

I.—Revenue.

Outlook for next year.

8. I do not know if there is anyone here who would feel entitled to speak with confidence of the assumptions we should make in estimating for budget purposes the character of the year on which we are about to enter. For myself, I can only indicate the main factors which have guided us. We have had a favourable monsoon and good winter rains; this in itself should bring down the price of food grains and help to rectify the balance of trade. On the other hand, the bazaar trade still has before it all the difficulties involved in the liquidation of the import contracts entered into two years ago, and the spectre of unrest looms before the trader, paralysing industry and benumbing enterprize. As for the outside world, the relative strength of India's position is of course largely due to her share of the world's staple requirements. It is true that overseas stocks of Indian goods are still large, but they have been much reduced during the course of the past year, and foreign consumers have been forced to come to India to a considerable extent for their immediate necessities. Her raw jute and jute manufactures, though the period of boom has definitely passed, should still hold their own; tea and cotton have indeed recovered to an extent that we could hardly have anticipated last year. The total exports of India during December 1921 were higher than those of any month since September 1920. Although therefore stocks of India's commodities in India are high, the signs are not unfavourable. It is probable that the historian of the future, with a clearer perspective, will look on the year 1921 as the logical sequel to 1920. The latter year experienced the full force of the reaction from the feverish and unhealthy trade activity which followed the Armistice. This reaction showed itself in a collapse of the world's purchasing power, an unparalleled slump in prices and congestion of unsold and unsaleable stocks. In 1921 we had the beginning of the painful process of re-adjustment. We have already made some advance in that process, and the conditions of India are such that (if she can only maintain internal peace) she may reasonably expect to take an early share in the revival of trade.

Estimates of revenue for next year.

9. I admit that the factors are obscure in many directions of great importance and they certainly do not encourage optimism. But on the whole we seem justified in framing our budget estimates on the assumption that there will be some slight improvement over the trade conditions which have existed during the current year. I will take the main heads in detail. Under *Customs* we assume that the imports of piecegoods will be somewhat better than those of the current year, and also that, as a result of the withdrawal of the restrictions on the export of Burma rice, the revenue from that export duty will now become normal. We have also assumed a moderate improvement in the exports of jute; on the other hand, we cannot expect that the imports of sugar will be on any thing like the scale of the current year, though we have felt justified in taking an estimate of 4¼ crores as against the 6¾ crores likely to be received from that source this year. On the whole, we are assuming a net Customs revenue of 36·42 crores, nearly 3 crores in excess of the revenue which we are likely to collect in the current year. Then as regards *Taxes on Income*, we expect an increase in the net demand in most provinces with the exception of Bengal, but on the other hand the figures of the present year have been swollen by large arrear collections, and in the net, allowing for refunds in respect of collections on provisional assessments, we are assuming a total revenue of 19·87 crores, which is about a crore less than our probable revenue in the current year. Under *Salt* we have adopted an estimate of slightly over 7 crores, practically the same as that of the current year's budget. Our receipts from the sale of *Opium* are now mainly derived from the direct

supplies we make to foreign and Colonial Governments on the contracts now in force, and, except when new contracts are entered into, do not vary very much from year to year; our revenue from the auction sales is, however, steadily dwindling and we do not expect more than half a crore from this source, making a total revenue, inclusive of the revenue from excise opium, of approximately 3 crores. This is about 60 lakhs less than the current year's budget and about the same as the revenue we expect to get in the current year.

10. In attempting to frame an estimate of net receipts from *railways* we are met with two difficulties. In the first place it is difficult to say what will be the exact yield from the new goods rates which will be brought into force from April the 1st next, replacing the present surtax. It is also difficult to say what the working expenses will amount to, as the coal market is in an abnormal state and a substantial increase or decrease in the cost of fuel will vitally affect the total. For *gross traffic receipts* we assume that the new goods rates will not yield less than 6 crores, and we think that an allowance of between 4 and 5 crores for normal growth in revenue is as much as can be justified. We think therefore that a fair estimate of gross receipts next year will be 93½ crores. For *working expenses* we have taken the high figure of 68½ crores on the assumption that fuel charges will remain high, and after making as much provision as possible for the replacements and renewals which, as everyone knows, are so badly needed on all our railways. On these estimates, the *net receipts* next year will work out to 24½ crores; after allowing for interest and other indirect charges which will amount to 26 crores, the railways will be working at a loss of over 1 crore. This is not the proper occasion for me to embark upon any discussion of the question how far the administration of our railways should, in any particular year, be carried on with the object of producing a profit to the general taxpayer. It is a matter regarding which one side of the question, and one side only, has been put forward with considerable force in the report of Sir William Acworth's Committee. The House is aware that the proposal made by that Committee to effect a complete separation between the railway and the general budget was duly considered by a committee composed of members of the two Houses of the Legislature, whose report was published last December. That committee decided that, whatever might be the theoretical merits of this question, practical considerations alone made it impossible to effect any such separation for the present. On one point, however, there can, I imagine, be no room for diversity of opinion, namely that the railways must pay their own way. For this reason we propose to take measures to increase the traffic receipts The estimates which I have just given already take account of a substantial increase in goods rates in substitution of the existing surtax. The only remaining course therefore is to effect a material increase in passenger fares. An increase averaging about 25 per cent. will, we estimate, produce an extra 6 crores of revenue. This will of course more than make up the estimated loss on next year's working, but we shall have to continue for many years heavy expenditure, debitable to the revenue account, on replacements and renewals, while our enlarged programme of capital expenditure will involve a cumulative increase of interest charges for some years to come; we therefore consider that we are justified in providing for some margin.

Railway revenue.

Contemplated increase in passenger fares.

11. The remaining important head on the revenue side is *Posts and Telegraphs.* I must first of all explain what we have done as regards the separation of capital expenditure from expenditure charged to revenue. The House will remember that this question was examined last March on the initiative of Mr. Samarth, when it was decided to transfer approximately 1 crore from revenue to capital as representing expenditure which was intrinsically of a capital nature. That transfer was made more or less summarily; it was obviously desirable to keep on the right side, and not to debit to loan funds expenditure which was really of the nature of running expenses and would only have to be written back to revenue. We have subsequently made a more careful examination of the various items of expenditure, and as a result we have felt justified, in the revised estimates for the current year, in debiting to capital a total amount of 1,28 lakhs. For the ensuing year, of the total estimated expenditure of 11¼ crores we find that we can justifiably take 1,45 lakhs to capital provisionally, pending of course the reconstitution of the post and telegraph accounts as a result of the investigation which has just been completed by the expert accountants who have been engaged on that work. With this division as between capital and revenue, we estimate that the expenditure chargeable to the revenue account next year will exceed the receipts by

Loss on the postal department.

about 96 lakhs, after allowing for the debit of interest on the capital charge. This figure, however, does not include the cost of pensions on the one hand, and on the other credits for certain concessional services rendered by the department to Indian States or foreign Governments. If we make adjustments on account of these items, there will be a further credit due to the department of about 17 lakhs, and, allowing for this, it may be said that during the current year the department has been working at a loss of about 90 lakhs, and that next year it will be working at a loss of about 80 lakhs. This has a very definite bearing on certain proposals that I shall shortly mention.

Actual revenue expected.

12. This closes my review of revenue for the coming year. Including the increase on passenger rates, it should amount to 1,16½ crores; without that increase, it would come to 1,10½ crores as against a revised estimate of 1,08 crores for the current year. I come now to the expenditure side.

II.—Expenditure.

Ban on new expenditure.

13. The first point I have to emphasise is that, as was the case a year ago, the demands of the various departments for the inclusion of items of new expenditure have been enormously curtailed; in effect, we have made provision for no new expenditure which cannot be demonstrated to be of imperative necessity or likely to be immediately remunerative. Such items of new expenditure as have passed through the meshes of the Finance Department's net have further had to undergo the fire of the Standing Finance Committee's scrutiny before being embodied in the detailed estimates which are about to be placed in Hon'ble Members' hands. One head where the effect of this policy has been particularly marked is *Civil works*. The figure entered is 166 lakhs, and I must point out that this is only just sufficient to cover maintenance, repairs and establishment charges and the carrying on of works already in progress, and that it makes practically no provision at all for new construction. I do not think I need refer to the details of the estimates entered for *interest on debt, sinking funds*, and so forth, for such charges may be regarded as obligatory. Hon'ble Members will notice in the detailed estimates a special expenditure of 60 lakhs under *political charges;* this is a tentative provision for a scheme for the better solution of political troubles on the frontier. It has not yet crystallised into a form which admits of the exhibition of full details. For the rest, the variations in civil expenditure are not large. There will be a saving from the cessation of *census operations*, counterbalanced by certain additions to *income-tax* establishments, and a provision of 16 lakhs for various schemes of improvement at the *salt* sources in Northern India which are of imperative necessity for the safeguarding of our salt revenue. Apart from the extra political charges and the other variations which I have just referred to, the civil heads show a small increase on the probable expenditure in the current year.

Estimated rate of exchange for next year.

14. As regards *exchange*, I may say at once that I see no indications, in the present conditions and outlook of our foreign trade, which would justify our assuming an average rate of exchange higher than 1*s.* 4*d.* during next year, and accordingly that is the figure upon which these estimates are based. In mentioning that estimated average rate I must again impress on the House that I am attempting no sort of prophecy regarding the future course of exchange, nor should anything that I say be taken as an indication of policy. It is of course unavoidable, for the purpose of the budget programme, to make some sort of assumption, however rough, as to the level at which exchange is likely to stand, taking the coming year as a whole. I have, as I have said, assumed for budget purposes a rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* The debit that will be necessary in our accounts, which are still maintained on a 2*s.* basis, will on this assumption be about 15½ crores, of which 10 crores will appear under the head "Exchange", the remaining 5½ crores being debited in the estimates of the commercial departments.

No provision for reduction of provincial contributions.

15. Finally, before I come to the military estimates, I must point out that we have made no provision for any reduction in the present contributions payable to us by the Provincial Governments, the amount of which, after allowing for the waiving of the Bengal contribution, is 9,20 lakhs. The House is aware that several provinces, notably, Madras, the United Provinces and the Punjab, have pressed us strongly for some reduction next year in the amount of their contributions. It is also a

matter of common knowledge that many of the provinces are finding it difficult, if not impossible, to cover their expenditure, and have had to ask their legislatures to sanction various schemes of new taxation in order to help balance their budgets. I shall have something more to say regarding the position of the provinces before I sit down. For the present, I will only say that we have not provided for any reduction for the simple reason that, with the certainty of a deficit staring us in the face, it was quite impracticable to do so. But I need hardly say that the progressive reduction and extinction of these contributions must be regarded as a first charge upon any betterness that the financial position of the Central Government may show in future years.

16. I now take the final and heaviest figure, namely, Military expenditure. The established charges we estimate at 59·70 crores against 58·20 in the current year's Budget, Waziristan charges at 2·13 against 3·00, and demobilization expenditure at ·35 against 1·00; the total is therefore 62·18 crores or approximately the same as in the Budget for the current year. The increase in established charges does not represent any addition to the strength of the post-war Army as already laid down, except in the case of the Territorial Force, and is largely due to an item which lies entirely outside our own control, namely, the great increase in prices of provisions and other consumable stores. These are estimated to cost nearly 2 crores more than in the current year. Apart from the outlay necessary for the expansion of the Territorial Force and from a relatively small sum of money for the revision of the pay of certain classes of Indian personnel in Army services whose remuneration has not yet been brought up to the standard obtaining in other quarters, no new demands for military outlay have been admitted. Not only so, but it would have been impossible to keep the established charges down to the figure I have given had we not effected retrenchment in a number of directions, notably in Military Works, the purchase of new equipment, and the strength of the reserve, and further by taking credit for an anticipated shortage of British troops. As regards Waziristan, I fear that the figure can be regarded as tentative only, for it is always difficult to forecast the exact effect of military operations of this nature. These operations may as in the present year lead again to an excess in the military budget. The 35 lakhs on demobilization expenditure represents the sum which the Secretary of State has estimated will be required in 1922-23 for the payment of India's share of the compensatory gratuities to officers of the Indian Army who have been found surplus to strength owing to reduction of establishment. Military expenditure.

17. The net result of these figures is that we expect an expenditure of 1,42¼ crores against a revenue, on the basis of existing taxation and including the provincial contributions of 9,20 lakhs, which will amount to 1,10½ crores, *i.e.*, a deficit of 31¾ crores, which would be reduced to 25¾ crores by the contemplated increase in passenger fares mentioned by me. Resultant deficit.

Problem of how to meet the deficit.

18. I now come to the hardest part of my task to-day, namely, to discuss what measures should be taken to meet the grave problem presented by an estimated deficit next year of about 31¾ crores. It is obvious that there are, in theory, three courses which can be adopted, either separately or in combination. First, we can budget for a deficit, either the whole or part of the above amount; second, we can attempt to reduce our expenditure; and third, we can take steps to increase our revenues. The problem is so grave, and the issue at stake so large, being nothing less than the solvency of the country, that I make no apology for examining in some detail each of these three courses. Three possible courses.

Would it be desirable, or would it even be possible, to leave the whole or the major part of this deficit uncovered? Now, so far as I have been able to ascertain, on one occasion only in the past has the Government of this country deliberately budgeted for a deficit. This was in 1915-16, the first budget of the war, when Sir William Meyer budgeted for a deficit of about 4 crores. In introducing that budget, Sir William Meyer carefully explained the reasons which had led him to adopt that course. He emphasised that the Government would not think of proposing to budget for a deficit if the deficiency in revenue promised to be of a more or less abiding (1) Budgeting for a deficit.

character. That, however, he held, was not the case on that occasion; it was then too early in the war to be sure that the excess of expenditure over revenue was anything more than temporary, and unless and until it could be shown that the gap between revenue and expenditure was likely to last for some time, it would not be justifiable to impose increased taxation, especially as the Government's cash balances could at that time be relied on to produce the necessary finance. For the rest, so far as my researches go, the Government of India have always endeavoured to meet the expenditure of each year from the revenues of that year, and although on occasions their estimates have been disturbed and deficits have actually accrued, they have, except on the one occasion mentioned above, never deliberately contemplated that their expenditure should exceed their revenues. I do not think that there can be any doubt that this policy, consistently followed in good years and bad, when the outlook was fair and when it was gloomy, had much to do with the sound financial position in which India found herself at the beginning of the war, and with the excellence of the credit of the State both within the country and abroad.

Deficit not temporary.

19. Now, in considering the extent, if any, to which we should be justified in leaving this estimated deficit uncovered, there are two points of vital importance to which I must invite the careful attention of the House. In the first place, it is necessary to examine briefly the real nature of the current and next year's deficits. Can it be said that the present emergency is similar to that which Sir William Meyer had to face in preparing his budget for 1915-16? I hold that the answer to this must be in the negative. I do not think that it is possible to take up the position that these deficits are due to transient causes, that we can look for better times ahead, and that we should consequently be justified in leaving things as they are, in the hope that before long our revenues will once more have equalled our expenditure. I must say frankly that I see very little prospect of any such equilibrium being attained within a measurable period. In saying this I do not mean to imply that either the probable deficit of 34 crores in the current year or the estimated deficit of $31\frac{3}{4}$ crores next year is necessarily to be taken as a measure of the permanent gap between our expenditure and our revenues. I assume that, with the liquidation of our frontier commitments, that portion of our military charges which are classified as "abnormal" will disappear. I also assume that our revenues would respond to any substantial revival in trade, when the day of that revival dawns, as assuredly dawn it must. But after making every possible assumption of this nature, I do not think it can be said that, if things are left as they are, equilibrium will be attainable within a measurable time. It has, moreover, to be remembered that we have a certain loss of revenue in front of us, in respect of the gradual abolition of the provincial contributions. I have not overlooked the fact that the stabilisation of the rupee at 2*s.* would relieve our revenues to the extent of about 15 crores a year, but the House is in as good a position as I am to judge whether we should be justified in placing any reliance on this consummation. The problem, as I fear we must envisage it, is thus not one of carrying on until we have turned the corner, for the turning is nowhere visible.

How the deficits have been financed.

20. Secondly, it is necessary to examine briefly what a succession of deficits really means, and what are the results which it leads to. I will not embark on any theoretical discussion of financial ethics, but confine myself to actual facts. Including the deficit of the current year, during the past four years our expenditure (in using the word 'expenditure' I mean of course expenditure debitable to revenue, and not capital expenditure on such objects as Railways and Irrigation) has exceeded our revenue by a total amount of 90 crores. Where did this money come from? The short answer is that we have been living on credit. About 37 crores have been obtained by the issue of fiduciary currency notes, namely, notes the only backing of which are our own I.O.U's. A further 47 crores will have been found by incurring floating debt in the shape of treasury bills, while the remaining 6 crores will have been taken from the proceeds of our regular annual borrowings. Our Treasury bills consist of short term bills (mostly for 3, 6 or 9 months) which we have so far managed to renew on maturity. But it is an open fact we have only succeeded in doing this by virtue of the recent stagnation of trade and consequent plethora of bank money; it is very doubtful if on any real revival of trade we should be able to keep "floating" an amount of treasury bills on anything like the present scale. A treasury bill outstanding in the neighbourhood of 60, or even of 40, crores is, as I have more than once pointed out, a matter for great anxiety, seeing that at

any time, with the appearance of other demands upon the discount market, such as a revival of trade or an acute monetary position, our sales might not cover our maturities and we should then have no alternative, if we were not to dishonour our bills, but to make a further large fiduciary issue of currency notes. During the past month or two we have, in fact, had a preliminary warning as to the insecurity of our position; a sudden tightening of money in Bombay led for a time to distinct embarrassment; in spite of our giving very much more favourable terms for our treasury bills we found great difficulty in meeting our requirements and were obliged as a temporary measure to re-issue a substantial amount of currency notes which we had cancelled during the preceding months. And of course the dependence of Government upon the money market, to supply it on credit with funds to meet the gap between incomings and outgoings, itself reacts strongly upon the supply of money available for trade, thus setting up a vicious circle. To escape from that circle is one of the most pressing problems before us.

21. What then is the inevitable conclusion to which these considerations lead? Putting aside all theoretical considerations of principle and of sound financial policy, the financing of a further deficit next year of an amount anything like the 31¾ crores estimated is simply not a practicable proposition. I should be much mistaken if we have not already reached the limit of safety. To attempt to increase our floating debt beyond the figure at which it is likely to stand on April 1st next would be to invite not only grave monetary stringency, but possibly even a severe crisis. To raid the Gold Standard Reserve, which has been built up for an entirely different purpose, would be merely putting off the evil day, and would be an expedient which could be adopted only as a last resort and even then purely as a temporary measure. To rely on the proceeds of our annual rupee or sterling loans to finance our deficits would, as I shall show later in my speech, be equally impracticable, seeing that we shall fully need the whole of these for financing our existing capital liabilities and productive expenditure on our railways. The inevitable result, in short, of any attempt to finance a deficit of this size would, in my opinion, be to force us to large issues of unbacked currency notes, and I am sure the House will agree with me that the effect of such inflation upon the general level of prices in this country, and upon our general credit, would be very serious. My conclusion then is, and I state it with perfect confidence, that the problem before us is one that cannot be shelved or left to look after itself. It is a problem which has to be faced, and it is my duty to ask this House and the country, whatever their opinion may be of the particular proposals that we are making, to join with us in facing it.

Not practicable to continue financing deficits on the present scale.

22. How far can we reduce the deficit by cutting down our expenditure? I have already indicated the difficulties which we have encountered in regard to our largest spending department, the army. I have told the House that as regards the civil departments we have cut out all new expenditure which cannot be proved to be of imperative necessity. I do not claim that further reductions are impossible; as the House knows, we are committed to an enquiry into the steps necessary to effect retrenchment, even if that results in curtailing departmental activities. We have agreed to accede to the desire of the Assembly for the appointment of a Committee of retrenchment, and an announcement will shortly be made on the subject. But the field of civil expenditure over which that enquiry can range is small; it does not extend to more than 20 crores; and though retrenchment may and no doubt will be effected, it could have but a minor effect in restoring the balance. In any case a Finance Member must frame his budget not on what he hopes may be effected in the future, but on the basis of the expenditure now actually being incurred.

(2) Reduction in expenditure.

23. I have sometimes heard it asked why we cannot simplify to some extent our financial problem by taking to capital certain of the expenditure which is at present debitable to revenue. Why, it is urged, should the present generation have to pay for expenditure on public works or other objects, which have a permanent or semi-permanent life, such as civil buildings, roads and bridges on the frontier, new barracks, etc., or, again, on stores and material used in our commercial departments, such as the Posts and Telegraphs? This contention is to a large extent met by the facts that the present estimates make practically no provision at all for new civil buildings, that the construction of Delhi and capital expenditure on railways are already met from capital funds, and that we are already providing for the debit to loan funds of expenditure on stores and material for our Telegraphs. It is, however, quite unnecessary to discuss this question at any length, for, in point of fact, whatever may be the

Possibility of transferring expenditure from revenue to capital.

division in our accounts as between capital and revenue, we are unfortunately already meeting a large proportion of our annual expenditure from borrowed funds. The figures which I have already given show that we have been doing this on a very large scale, far in excess of what by any stretch of reasoning could be described as real capital expenditure. To reduce our revenue deficit by a mere stroke of the pen would not in any way affect or cover up the actual position.

(3) Increase of revenue.

24. If I have carried the House with me so far, I have established two propositions. The first is a two-fold one, namely, that the country cannot, if it has any regard for its credit or any thought for its future solvency, take refuge in the simple course of leaving the whole or even the greater part of this deficit uncovered, and further, that, quite apart from such considerations, it would not be a practicable proposition to do so, even if we tried. Secondly, however successful our efforts may be in reducing our expenditure, and imperative though it is that we should make the attempt, it is out of the question to expect any relief from this source to be on such a substantial scale as materially to reduce the excess of expenditure over revenues. I submit therefore that there is no escape from the conclusion that it is imperative to take every possible step to increase our revenues. We can do this in two ways: firstly, by ensuring that our commercial departments shall at any rate not be a burden upon the taxpayer, and shall if possible yield a profit; secondly, by increasing taxation. As regards the first method, I have already indicated that we propose to increase the railway receipts to the extent of about 6 crores by an increase in passenger fares. There remains the Post and Telegraph department. It is not possible to increase the telegraph charges, which are already on the high side, and indeed that branch of the department more than pays its way. We are, however, as I have already shown, losing heavily on the combined Post and Telegraph Department. Last year we invited the legislature to agree to certain measures for increasing our postal receipts. The most important of these, namely, the doubling of the postcard rate and the raising of the minimum charge for inland letters from half an anna to one anna, were not accepted. The increases agreed to were by comparison of minor value, and are only expected to produce 35 lakhs in the current year. Hon'ble Members will recollect the circumstances which led, by a compromise, to the adoption of a nine pie rate for letters exceeding half a tola in weight. I understand that the increased revenue from this source has been very small, not more than 10 lakhs; it has also led to many administrative difficulties in the matter of weighing letters and collecting over-charges, so much so that I am told that the collection of over-charges is not worth the revenue obtained, and altogether the inconvenience that has been caused to the public has not been commensurate with the gain to the exchequer. We shall now ask the legislature to reconsider the position which it took up last year. I admit now, as I admitted then, the enormous advantage to a country of a cheap postal service nor do I underestimate in any way the strong sentimental attachment that must exist to the pice postcard. My reply to such considerations, now as then, is financial necessity; with the enormous increase in the cost of working that has occurred in recent years the country cannot afford to maintain a postal service at the present cheap rates. We propose therefore to raise to half an anna the quarter anna postcard, and, secondly, to abolish the half anna and 9 pie rates for letters, making the charges in future one anna for letters not exceeding 2½ tolas in weight, and one anna for every additional 2½ tolas. We estimate that the increased revenue obtainable from these measures will be 1,60 lakhs. I may point out that, even after these changes, we shall still on the whole have the cheapest postal service in the world.

Necessity for increasing postal rates.

These two measures, namely, the increase in railway passenger fares and the increase in postal rates, will represent a total increased revenue of 7,60 lakhs, reducing our estimated deficit from 31 crores 76 lakhs to 24 crores 16 lakhs. I now turn to the further measures which we consider that the financial position of the country renders imperative.

Proposals for additional taxation.

25. The problem of how to raise a large amount of additional revenue through increased taxation, with the minimum of hardship to the taxpayer and the minimum of disturbance to trade and commerce has, I need hardly say, been the subject of anxious consideration for some time. The burden which the country is now invited to shoulder is a heavy one; we have done our best to distribute it as equitably

as possible and to see that all classes of the community shall contribute, each according to its capacity. When additional revenues are required, the first head to which one's thought naturally turns is Customs. Here, we are at once confronted with the fact that a Fiscal Commission is now sitting, and if the needs of our revenues were not so urgent, we should have preferred to await the conclusion of that Commission's deliberations before proposing any further alteration of the tariff. Any such postponement is, however, impossible. Whatever opinions may be held on the various important issues that the Fiscal Commission is now considering, and whatever decision may be ultimately arrived at on its report, there is no escaping the conclusion that the pressure of financial necessity must in any case inevitably involve the raising of our customs duties, purely for revenue producing purposes, irrespective of what the effect may be in the case of any particular tariff head in the direction of protection, Imperial preference, or free trade. In framing our proposals, we have, however, endeavoured to preserve to the greatest possible extent the general character of the present tariff and the general relation *inter se* of the various duties; in other words, we have endeavoured to limit our proposals in such a way as not to involve any important change of principle in the existing fiscal arrangements.

Customs.

No pre-judging Fiscal Commission Report.

26. (*i*) The vast majority of customs duties necessarily fall upon the consumer, and the general character of the proposals which I am about to mention is, therefore, that of a tax on consumption. We propose to raise to 15 per cent. the import duty on all articles now assessed to 11 per cent. But since one of the most important articles, both of import and of consumption, is piecegoods, we propose that the consumption of piecegoods in this country should be taxed by a further 4 per cent.; that is to say we would raise the cotton excise duty from 3½ to 7½ per cent., The combined effect of these two measures is estimated to bring in an increased revenue of 5,45 lakhs. We have not, of course, overlooked the contentious history of the cotton excise duty, but after the account that I have given this morning of our financial necessities, and after what I have just said regarding the raising of the general *ad valorem* duty, I do not think that even the most malignant of our critics can accuse us of raising the cotton excise duty for the purpose of counterbalancing the import duty on foreign manufactures.

Details of custom proposals.

(*ii*) The present import duty on machinery, iron and steel, and railway material, is only 2½ per cent. We propose to raise this to 10 per cent., yielding an extra revenue of 4,05 lakhs.

(*iii*) We consider that the trade in foreign sugar can, and should, bear an increase of duty, and we propose to raise the present import duty from 15 to 25 per cent., yielding an extra revenue of 2 crores.

(*iv*) We propose to raise the specific duty of 12 annas per gross boxes of matches to R1-8 per gross boxes, yielding an estimated additional revenue of 95 lakhs.

(*v*) We propose to impose an excise duty of 1 anna per gallon on kerosene produced in India, with a corresponding increase in the duty on imported petroleum, namely, from 1½ annas to 2½ annas per gallon, the extra revenue from which measures will be 90 lakhs.

(*vi*) Last March we joined many Hon'ble Members in resisting in this House a proposal to remove yarn from the free list. We feel that the arguments then used must now yield to our financial necessities, and we propose to ask the House to agree to an import duty of 5 per cent. on imported yarn, yielding a revenue of half a crore.

(*vii*) The imports of articles which are assessed at the highest rate of tariff, namely, 20 per cent., have, during the greater part of this year, been very disappointing. I do not think, however, that this decrease can fairly be attributed to the new duty imposed last March, but rather to the very excessive imports, and consequent over-stocking, of the previous year. More recently, the imports of these articles have sensibly increased. We consider that the rate of duty can now be increased from 20 to 30 per cent., yielding an extra revenue of 75 lakhs.

(*viii*) As regards alcoholic liquors, the customs returns show that any attempt to increase the import duty on wines would almost certainly result in an actual loss of revenue, but as regards ale and beer, liqueurs and spirits, although we should have preferred to have waited another year before raising the duties further, we cannot

afford to neglect any possible increase of revenue in the coming year, however small. Moreover, when we are proposing heavy additional taxation, affecting many necessaries of life, we think it is all the more imperative to take from alcohol the maximum revenue possible. We accordingly propose an increase of approximately 20 per cent. in the duties on all alcoholic liquors, except wines, yielding an extra revenue of 30 lakhs.

The actual increases proposed are as follows :—

	Present rate of duty.	Proposed rate.
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors, per gallon.	6¼ annas.	8 annas.
Perfumed spirits, per gallon	Rs 30 0 0	Rs. 36 0 0
Liqueurs, untested, per gallon . . .	Rs. 25 0 0	Rs. 30 0 0
Liqueurs, tested, per proof gallon . .	Rs. 18 12 0	Rs. 21 14 0
All other spirits, per proof gallon . .	Rs. 18 12 0	Rs. 21 14 0

No change is proposed in the duty on denatured spirits.

As regards tobacco, we do not think that for the present, having regard to the great decrease in consumption, any further increase in duty is possible without actual detriment to the revenue.

The total increased revenue obtainable next year from the increases in customs, which I have now mentioned, is estimated at 14,90 lakhs. Full details will be found in the Schedule to the Finance Bill which I shall ask your permission, Sir, to introduce this morning. The extra revenue during the current month is likely to be 80 lakhs.

Income-tax and super-tax.

27. These measures will still leave an uncovered deficit of about 9¼ crores. We feel it necessary to make a further call on the payers of income-tax and super-tax. We do not propose, however, to effect any alteration in the rate of tax payable by persons whose incomes do not exceed R30,000 a year. Indeed an increase in those rates, even by a substantial amount, would not be likely to produce any large increase in revenue, seeing that most of our income-tax revenue comes from assessments made at the highest rate. We propose to raise the rate on incomes between R30,000 and R40,000 from 14 to 15 pies, and on incomes above R40,000 from 16 to 18 pies. As regards super-tax, we propose to re-grade the higher rates, working up in the manner shown in the Schedule to the Finance Bill to the highest rate of 6 annas as against the existing highest rate of 4 annas. The combined effect of these two measures is estimated to produce an extra revenue of 2¼ crores.

Salt.

28. Finally, we consider that the present emergency is such that there is now no alternative but to increase the salt duty, which has always been regarded as our ultimate reserve. We propose to increase the duty from R1-4 to R2-8 a maund. The present consumption of salt in India works out at about 6. seers per head of population. The increase of R1-4 per maund will, therefore, represent 3 annas per head per annum, or, let us say, 12 annas per annum for each household of four. It cannot surely be maintained that this will be felt appreciably by even the poorest classes. The extra revenue is estimated at 5 crores a year, but in the first year, owing to the existence of the credit system of sales, is not likely to exceed 4,30 lakhs. As in the case of the increased Customs duties the increase in the salt duty will come into force from to-day, and the extra revenue in the current month is estimated at 20 lakhs.

29. The total extra revenue obtainable from the measures which I have mentioned to-day is estimated at slightly over 29 crores next year and at 1 crore in the current year. The uncovered deficit will therefore be 2¾ crores, together with the indeterminate liability to which I have already alluded in regard to Waziristan. Financial considerations by themselves would involve the imposition of a further taxation of at least 3 crores in order that we might fully establish equilibrium. After very careful consideration, however, we do not feel justified in asking the legislature to agree to the imposition of additional taxation beyond that which I have already mentioned. But the existence of any uncovered deficit is in present circumstances, a matter for anxiety; and we can only hope that by a combination of strict economy in every direction, together with an expansion of our revenues by a steady revival in trade, we shall before long arrive at a position of equilibrium, for I must warn the House that unless equilibrium between revenue and expenditure is arrived at in the near future, the financial position and credit of this country will inevitably suffer a rapid deterioration.

WAYS AND MEANS.

30. I have had a good deal to say to the House this morning regarding the state of the ordinary revenues of the country and the expenditure which is debitable to our revenue account. I must now turn to that part of our financial administration generally known as "Ways and Means." I know that some people are inclined to fight a little shy of ways and means matters because of the technicalities which are inseparable from the subject. But on this occasion I must invite Hon'ble Members to give their particular attention to the main facts regarding our ways and means operations in the current and coming years, for there is this year more than the usual connection between our revenue and our ways and means accounts. In the days of many of my more fortunate predecessors the existence of substantial revenue surpluses was frequently relied on to supply funds for financing our capital liabilities. There was much to be said for that cautious and conservative policy, which aimed at limiting strictly the amount of our borrowing and thus undoubtedly helped to place India's financial credit in the high position which it occupied. There was however something to be said on the other side, and there must be many here who remember Mr. Gokhale's trenchant criticisms of continued large surpluses which should, he contended, have been devoted primarily to the relief of taxation. During more recent years, however, we have unfortunately seen the other side of the picture, and I have already portrayed something of the difficulties which my Department has encountered in finding the actual cash to finance a series of revenue deficits. Indeed, it is because we are now obviously approaching the end of our resources as regards financing deficits that we have felt obliged, quite apart from all other considerations, to ask the House to agree to drastic measures in order to attempt to bridge the gulf between our revenue and our expenditure. I have shown that during the past four years we have had to find resources amounting to no less than 90 crores in respect of revenue deficits, including no less than 34 crores in the current year. In speaking of next year's deficit I have already emphasised the grave dangers involved by our attempting to continue to live on our credit in order to meet current expenditure. The facts and figures which I shall now give the House will show how this liability has handicapped us in our ways and means operations, has forced us to borrow large sums at high rates of interest, and has prevented us from reducing the dangerously high amount of our floating debt.

Effect on Ways and Means of revenue deficits.

31. I will first give the House a brief description of the other capital liabilities, besides this deficit, that we have had to meet, and of those which we expect to have to finance during the coming year.

Summary of operations in current and next year.

[In crores of Rs.]

	1921-22.	Budget for 1922-23.
Liabilities.		
(i) Drawings of and loans to Provincial Governments	12·2	9·8
(ii) Railway capital outlay	23·0	30·0
(iii) Delhi and Telegraph capital outlay	2·7	3·5
(iv) Discharge of debt	19·2	7·9
(v) Revenue deficit	33·0	2·7
(vi) Net discharge of Treasury bills issued to the public	...	4·0
	90·1	57·9
Met as follows:—		
(a) Rupee loan	49·2	25·0
(b) Sterling loan (converted at 1*s*. 4*d*.)	23·0	26·4
(c) Increase in Treasury bills issued to the public	2·8	...
(d) Credits from exchange	5·7	1·7
(e) Arrear recoveries from Mesopotamian Government	8·0	...
(f) Reduction of cash balances	2·1	1·1
(g) Net receipts from Savings Bank deposits and Cash Certificates	2·3	3·1
(h) Other items	—3·0	·6
	90·1	57·9

Current year.

32. This shows we have had to meet liabilities of 90 crores in the current year, and that more than one-third thereof has been due to the revenue deficit. The Provincial Governments too have had their difficulties and have had to rely to a large extent (no less than 12¼ crores) on us to finance their deficits and capital expenditure, either by actually borrowing from us or by drawing on what is left of their balances with the Central Government. Altogether then, the financing of deficits, Central and Provincial combined, will account for over 45 crores, or more than half the total capital liabilities of the year. For the rest, 19¼ crores is represented by the discharge of our War Bonds, and the remainder by capital outlay on Railways, Delhi, and Telegraphs. In order to meet these large liabilities we have had, in the first place, sundry assets and receipts, amounting to 15 crores, which I need not specify individually. To meet the remainder we have had to raise rupee and sterling loans to an extent considerably greater than we had budgeted for. It will be seen that in India and London combined we have raised no less than 72¼ crores of rupees in new loans. That of course is a very large sum to raise, and we have only been able to do so partly because of the stagnation of trade in this country, which made Government securities almost the only available means of investment, and partly because of distinctly favourable conditions in the London money market. Finally, as a result of our heavy liabilities to finance deficits, we have been quite unable to effect any reduction in our floating debt; on the contrary, there will, we anticipate, be an increase of about 2¾ crores in the amount of treasury bills outstanding with the public at the end of the year.

Next year's liabilities.

33. As regards next year, we hope that if the House will second our efforts to increase our ordinary revenues we shall not have such a large sum to find in order to finance revenue deficits, though, apart from the Central Government's deficit of 2¾ crores, we have been warned that we may have to find nearly 10 crores, in the shape either of advances to Provincial Governments to enable them to carry on, or of drawings on their balances by such Provinces as will have any balances left. We have to find nearly 8 crores for the repayment of 1922 War Bonds, some 1½ crores in respect of capital outlay on the Telegraph Department and 2 crores for expenditure on the new capital at Delhi, for this House has already decided that, if only in the interests of economy, it is desirable that this work should be completed as soon as possible, and 2 crores is the total amount which the engineers expect to be able to spend in the year. We are also budgeting for a reduction of 4 crores in the outstandings of treasury bills with the public; I have already said sufficient on this matter to indicate the imperative necessity of our not allowing our floating debt to remain at the present dangerously high level. There remains only the provision of 30 crores for capital expenditure on Railways, as against 23 crores that we expect to spend in the current year. My Hon'ble Colleague in charge of the Railway Department will, I understand, bring before the House in the current session the recommendations made by the Committee of the two Houses of the Legislature which met in December last to consider the question of our Railway capital programme. I will not anticipate here the discussion which will no doubt then take place. All I will say is that, great as are the liabilities thrown upon our ways and means resources in other directions, it would in my opinion be a short-sighted policy, and detrimental to the trade and prosperity of the country, if we hesitated to take all possible steps to restore our railway lines to the condition demanded by the travelling public and the country's trade. This 30 crores will be practically all devoted to the improvement of existing lines; there is no provision for any new construction, except a small amount, under 2 crores, for the completion of new lines already in progress.

Railway capital expenditure.

How to be met.

34. Apart from certain miscellaneous receipts, such as savings bank deposits, we must rely entirely upon our borrowings in order to finance this liability. For the purpose of these estimates we have entered a rupee borrowing of R25 crores and a sterling borrowing of £17½ millions, the latter figure being inclusive of about £2 million which will be realised next year out of the sterling loan of £10 millions floated in December last. We thus anticipate next year a total borrowing of 51¼ crores, though we do not of course bind ourselves to distribute our borrowings as between India and England in the particular proportion I have mentioned; this must depend upon market conditions during the year. As the House is probably aware, it is by no means certain that the recent favourable conditions as regards sterling borrowing may continue throughout next year. Hitherto, Indian sterling stock has occupied a

very high place among what are known as gilt-edged securities. For the first time for very many years, Indian securities recently had a sudden, but fortunately only temporary set back in popularity owing to apprehensions felt in the United Kingdom regarding the internal situation in this country. Brief as was the period of depression, the incident nevertheless carries its own warning, and I feel that it would be unsafe to count on a total borrowing, in rupees and sterling combined, larger than that for which we have taken credit. As regards rupee borrowing there are, moreover, two considerations to be borne in mind. In the first place we must remember that any appreciable revival in trade must inevitably lead to other channels of investment for those people who during the past two years have subscribed to our loans. Secondly, several of the Provincial Governments will themselves be entering the market, one of them at all events to a very substantial extent. Altogether, if we look ahead for the next few years, we have to remember that our essential capital liabilities, namely, the provision of an adequate railway programme and the repayment of our short-term bonds, represent a total sum which will strain our borrowing capacity to the utmost, and every serious thinker will I believe agree that to rely to any substantial extent on our annual borrowings to finance large revenue deficits and to provide us with funds for carrying on the ordinary day to day administration is out of the question.

Unsafe to rely on larger borrowings.

35. So far I have dealt with our ways and means position taking our balances in India and England together. It is now necessary, however, that I should give some explanation of the position at our Home Treasury, for, as the House will see, this is likely to have an important bearing upon our general currency and exchange arrangements. In normal times the usual procedure for keeping the Home Treasury in funds is for the Secretary of State to sell Council Bills upon India. No Council Bills have however been sold since 1919, the reason being that there has been no trade demand for them, while the Secretary of State has been able to keep himself in funds by recoveries made by him from the Home Government in respect of expenditure incurred by us on their behalf in India and Mesopotamia, this operating, in effect, as a remittance from us to the Secretary of State. In one financial year, namely, 1918-19 our recoveries from the Home Government were no less than £92 millions. Since then owing to the closing down of the Mesopotamian operations and the gradual disbandment of the additional troops that had been raised during the war for service overseas these recoveries have greatly diminished, and during the current year, we only expect the Secretary of State to recover about £25 millions, while during next year we do not expect that he will recover more than £9½ millions. His total liabilities, including the ordinary home charges, together with about £18½ millions on account of purchases in Europe of railway material and stock, are expected to amount to about £52¼ millions. There is therefore a substantial deficit in his resources. How is that to be supplied? I have already mentioned that he hopes to obtain about £17½ millions from sterling borrowings. Assuming that he will succeed in raising this large amount, there will still remain a gap of £18 millions, which will have to be covered by a transfer of funds from India to England. Now there are only two possible ways of making this remittance; the Secretary of State must draw on us, either through the sterling reserves or by the sale of Council Bills. It is necessary that I say a few words about each of these methods of remitting funds to him.

Problem of keeping the Secretary of State in funds.

Two possible methods.

36. As regards the former, namely, the transfer of our sterling reserves from England to India, there will be in England at the beginning of the financial year about £5¾ millions of the Paper Currency Reserve and £40 millions in the Gold Standard Reserve. Both of these are held mainly in the form of British Treasury Bills, which are readily convertible into cash. The Secretary of State can, therefore, to the extent of his requirements, draw on those reserves, provided of course (and the House will soon see that the proviso is an important one) that we earmark the necessary funds in India for credit to those reserves, the net result being a transfer of the reserves from England to India. In the case of the Paper Currency Reserve we should at this end cancel notes to an amount equivalent to the British Treasury Bills sold out by him, thus reducing the circulation to that extent. In the case of the Gold Standard Reserve we should have to earmark funds for credit to that reserve in India; we propose to do this by earmarking gold,

(1) By transfer of sterling reserves to India

Which will necessitate corresponding deflation in India.

i.e., we should transfer gold from the Paper Currency Reserve, which contains £24 millions, in sovereigns and gold bullion, to the Gold Standard Reserve. But here again, in order to be able to make this transfer, we should of course have to make equivalent payments to the Currency Reserve, and thus cancel notes to the necessary extent. So, whether the Secretary of State draws through the Paper Currency Reserve or through the Gold Standard Reserve, the net result is a cancellation of notes in this country. That is the operation generally known as "deflation", and I use the word for the reason that this is the actual effect of such drawings, and not because we consider that circumstances justify a policy of deflation on its own merits. But when one looks at this matter practically the question at once arises, whether we could in fact effect cancellation to the necessary extent. I must point out moreover that deflation in order to put the Secretary of State in funds does not represent the whole of the cancellation necessary, seeing that under the Paper Currency Act we are bound to apply the interest on our Paper Currency Reserve investments to the cancellation of notes issued against our *ad hoc* securities in India, and further, we have also undertaken to apply to the same purpose any excess in the Gold Standard Reserve over and above the figure of £40 millions. The deflation in respect of these two items will amount next year to about 6 crores, and when added to the deflation necessary on our present estimates to put the Secretary of State in funds, represent a total sum of 33 crores. I have only to mention this amount for the House to judge of the practicability of cancelling 33 crores of notes out of a total circulation of about 1,70 crores. I need not elaborate this point, for it is one which all bankers and financiers, and indeed most business men will at once appreciate. Every crore of notes cancelled by us means a withdrawal of a crore of notes from the money markets, with a proportionate tightening of money. By cancelling notes at judiciously chosen opportunities we hope to be able to provide some portion of the Secretary of State's requirements in the coming year in this manner; and of course deflation, if carried out with caution and with due regard to the legitimate needs of trade, has, as the economists tell us, a valuable effect in reducing the general level of internal prices. But, as recent experience in other countries has shown, there is an obvious limit to which we can or should go in this direction, and we recognise fully the responsibility on us not to go too far, or to produce such a sudden or rapid stringency as might lead to a dangerously acute position.

Danger of attempting too much deflation.

37. If the House has followed me in my remarks regarding the possibilities of deflation, it will be clear to it that to the extent to which our deflation falls short of the amount which we at present estimate as necessary to keep the Secretary of State in funds, it will be necessary for him to sell Council Bills. We have not entered any figure in the estimates for a remittance through Council Bills, and have for the present shown the whole remittance as effected through the sterling reserves, but of course we hold ourselves free, should circumstances require and the state of the exchange market permit, to make remittances by Councils. Further, the facts and figures which I have given to the House must dispose of any apprehension that the business community in India may still feel as regards the Secretary of State's unlimited powers to force up exchange to the two shilling level.

(2) By sale of Council Bills.

The finances of the provinces.

Exhaustion of provincial balances.

38. Now that the provincial Governments have almost complete financial autonomy, it would ordinarily be unnecessary for me to make any reference to their financial operations. What I have already said, however, regarding the difficulties in which the provinces now find themselves, and their effect upon our general ways and means operations, makes it desirable that I should make a few observations on the all-India position. A few facts will suffice to show the general position in the provinces. At the beginning of the current year the total provincial balances were 16·16 crores, while at the end of next year the aggregate balances are expected to be only 5½ crores, even after allowing both for the various loans which several provincial Governments have raised or will have raised, during the two years, and also for the proceeds of extra taxation which several provinces are imposing for their own purposes. Further, there is not a single province which, according

to our present information, is not budgeting for a deficit next year. I am not in a position to give full figures, because several provincial budgets have not yet been presented, but the House may take it as reasonably correct when I say that, taking the provinces as a whole, their expenditure next year (omitting of course expenditure of a capital nature which will be defrayed from loan funds) will exceed their revenues by an amount of about 8 crores. Several of the provinces will by the end of the current year have already exhausted the balances which we keep for them as their bankers, and at least one of the major provinces will have to take a substantial advance from us merely in order to carry on. The position of the Central Government's own finances, as I have endeavoured to explain to the House this morning, shows that there can be no question of our attempting to reduce the provincial contributions of 9¾ crores in the immediate future. To do so would merely increase our own uncovered deficit, and the net result would be exactly the same whichever course we adopted, for, whether the all-India deficit be regarded as completely central, or partly central and party provincial, it will have to be financed mainly on the credit of the Central Government. The problem, therefore, is really an all-India one. The great difficulties in which most of the provinces find themselves have led in many cases to requests in non-official quarters that what is known as the Meston Settlement should be revised. I am not quite sure how far such requests are put forward with the object of obtaining a different distribution of the total contributions between the provinces, or merely represent requests for the acceleration of the abolition of the contributions. I must, however, point out that any attempt to wipe the Meston Settlement off the slate might have a very different result from what is sometimes anticipated. Lord Meston's Committee worked on our assumption that the deficit of the Central Government at the initiation of the Reforms, to be made good from contributions from the Provinces, would be 9,83 lakhs. Now, that figure was arrived at upon various assumptions, two of which were of great importance. The first was the 2 shilling rate of exchange; the second a military budget of 43 crores. The non-realisation of the first assumption means, on the present figures of our Home charges, a difference to us of no less than 15½ crores a year. As for the military budget, although the strength of the Army is not greater (it is indeed somewhat less) than the pre-war strength, the cost is some 20 crores higher than the 43 crores we assumed. I would ask, therefore, those who desire to see that settlement upset, to consider whether an impartial committee, now arriving in India to effect a new settlement, might not take a very different view as to the amount of the contributions necessary from the provinces in order to enable the Central Government to discharge its fundamental duty of securing the country's defence, maintaining internal peace, and the service of the national debt.

Problem an all-India one.

Falsification of assumptions upon which present contributions are based.

39. Knowing, however, the difficulties which each Local Government has to face, we consider that the time has come when it is desirable for us to discuss the whole position with them, in order that we may exchange ideas and learn something of each other's difficulties. We propose, therefore, as soon as convenient, to invite the financial officials of each Local Government to a conference, in order to discuss the general position as regards the contributions, and at the same time to take the opportunity of examining the problems which each province has to face in the matter of financing capital outlay on irrigation and other schemes for which the provinces are now responsible.

CONCLUSION.

40. And now, Sir, I can conclude my task. For us, for the Provincial Governments, for the country at large the year has been a difficult and disappointing one; nor is there yet any clear promise of an early lifting of the clouds which veil the horizon of our finances. We can only address ourselves with what determination we can command to the task of finding a solution for the urgent problems which immediately confront us. One fact, I think, stands out in prominence; the overwhelming importance to India's trade and exchange of world factors over which we have no control. Any attempt to devise remedies as if India were a separate entity, divorced from world conditions, would be doomed to failure. A second fact is also clear; that the world at large, and we also with other countries, have underestimated the period of convalescence necessary for recovery from the maladies of the war. I need not

labour the point, for wherever you look, whether towards Central Europe, or to the United Kingdom, or even to America, it is now clear that the problems are so stupendous that recovery cannot be other than slow. But the conclusion seems to me equally clear. If our troubles are due to world causes, we must move in line with the best thinkers of the outside world in seeking the remedy; and the one solution which they can indicate for the difficulties in which State finance now everywhere finds itself, is the deliberate attempt at any cost and at any inconvenience to make revenue meet expenditure. India's financial credit has stood high with the world in the past; if she is to maintain this, and if she is to make good what is of equal importance, her political credit with the world, she cannot afford to falter in applying the obvious and inevitable remedy which the situation demands.

W. M. HAILEY.

The 1st March 1922.

BUDGET

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

MARCH 1922.

PART I.

ACCOUNTS	1920-21
REVISED ESTIMATES	1921-22
BUDGET ESTIMATES	1922-23

CONTENTS.

I.—General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged to

	For details, *vide* Statement.	(a) Accounts, 1920-1921.	Budget Estimate, 1921-1922.	Revised Estimate, 1921-1922.	Budget Estimate, 1922-23.
		R	R	R	R
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Customs	A.	30,97,67,469	37,73,28,000	34,35,14,000	51,32,84,000
Taxes on Income	"	20,91,74,432	18,58,07,000	17,69,13,000	22,11,39,000
Salt	"	6,18,79,813	7,00,66,000	6,41,62,000	11,36,03,000
Opium	"	3,53,40,611	3,72,85,000	3,03,24,000	3,09,30,000
Other Heads	"	2,25,26,119	2,44,80,000	2,20,46,000	2,35,85,000
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS		63,86,88,444	69,49,66,000	63,69,59,000	90,25,41,000
Railways: Net Receipts	"	25,01,61,164	27,25,63,000	16,88,77,000	30,85,94,000
Irrigation: Net Receipts	"	2,91,582	4,24,000	7,15,000	7,22,000
Posts and Telegraphs: Net Receipts	"	1,52,39,627	(b) 2,08,74,000	37,72,000	1,65,28,000
Interest Receipts	"	3,69,16,065	(c) 3,49,09,000	1,04,66,000	84,31,000
Civil Administration	"	73,19,336	76,35,000	72,14,000	86,49,000
Currency, Mint and Exchange	"	2,88,22,548	49,73,000	16,86,000	21,75,000
Civil Works	"	11,33,258	10,38,000	11,46,000	10,92,000
Miscellaneous	"	2,60,23,901	7,52,76,000	6,85,31,000	66,11,000
Military Receipts	"	6,47,86,936	4,11,10,000	6,53,82,000	4,84,35,000
Contributions and Assignments to the Central Government by Provincial Governments	"	9,83,00,000	12,93,75,000	12,99,16,000	9,20,65,000
TOTAL REVENUE		1,16,76,82,861	1,28,31,43,000	1,08,96,64,000	1,39,58,44,000
DEFICIT		32,33,13,220	...	33,01,45,000	2,71,56,000
TOTAL		1,49,09,96,081	1,28,31,43,000	1,41,98,09,000	1,42,30,00,000

(a) The figures of revenue and expenditure shown in the column "Accounts, 1920-21" in Part I represent the revenue and expenditure of the Central Government as recast for facility of comparison in accordance with the present division of subjects between the Central and Provincial Governments. A separate set of statements giving the figures as they appear in the Accounts for that year is appended in Part II.

(b) Includes R50 lakhs for difference on account of exchange on sterling money order which, in the Revised Estimate for 1921-22 and the Budget Estimate for 1922-23, is shown under the suspense head for Exchange outside the revenue account.

(c) The interest recovered from Provincial Governments on the Provincial loan account and in respect of irrigation capital outlay and loans to Provincial Governments is shown under the receipt head in the Budget Estimate for 1921-22, but appears as a deduction from expenditure in the Revised Estimate for 1921-22 and Budget for 1922-23.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1922.

Revenue of the Central Government, in India and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	(a) Accounts, 1920-1921.	Budget Estimate, 1921-1922.	Revised Estimate, 1921-1922.	Budget Estimate, 1922-1923.
		R	R	R	R
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B.	4,13,73,251	4,93,51,000	5,06,31,000	5,69,90,000
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	"	19,37,51,901	23,17,13,000	24,40,54,000	25,98,53,000
Irrigation	"	11,88,202	11,84,000	13,51,000	11,19,000
Posts and Telegraphs	"	1,34,56,370	98,02,000	1,37,62,000	97,32,000
Debt Services	"	15,20,43,631	13,08,61,000	13,77,34,000	15,20,09,000
Civil Administration	"	9,36,51,408	8,43,18,000	8,95,66,000	10,01,45,000
Currency, Mint and Exchange	"	4,33,49,239	4,18,80,000	9,92,81,000	10,83,22,000
Civil Works	"	1,95,56,710	1,51,03,000	1,52,77,000	1,69,54,000
Miscellaneous	"	4,39,77,117	4,24,37,000	4,50,00,000	4,13,11,000
Military Services	"	88,23,24,252	66,31,10,000	71,55,15,000	67,02,36,000
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.	"	63,24,000	62,84,000	76,38,000	63,29,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE		1,49,09,96,081	1,27,60,43,000	1,41,98,09,000	1,42,30,00,000
SURPLUS		...	71,00,000	...	...
TOTAL		1,49,09,96,081	1,28,31,43,000	1,41,98,09,000	1,42,30,00,000

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Receipts. Accounts, 1920-21.	Budget Estimate, 1921-22.	Revised Estimate, 1921-22.	Budget Estimate, 1922-23.
		R	R	R	R
Surplus	C	...	71,00,000	...	...
Railway Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital contributed by Railway Companies and Indian States towards construction of State Railways	"	...	3,99,34,000	61,65,000	3,86,74,000
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	"	28,30,14,560	17,87,93,000	24,66,08,000	40,46,93,000
Temporary Debt (net incurred)	"	24,03,92,938	...	14,55,16,000	...
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	"	2,90,60,125	4,14,66,000	4,44,75,000	3,07,15,000
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	14,15,65,000	17,98,25,000	27,61,27,000
Loans and Advances by Central Government (net Repayments)	"	12,75,376	18,23,000	...	9,74,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	"	2,27,057	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	"	15,29,849	7,50,34,000	6,53,65,000	35,73,000
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	...	...	...	...
Sterling Transfers on London drawn	"	30,98,80,000	...	...	...
Balances of Provincial Governments (net)	"	86,68,098	...	...	...
TOTAL DEBT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	...	87,40,48,008	43,86,81,000	68,22,89,000	71,60,82,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	87,40,48,008	48,57,15,000	68,87,54,000	75,47,56,000
Opening Balance—India	...	26,47,59,962	16,37,18,962	13,83,56,901	11,88,74,901
England	...	11,99,73,931	6,00,18,930	7,20,98,819	7,00,27,319
TOTAL	...	1,25,87,81,896	70,94,52,892	89,92,09,220	94,36,58,220

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Auditor General.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1922.

Central Government, in India and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		Accounts, 1920-21.	Budget Estimate, 1921-22.	Revised Estimate, 1921-22.	Budget Estimate, 1922-23.
		R	R	R	R
Deficit carried forward from Statement I in Part I . .	C	26,00,85,276	...	33,01,45,000	2,71,56,000
Railway, Irrigation, Posts and Telegraphs and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Construction of State Railways	C	25,88,88,911	17,81,56,000	23,01,44,000	30,00,00,000
Capital outlay on Indian Postal and Telegraph Department .	"	...	1,00,00,000	1,28,06,000	1,45,00,000
Construction of Irrigation Works	"	66,83,195	3,14,000	6,20,000	2,69,000
Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi . . .	"	1,25,75,011	1,06,89,000	1,40,10,000	2,00,00,000
Payments for discharge of Debentures (net)	"	57,16,214	3,99,34,000	5,00,000	3,60,49,000
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS .	...	28,38,63,331	23,90,93,000	25,80,80,000	37,08,18,000
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net discharged)	"	...	...	...	...
Temporary Debt (net discharged)	"	...	20,41,69,000	...	26,87,46,000
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	18,66,08,069	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Central Government (net Advances)	"	...	...	2,72,000	...
Loans between Central and Provincial Governments (net Advances).	"	...	1,19,56,000	5,92,00,000	5,50,00,000
Remittances (net)	"	...	...	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	...	...	...	...
Sterling Transfers on London paid	"	31,77,70,000	...	...	...
Balances of Provincial Governments (net)	"	...	5,71,41,000	6,26,10,000	4,35,60,000
TOTAL DEBT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES .	...	50,43,78,069	27,32,66,000	12,20,82,000	36,73,06,000
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS .	...	1,04,83,26,676	51,23,59,000	71,03,07,000	76,52,80,000
Closing Balance—India .	...	13,83,56,901	15,06,25,962	11,88,74,901	13,77,67,901
England .	...	7,20,98,319	4,64,67,930	7,00,27,319	4,06,10,319
TOTAL .	...	1,25,87,81,896	70,94,52,892	89,92,09,220	94,36,58,220

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—Statement of the Revenue of the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Accounts, 1920-21.			Revised Estimate,	
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.
	R	R	R	R	R
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
I.—Customs	30,97,67,469	...	**30,97,67,469**	34,35,14,000	...
II.—Taxes on Income	20,91,74,432	...	**20,91,74,432**	17,69,13,000	...
III.—Salt	6,18,79,813	...	**6,18,79,813**	6,41,62,000	...
IV.—Opium	3,53,40,611	...	**3,53,40,311**	3,03,24,000	...
V.—Land Revenue	41,78,477	...	**41,78,477**	36,66,000	...
VI.—Excise	57,65,332	...	**57,65,332**	55,81,000	...
VII.—Stamps—					
A.—Non-judicial	23,69,767	...	**23,69,767**	10,08,000	...
B.—Judicial				14,19,000	...
VIII.—Forest	13,78,974	...	**13,78,974**	13,73,000	...
IX.—Registration	1,59,565	...	**1,59,565**	1,72,000	...
X.—Tributes from Indian States	86,74,004	...	**86,74,004**	88,27,000	...
Total	63,86,88,444	...	**63,86,88,444**	63,69,59,000	...
Railways—					
XI.—State Railways—					
Gross Receipts	80,92,89,163	4,86,070	**80,97,75,233**	83,02,44,000	4,86,000
Deduct—Working Expenses	*54,51,37,464*	...	***54,51,37,464***	*65,88,80,000*	...
Surplus Profits paid to Companies	*1,72,51,527*	...	***1,72,51,527***	*1,04,09,000*	...
Net Receipts	24,69,00,172	4,86,070	**24,73,86,242**	16,09,55,000	4,86,000
XII.—Subsidised Companies	6,34,522	21,40,400	**27,74,922**	10,12,000	14,24,000
Total	24,75,34,694	26,26,470	**25,01,61,164**	16,19,67,000	19,10,000
Irrigation, etc.—					
XIII.—Works for which Capital accounts are kept	3,21,208	—32,130	**2,89,078**	7,44,000	—33,000
XIV.—Works for which no Capital accounts are kept	2,504	...	**2,504**	4,000	...
Total	3,23,712	—32,130	**2,91,582**	7,48,000	—33,000
Posts and Telegraphs—					
XV.—Gross Receipts	9,61,14,116	86,360	**9,62,00,476**	9,12,92,000	12,000
Deduct—Working Expenses	*8,06,31,219*	*3,29,630*	***8,09,60,849***	*8,72,94,000*	*2,38,000*
Net Receipts	1,54,82,897	—2,43,270	**1,52,39,627**	39,98,000	—2,26,000
Interest Receipts—					
XVI.—Interest	3,48,12,955	21,03,110	**3,69,16,065**	80,42,000	24,24,000
Carried over	93,68,42,702	44,54,180	**94,12,96,882**	81,17,14,000	40,75,000

(a) Of this amount R36,16,000 is non-voted and the balance of R65,52,64,000 is voted.
(b) Of this amount R34,60,000 is non-voted and the balance of R67,96,14,000 is voted.
(c) The whole of this amount is voted.

Central Government, in India and in England.

1921-22.	Increase (+) Decrease (—) as compared with Budget Estimate, 1921-22.	Budget Estimates, 1922-23.			Increase (+) Decrease (—) of Budget, 1922-23, as compared with Budget, 1921-22.	Increase (+) Decrease (—) of Budget, 1922-23, as compared with Revised, 1921-22.
TOTAL.		India.	England	TOTAL.		
R	R	R	R	R	R	R
34,35,14,000	—3,38,14,000	51,32,84,000	...	**51,32,84,000**	+13,59,56,000	+16,97,70,000
17,69,13,000	—98,94,000	22,11,39,000	...	**22,11,39,000**	+3,53,32,000	+4,42,26,000
6,41,62,000	—59,04,000	11,36,03,000	...	**11,36,03,000**	+4,35,37,000	+4,94,21,000
3,03,24,000	—69,61,000	3,09,30,000	...	**3,09,30,000**	—63,55,000	+6,06,000
36,66,000	—6,32,000	43,93,000	...	**43,93,000**	+95,000	+7,27,000
55,81,000	—1,55,000	56,22,000	...	**56,22,000**	—1,14,000	+41,000
10,08,000	—1,23,000	10,08,000	...	**10,08,000**	—1,23,000	...
14,19,000	—60,000	14,21,000	...	**14,21,000**	—58,000	+2,000
13,73,000	—16,14,000	21,68,000	...	**21,68,000**	—8,19,000	+7,95,000
1,72,000	+19,000	1,68,000	...	**1,68,000**	+15,000	—4,000
88,27,000	+1,31,000	88,05,000	...	**88,05,000**	+1,09,000	—22,000
63,69,59,000	—5,80,07,000	90,25,41,000	...	**90,25,41,000**	+20,75,75,000	+26,55,82,000
83,07,30,000	—3,98,58,000	99,52,42,000	4,84,000	**99,57,26,000**	+12,51,43,000	+16,49,96,000
(a) *65,88,80,000*	—7,19,38,000	*68,30,74,000*	...	(b) *68,30,74,000*	—9,61,32,000	—2,41,94,000
(c) *1,04,09,000*	+27,91,000	*60,00,000*	...	(c) *60,00,000*	+72,00,000	+44,09,000
16,14,41,000	—10,90,00,000	30,61,68,000	4,84,000	**30,66,52,000**	+3,62,11,000	+14,52,11,000
24,36,000	+3,14,000	8,12,000	11,30,000	**19,42,000**	—1,80,000	—4,94,000
16,38,77,000	—10,86,86,000	30,69,80,000	16,14,000	**30,85,94,000**	+3,60,31,000	+14,47,17,000
(d) **7,11,000**	+2,90,000	7,48,000	—30,000	(e) **7,18,000**	+2,97,000	+7,000
4,000	+1,000	4,000	...	**4,000**	+1,000	...
7,15,000	+2,91,000	7,52,000	—30,000	**7,22,000**	+2,98,000	+7,000
9,13,04,000	—1,81,80,000	11,12,29,000	3,25,000	**11,15,54,000**	+20,70,000	+2,02,50,000
(f) *8,75,32,000*	+10,78,000	*9,45,36,000*	*4,90,000*	(g) *9,50,26,000*	—64,16,000	—74,94,000
37,72,000	—1,71,02,000	1,66,93,000	—1,65,000	**1,65,28,000**	—43,46,000	+1,27,56,000
1,04,66,000	—2,44,43,000	81,28,000	3,03,000	**84,31,000**	—2,64,78,000	—20,35,000
81,57,89,000	—20,79,47,000	1,23,50,94,000	17,22,000	**1,23,68,16,000**	+21,30,80,000	+42,10,27,000

(d) Represents net receipts after deduction of R12,81,000 on account of working expenses, of which R26,000 is non-voted and the balance of R12,55,000 is voted.
(e) Represents net receipts after deduction of R12,87,000 on account of working expenses, of which R23,000 is non-voted and the balance of R12,64,000 is voted.
(f) Of this amount, R16,39,000 is non-voted and the balance of R8,58,93,000 is voted.
(g) Of this amount, R18,55,000 is non-voted and the balance of R9,31,71,000 is voted.

A.—Statement of the Revenue of the Central

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1920-21.			REVISED ESTIMATE,	
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	India.	England.
	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	93,38,42,702	44,54,180	94,12,96,882	81,17,14,000	40,75,000
Civil Administration—					
XVII.—Administration of Justice	3,61,103	...	3,61,103	3,42,000	...
XVIII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	9,82,970	...	9,82,971	10,07,000	...
XIX.—Police	12,95,896	...	12,95,895	15,22,000	...
XX.—Ports and Pilotage	23,75,069	...	23,75,069	22,87,000	...
XXI.—Education	1,11,879	...	1,11,879	1,15,000	...
XXII.—Medical	48,429	1,560	49,989	54,000	2,000
XXIII.—Public Health	5,38,767	...	5,38,767	8,07,000	...
XXIV.—Agriculture	5,29,913	...	5,29,913	5,27,000	...
XXV.—Industries	24,110	...	24,110	1,60,000	...
XXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	10,49,640	...	10,49,640	9,01,000	...
TOTAL	73,17,776	1,560	73,19,336	72,12,000	2,000
Currency, Mint and Exchange—					
XXVII.—Currency	90,54,144	1,24,20,320	2,14,74,464	2,63,000	...
XXVIII.—Mint	73,46,634	1,450	73,48,084	14,21,000	2,000
XXIX.—Exchange	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,64,00,778	1,24,21,770	2,88,22,548	16,84,000	2,000
Civil Works—					
XXX.—Civil works	11,33,258	...	11,33,258	11,46,000	...
Miscellaneous—					
XXXIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	14,31,251	4,09,200	18,40,451	20,04,000	3,93,000
XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing	9,24,157	22,000	9,46,157	9,16,000	17,000
XXXV.—Miscellaneous	1,69,13,823	63,23,470	2,32,37,293	5,87,83,000	64,18,000
TOTAL	1,92,69,231	67,54,670	2,60,23,901	6,17,03,000	68,28,000
Military Receipts—					
XXXVI.—Army— Effective	5,07,93,339	31,54,950	5,39,48,289	4,31,34,000	1,27,68,000
Non-effective	7,01,705	4,93,710	11,95,415	9,23,000	23,60,000
	5,14,95,044	36,48,660	5,51,43,704	4,40,57,000	1,51,28,000
XXXVII.—Marine	79,56,768	...	79,56,768	46,67,000	...
XXXVIII.—Military Works	16,86,464	...	16,86,464	15,30,000	...
TOTAL	6,11,38,276	36,48,660	6,47,86,936	5,02,54,000	1,51,28,000
Contributions and Assignments to the Central Government by Provincial Governments—					
XXXIX.—Contributions and Assignments to the Central Government by Provincial Governments	9,83,00,000	...	9,83,00,000	12,80,86,000	...
XL.—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	...	...	...	18,30,000	...
TOTAL	9,83,00,000	...	9,83,00,000	12,99,16,000	...
TOTAL REVENUE	1,14,04,02,021	2,72,80,840	1,16,76,82,861	1,06,36,29,000	2,60,35,000

Government, in India and in England—*continued.*

1921-22.	Increase (+) Decrease (−) as compared with Budget Estimate, 1921-22.	Budget Estimate, 1922-23.			Increase (+) Decrease (—) of Budget, 1922-23, as compared with Budget, 1921-22.	Increase (+) Decrease (—) of Budget, 1922-23, as compared with Revised, 1921-22.
Total.		India.	England.	Total.		
R	R	R	R	R	R	R
81,57,89,000	−20,79,47,000	1,23,50,94,000	17,32,000	**1,23,68,16,000**	+21,30,80,000	+42,10,27,000
3,42,000	−43,000	3,49,000	...	**3,49,000**	−36,000	+7,000
10,07,000	−83,000	11,11,000	...	**11,11,000**	+21,000	+1,04,000
15,22,000	+2,38,000	13,63,000	...	**13,63,000**	+79,000	−1,59,000
22,87,000	−56,000	24,21,000	...	**24,21,000**	+78,000	+1,34,000
1,15,000	+3,000	1,17,000	...	**1,17,000**	+5,000	+2,000
56,000	+26,000	48,000	2,000	**50,000**	+20,000	−6,000
3,07,000	−2,90,000	3,07,000	...	**3,07,000**	−2,90,000	...
5,27,000	+1,52,000	6,80,000	...	**6,80,000**	+3,05,000	+1,53,000
1,50,000	−2,50,000	2,00,000	...	**2,00,000**	−2,00,000	+50,000
9,01,000	−1,18,000	20,51,000	...	**20,51,000**	+10,32,000	+11,50,000
72,14,000	−4,21,000	86,47,000	2,000	**86,49,000**	+10,14,000	+14,3[illegible],000
2,63,000	+49,000	2,57,000	...	**2,57,000**	+43,000	−6,000
14,23,000	−33,36,000	19,16,000	2,000	**19,18,000**	−28,41,000	+4,95,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,86,000	−32,87,000	21,73,000	2,000	**21,75,000**	−27,98,000	+4,89,000
11,46,000	+1,08,000	10,92,000	...	**10,92,000**	+54,000	−54,000
23,97,000	+6,87,000	19,02,000	3,99,000	**23,01,000**	+5,41,000	−96,000
9,33,000	+44,000	17,24,000	17,000	**17,41,000**	+8,52,000	+8,08,000
6,52,01,000	−74,26,000	17,83,000	7,86,000	**25,69,000**	−7,00,58,000	−6,26,32,000
6,85,31,000	−67,45,000	54,09,000	12,02,000	**66,11,000**	−6,86,65,000	−6,19,20,000
5,59,02,000	+1,91,10,000	3,94,88,000	31,90,000	**4,26,78,000**	+58,86,000	−1,32,24,000
32,83,000	+19,08,000	9,00,000	13,05,000	**22,05,000**	+8,30,000	−10,78,000
5,91,85,000	+2,10,18,000	4,03,88,000	44,95,000	**4,48,83,000**	+67,16,000	−1,43,02,000
46,67,000	+32,54,000	20,23,000	...	**20,23,000**	+6,10,000	−26,44,000
15,30,000	...	15,30,000	...	**15,30,000**	...	...
6,53,82,000	+2,42,72,000	4,39,41,000	44,95,000	**4,84,36,000**	+73,26,000	−1,69,46,000
12,80,86,000	−12,71,000	9,20,00,000	..	**9,20,00,000**	−3,73,57,000	−3,60,86,000
18,30,000	+18,12,000	65,000	...	**65,000**	+47,000	−17,65,000
12,99,16,000	+5,41,000	9,20,65,000	...	**9,20,65,000**	−3,73,10,000	−3,78,51,000
1,08,96,64,000	−19,34,79,000	1,38,84,21,000	74,23,000	**1,39,58,44,000**	+11,27,01,000	+30,[illegible]1,80,000

E

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the Revenues

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1920-21.			REVISED ESTIMATE,		
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Direct Demands on the Revenues—						
1.—Customs	58,76,144	76,960	59,53,104	68,78,000	1,10,000	69,88,000
2.—Taxes on income	21,86,350	19,720	22,06,070	21,12,000	27,000	21,39,000
3.—Salt	1,31,45,931	61,840	1,32,07,771	1,58,40,000	81,000	1,59,21,000
4.—Opium	1,23,04,636	70,550	1,23,75,186	1,86,76,000	65,000	1,87,41,000
5.—Land Revenue	20,83,485	7,830	20,91,315	14,83,000	21,000	15,04,000
6.—Excise	2,47,969	8,600	2,56,569	2,48,000	4,000	2,52,000
7.—Stamps—						
A.—Non-judicial	—13,68,430	24,65,850	10,97,420	—31,56,000	35,90,000	4,34,000
B.—Judicial	2,57,365	...	2,57,365	2,70,000	...	2,70,000
8.—Forests	30,31,989	8,47,000	38,78,989	36,79,000	6,56,000	43,35,000
9.—Registration	49,462	...	49,462	47,000	...	47,000
TOTAL	3,78,14,901	35,58,350	4,13,73,251	4,60,77,000	45,54,000	5,06,31,000
Railway Revenue Account—						
10.—State Railways:						
Interest on Debt	9,41,54,057	3,77,48,700	13,19,02,757	11,18,38,000	4,09,46,000	15,27,84,000
Interest on Capital contributed by Companies	36,49,216	2,11,50,800	2,48,00,016	1,16,49,000	2,16,80,000	3,33,29,000
Annuities in purchase of Railways	54,33,346	3,35,73,960	3,90,07,306	1,70,29,000	3,35,71,000	5,06,00,000
Sinking Funds	4,38,526	27,09,770	31,48,296	14,51,000	28,74,000	43,25,000
11.—Subsidised Companies	5,09,993	...	5,09,993	7,41,000	...	7,41,000
12.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	—70,05,547	13,89,080	—56,16,467	4,91,000	17,84,000	22,75,000
TOTAL	9,71,79,591	9,65,72,310	19,37,51,901	14,31,99,000	10,08,55,000	24,40,54,000
Irrigation, etc., Revenue Account—						
14.—Works for which Capital accounts are kept—Interest on Debt	9,33,593	51,000	9,84,593	9,39,000	...	9,39,000
15.—Other Revenue Expenditure	1,27,834	...	1,27,834	1,65,000	...	1,65,000
TOTAL	10,61,427	51,000	11,12,427	11,04,000	...	11,04,000
Irrigation, etc., Capital Account (charged to Revenue)—						
16.—Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works—Financed from Ordinary Revenues	75,775	...	75,775	65,000	1,82,000	2,47,000
Posts and Telegraphs Revenue Account—						
17.—Posts and Telegraphs—						
Interest on Debt	...	...	...	60,00,000	...	60,00,000
Miscellaneous Expenditure	49,46,296	79,56,980	1,29,03,276	—11,94,000	85,65,000	73,71,000
TOTAL	49,46,296	79,56,980	1,29,03,276	48,06,000	85,65,000	1,33,71,000
Posts and Telegraphs Capital Account (charged to Revenue)—						
18.—Capital outlay on Posts and Telegraphs—Indo-European Telegraph Department	—31,576	5,84,670	5,53,094	1,86,000	2,05,000	3,91,000
Debt Services—						
19.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	17,88,14,392	6,61,56,260	24,49,70,652	18,45,50,000	7,23,95,000	25,69,45,000
Deduct—Amount chargeable to Railways	*8,50,51,408*	*3,77,48,700*	*12,58,00,108*	*9,13,65,000*	*4,09,46,000*	*13,23,11,000*
" Amount chargeable to Irrigation	*9,25,348*	*51,000*	*9,76,348*	*9,39,000*	...	*9,39,000*
" Amount chargeable to Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	...	*60,00,000*	...	*60,00,000*
" Amount chargeable to Provincial Governments	...	...	...	*2,65,32,000*	...	*2,65,32,000*
Remainder chargeable to Ordinary Debt	8,98,37,636	2,83,56,560	11,81,94,196	5,97,14,000	3,14,49,000	9,11,63,000
20.—Interest on other Obligations	2,15,49,435		2,15,49,435	2,61,71,000	...	2,61,71,000
21.—Sinking Funds	73,00,000	50,00,000	1,23,00,000	1,54,00,000	50,00,000	2,04,00,000
TOTAL	11,86,87,071	3,33,56,560	15,20,43,631	10,12,85,000	3,64,49,000	13,77,34,000
Carried over	25,97,33,485	14,20,79,870	40,18,13,855	29,67,29,000	15,08,10,000	44,75,32,000

of the Central Government, in India and in England.

1921-22.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1922-23.						
Increase (+) Decrease (—) as compared with Budget, 1921-22.	Distribution of Total between		India.	England.	Total.	Increase (+) Decrease (—) as compared with Budget, 1921-22.	Increase (+) Decrease (—) as compared with Revised, 1921-22.	Distribution of Total into voted and non-voted.	
	Voted.	Non-voted.						Included in Demands for grants.	Not submitted to vote.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
—1,77,000	62,94,000	6,94,000	70,59,000	1,09,000	**71,68,000**	+3,000	+1,80,000	64,37,000	7,31,000
—8,16,000	19,49,000	1,90,000	48,26,000	66,000	**48,92,000**	+18,57,000	+27,53,000	45,52,000	3,40,000
—10,000	1,21,36,000	37,85,000	1,74,29,000	71,000	**1,75,00,000**	+15,69,000	+15,79,000	1,35,05,000	39,95,000
+34,87,000	1,85,72,000	1,69,000	1,87,56,000	65,000	**1,88,21,000**	+35,67,000	+80,000	1,86,54,000	1,67,000
—7,38,000	14,12,000	92,000	15,42,000	20,000	**15,62,000**	—6,80,000	+58,000	14,65,000	97,000
+8,000	1,79,000	73,000	2,83,000	1,000	**2,84,000**	+40,000	+32,000	2,08,000	76,000
—7,51,000	7,04,000	...	—9,47,000	19,40,000	**9,93,000**	—1,92,000	+5,59,000	13,03,000	...
—39,000			3,10,000	...	**3,10,000**	+1,000	+40,000		
+3,98,000	38,71,000	4,64,000	45,76,000	8,36,000	**54,12,000**	+14,75,000	+10,77,000	48,26,000	5,86,000
—2,000	47,000	...	48,000	...	**48,000**	—1,000	+1,000	48,000	...
+12,80,000	4,51,64,000	54,67,000	5,38,82,000	31,08,000	**5,69,90,000**	+76,39,000	+63,59,000	5,09,98,000	59,92,000
—52,87,000	2,04,73,000	13,23,11,000	12,43,47,000	4,26,27,000	**16,69,74,000**	+89,03,000	+1,41,90,000	2,13,13,000	14,56,61,000
+67,96,000	1,12,93,000	2,20,36,000	1,15,11,000	2,21,37,000	**3,36,48,000**	+71,15,000	+3,19,000	1,11,06,000	2,25,42,000
+1,03,10,000	1,70,29,000	3,35,71,000	1,67,87,000	3,35,75,000	**5,03,62,000**	+1,00,72,000	—2,38,000	1,67,87,000	3,35,75,000
+8,52,000	14,51,000	28,74,000	15,28,000	30,54,000	**45,82,000**	+11,09,000	+2,57,000	15,28,000	30,54,000
+1,41,000	7,41,000	...	19,83,000	...	**19,83,000**	+13,83,000	+12,42,000	19,83,000	...
—4,71,000	9,33,000	13,42,000	6,19,000	16,35,000	**23,04,000**	—4,42,000	+29,000	9,48,000	13,56,000
+1,23,41,000	5,19,20,000	19,21,34,000	15,67,75,000	10,30,78,000	**25,98,53,000**	+2,51,40,000	+1,57,99,000	5,36,65,000	20,61,88,000
—46,000	...	9,39,000	9,51,000	...	**9,51,000**	—34,000	+12,000	...	9,51,000
+26,000	1,65,000	...	1,33,000	...	**1,33,000**	—6,000	—32,000	1,33,000	...
—20,000	1,65,000	9,39,000	10,84,000	...	**10,84,000**	—40,000	—20,000	1,33,000	9,51,000
+1,87,000	2,06,000	41,000	35,000	...	**35,000**	—25,000	—2,12,000	35,000	...
+60,00,000	...	60,00,000	66,00,000	...	**66,00,000**	+66,00,000	+6,00,000	...	66,00,000
+73,71,000	73,71,000	...	—31,84,000	63,45,000	**31,61,000**	+31,61,000	—42,10,000	31,61,000	...
+1,33,71,000	73,71,000	60,00,000	34,16,000	63,45,000	**97,61,000**	+97,61,000	—36,10,000	31,61,000	66,00,000
—94,11,000	3,91,000	...	3,64,000	3,35,000	**—29,000**	—98,31,000	—4,20,000	—29,000	...
+1,82,88,000	...	...	19,94,50,000	8,29,81,000	**28,24,31,000**	+4,37,24,000	+2,54,86,000	...	...
+1,80,27,000	...	...	*10,30,34,000*	*4,26,27,000*	***14,56,61,000***	+46,77,000	—1,33,50,000	...	...
+46,000	...	...	*9,51,000*	...	***9,51,000***	+34,000	—12,000	...	...
—60,00,000	...	...	*66,00,000*	...	***66,00,000***	—66,00,000	—6,00,000	...	...
—2,65,34,000	...	...	*2,99,73,000*	...	***2,99,73,000***	—2,99,73,000	—34,41,000	...	...
+37,79,000	...	9,11,63,000	5,88,92,000	4,03,54,000	**9,92,46,000**	+1,18,62,000	+80,83,000	...	9,92,46,000
+30,94,000	2,61,71,000	...	3,23,63,000	...	**3,23,63,000**	+92,86,000	+61,92,000	3,23,63,000	...
...	...	2,04,00,000	1,54,00,000	50,00,000	**2,04,00,000**	...	...	...	2,04,00,000
+68,73,000	2,61,71,000	11,15,63,000	10,66,55,000	4,53,54,000	**15,20,09,000**	+2,11,48,000	+1,42,75,000	3,23,63,000	11,96,46,000
+2,46,21,000	13,13,88,000	31,61,44,000	32,14,83,000	15,82,20,000	**47,97,03,000**	+5,67,92,000	+3,21,71,000	14,03,26,000	33,93,77,000

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the Revenues

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1920-21. India.	ACCOUNTS, 1920-21. England.	ACCOUNTS, 1920-21. TOTAL.	REVISED ESTIMATE, India.	REVISED ESTIMATE, England.	REVISED ESTIMATE, TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	25,97,33,485	14,20,79,870	**40,18,13,355**	29,67,22,000	15,08,10,000	**44,75,32,000**
Civil Administration –						
22.—General Administration—						
A.—Heads of Provinces (including Governor General) and Executive Councils	20,13,620	...	**20,13,620**	20,10,000	...	**20,10,000**
B.—Legislative Bodies	1,84,813	...	**1,84,813**	7,00,000	...	**7,00,000**
C.—Secretariat and headquarters establishment	77,45,273	...	**77,45,273**	78,80,000	...	**78,80,000**
D.—Commissioners	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.—District Administration			...	15,41,000	...	**15,41,000**
F. Home Administration, etc.	...	62,82,490	**62,82,490**	...	45,94,000	**45,94,000**
23.—Audit	54,48,310	2,77,830	**57,26,140**	68,0[illegible],000	3,06,000	**71,06,000**
24.—Administration of Justice	14,84,803	20,360	**15,05,163**	8,57,000	48,000	**9,05,000**
25.—Jails and Convict Settlements	41,53,003	26,080	**41,79,083**	44,95,000	22,000	**45,17,000**
26.—Police	73,25,835	53,900	**73,79,735**	8[illegible],61,000	1,09,000	**86,70,000**
27.—Ports and Pilotage	19,71,176	1,82,400	**21,53,576**	22,[illegible]7,000	1,81,000	**23,98,000**
28.—Ecclesiastical	25,34,735	2,63,930	**27,98,665**	26,82,000	2,86,000	**29,68,000**
29.—Political	3,33,07,498	9,80,370	**3,42,87,868**	1,98,87,000	10,72,000	**2,09,59,000**
30.—Scientific Departments	[illegible]4,14,125	12,55,250	**66,69,375**	99,20,000	11,75,000	**1,10,95,000**
31.—Education	27,19,769	[illegible],29,530	**29,49,299**	29,7[illegible],000	91,000	**30,6[illegible],000**
32.—Medical	19,03,254	5[illegible],830	**19,57,084**	24,[illegible]4,000	2,31,000	**26,35,000**
33.—Public Health	25,45,400	11,360	**25,56,760**	15,33,000	54,000	**15,87,000**
34.—Agriculture	21,7[illegible],768	61,860	**22,38,628**	19,65,000	1,25,000	**20,90,000**
35.—Industries	5,34,605	46,630	**5,81,235**	3,13,000	83,000	**3,96,000**
36.—Aviation	3,18,258	...	**3,18,258**	1,81,000	2,000	**1,83,000**
37.—Miscellaneous Departments	20,95,473	28,870	**21,24,343**	40,83,000	1,85,000	**42,68,000**
TOTAL	8,38,76,718	97,74,690	**9,36,51,408**	8,10,02,000	85,64,000	**8,95,66,000**
Currency, Mint and Exchange –						
38.—Currency	36,50,620	47,72,770	**84,23,390**	29,26,000	42,01,000	**71,27,000**
39.—Mint	18,99,803	6,86,520	**25,86,323**	17,88,000	66,000	**18,54,000**
40.—Exchange	3,23,39,526	...	**3,23,39,526**	9,03,00,000	...	**9,03,00,000**
TOTAL	3,78,89,949	54,59,290	**4,33,49,239**	9,50,14,000	42,67,000	**9,92,81,000**
Civil Works –						
41.—Civil Works	1,92,97,880	2,58,830	**1,95,56,710**	1,48,54,000	4,23,000	**1,52,77,000**
Miscellaneous –						
43.—Famine Relief and Insurance—						
A.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	4,50,000	...	**4,50,000**
44.—Territorial and Political Pensions	27,34,064	1,07,030	**28,41,094**	28,95,000	1,16,000	**30,11,000**
45.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	24,31,633	2,07,96,960	**2,32,28,593**	29,91,000	2,13,16,000	**2,43,07,000**
46.—Stationery and Printing	59,17,435	19,98,520	**79,15,955**	63,04,000	23,09,000	**86,13,000**
47.—Miscellaneous	93,19,805	6,71,670	**99,91,475**	62,67,000	23,52,000	**86,19,000**
TOTAL	2,04,02,937	2,35,74,180	**4,39,77,117**	1,89,07,000	2,60,93,000	**4,50,00,000**
Military Services—						
48.—Army—						
Effective	67,88,98,151	7,73,32,370	**75,62,30,521**	50,15,64,000	8,36,12,000	**58,51,76,000**
Non-effective	2,48,11,966	3,18,61,450	**5,66,73,416**	3,13,66,000	3,35,95,000	**6,49,61,000**
	70,37,10,117	10,91,93,820	**81,29,03,937**	53,29,30,000	11,72,07,000	**65,01,37,000**
49.—Marine	83,20,180	57,34,880	**1,40,55,060**	91,64,000	39,29,000	**1,30,93,000**
50.—Military Works	5,40,92,695	12,72,560	**5,53,65,255**	5,09,80,000	13,05,000	**5,22,85,000**
TOTAL	76,61,22,992	11,62,01,260	**88,23,24,252**	59,30,74,000	12,24,41,000	**71,55,15,000**
Contributions and Assignments to the Central Government by Provincial Governments—						
52.—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	63,24,000	...	**63,24,000**	76,38,000	...	**76,38,000**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	1,19,36,47,961	29,73,48,120	**1,49,09,96,081**	1,10,72,11,000	31,25,98,000	**1,41,98,09,000**

of the Central Government in India and in England—*continued.*

1921-22.			Budget Estimate, 1922-23.						
Increase (+) Decrease (—) as compared with Budget, 1921-22.	Distribution of Total between: Voted.	Non-voted.	India.	England.	Total.	Increase (+) Decrease (—) as compared with Budget, 1921-22.	Increase (+) Decrease (—) as compared with Revised, 1921-22.	Distribution of Total into Voted and Non-voted: Included in Demands for grants.	Not submitted to vote.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
+2,46,21,000	18,13,88,000	31,61,44,000	32,14,83,000	15,82,20,000	**47,97,03,000**	+5,67,92,000	+3,21,71,000	14,03,26,000	33,93,77,000
—1,67,000			20,49,000	...	**20,49,000**	—1,28,000	+39,000		
—85,000			8,50,000	...	**8,50,000**	+65,000	+1,50,000		
+4,56,000	1,07,43,000	59,82,000	85,75,000	...	**85,75,000**	+11,51,000	+6,95,000	1,20,11,000	59,68,000
—52,000			...	...	...	—52,000	...		
+15,41,000			18,14,000	...	**18,14,000**	+18,14,000	+2,73,000		
+6,57,000			...	46,91,000	**46,91,000**	+7,54,000	+97,000		
+6,41,000	64,17,000	6,89,000	78,96,000	2,80,000	**81,76,000**	+1,11,000	+10,[illegible],000	72,69,000	9,07,000
—5,97,000	6,68,000	2,37,000	9,49,000	53,000	**10,02,000**	—5,00,000	+97,000	7,47,000	2,55,000
+7,06,000	43,50,000	1,67,000	43,99,000	24,000	**44,23,000**	+6,12,000	—94,000	42,16,000	2,07,000
+8,06,000	80,20,000	6,59,000	89,49,000	1,29,000	**90,78,000**	+12,14,000	+4,05,000	83,36,000	7,42,000
—71,000	11,81,000	12,17,000	23,81,000	2,47,000	**26,28,000**	+1,59,000	+2,30,000	12,78,000	13,50,000
—1,37,000	...	29,68,000	29,60,000	2,82,000	**32,42,000**	+1,37,000	+2,74,000	...	32,42,000
—4,000	...	2,09,59,000	2,80,69,000	8,30,000	**2,88,99,000**	+79,36,000	+79,40,000	...	2,88,99,000
+27,48,000	92,89,000	18,05,000	1,01,78,000	8,25,000	**1,10,03,000**	+26,56,000	—92,000	89,06,000	20,97,000
—2,62,000	29,12,000	1,52,000	34,13,000	92,000	**35,05,000**	+1,79,000	+4,41,000	33,15,000	1,90,000
—2,27,000	21,01,000	5,34,000	27,56,000	3,72,000	**31,28,000**	+2,66,000	+4,93,000	24,28,000	7,00,000
+89,000	13,80,000	2,07,000	15,36,000	64,000	**16,00,000**	—1,02,000	+13,000	13,79,000	2,21,000
+1,66,000	17,43,000	3,47,000	21,35,000	1,34,000	**22,69,000**	+3,45,000	+1,79,000	17,79,000	4,90,000
—3,09,000	3,49,000	47,000	1,79,000	31,000	**2,10,000**	—4,95,000	—1,8 ,000	1,50,000	60,000
+1,08,000	1,70,000	13,000	51,000	...	**51,000**	—24,000	—1,32,000	37,000	14,000
—7,59,000	37,68,000	5,05,000	27,45,000	2,07,000	**29,52,000**	—20,75,000	—13,16,000	23,60,000	5,92,000
+52,48,000	5,30,86,000	3,64,80,000	9,18,84,000	82,61,000	**10,01,45,000**	+1,58,27,000	+1,05,79,000	5,42,11,000	4,59,34,000
+6,27,000	69,65,000	1,62,000	32,77,000	33,03,000	**65,80,000**	+80,000	—5,47,000	63,62,000	2,18,000
—6,72,000	16,76,000	1,78,000	21,08,000	84,000	**21,92,000**	—3,34,000	+3,38,000	20,00,000	1,92,000
+5,74,16,000	9,03,00,000	...	9,95,50,000	...	**9,95,50,000**	+6,66,96,000	+92,50,000	9,95,50,000	...
+5,74,01,000	9,89,41,000	3,40,000	10,49,35,000	33,87,000	**10,83,22,000**	+6,64,42,000	+90,41,000	10,79,12,000	4,10,000
+1,74,000	1,50,47,000	2,30,000	1,65,77,000	3,77,000	**1,69,54,000**	+18,51,000	+16,77,000	1,67,49,000	2,05,000
+4,30,000	4,50,000	...	27,000	...	**27,000**	+7,000	—4,28,000	27,000	...
—22,000	...	30,11,000	29,68,000	1,16,000	**30,84,000**	+95,000	+73,000	...	30,84,000
+3,74,000	30,68,000	2,12,39,000	33,22,000	2,14,03,000	**2,47,25,000**	+7,92,000	+4,18,000	34,56,000	2,12,69,000
+16,04,000	66,09,000	4,000	51,75,000	18,41,000	**70,16,000**	+7,000	—15,97,000	70,04,000	12,000
+1,33,000	56,17,000	30,02,000	49,01,000	15,58,000	**64,59,000**	—20,27,000	—1,60,000	34,54,000	30,05,000
+25,63,000	1,77,44,000	2,72,56,000	1,63,93,000	2,49,18,000	**4,13,11,000**	—11,26,000	—36,89,000	1,39,41,000	2,73,70,000
+8,04,01,000	...	58,51,70,000	46,10,77,000	7,70,22,000	**53,80,99,000**	—76,76,000	—4,70,77,000	...	53,80,99,000
+75,65,000	...	6,49,61,000	3,44,29,000	3,75,27,000	**7,19,56,000**	+1,45,60,000	+69,95,000	...	7,19,56,000
+4,69,66,000	...	65,01,37,000	49,55,06,000	11,45,49,000	**61,00,55,000**	+68,84,000	—4,00,82,000	...	61,00,55,000
+31,54,000	...	1,30,93,000	87,44,000	46,52,000	**1,33,96,000**	+34,57,000	—3,03,000	...	1,33,96,000
+22,85,000	...	5,22,85,000	4,63,00,000	4,85,000	**4,67,85,000**	—32,15,000	—55,10,000	...	4,67,85,000
+5,24,05,000	...	71,55,15,000	55,05,50,000	11,96,86,000	**67,02,36,000**	+71,26,000	—4,52,79,000	...	67,02,36,000
+13,54,000	76,38,000	...	63,29,000	...	**63,29,000**	+45,000	—13,09,000	63,29,000	...
+14,37,66,000	82,88,44,000	1,09,59,65,000	1,10,81,51,000	31,48,49,000	**1,42,30,00,000**	+14,63,57,000	+31,91,000	33,94,68,000	1,08,35,32,000

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	Accounts, 1920-21.			Revised Estimate, 1921-22.			Budget Estimate, 1922-23.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue (from Statement A in Part I for Revised and Budget and Part II for Accounts) . . .	2,03,39,35,714	2,76,42,592	2,06,15,78,306	1,06,36,29,000	2,60,35,000	1,08,96,64,000	1,38,84,21,000	74,23,000	1,39,58,44,000
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue			—26,00,85,276	...	...	—33,01,45,000	...	...	—2,71,56,000
Railway Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Capital contributed by Railway Companies and Indian States towards outlay on State Railways . . .	...	...	...	19,65,000	45,00,000	64,65,000	8,75,000	3,77,99,000	3,86,74,000
Permanent Debt Incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
New Sterling Loan . .	...	...		...	...		...	16,03,00,000	
7 per cent. Stock . .	...	...		...	7,50,00,000		...	...	
5½ per cent. Stock . .	...	...		...	7,85,00,000		...	1,54,82,000	
Rupee Debt—									
New Rupee Loan . .	...	...		...	...		25,00,00,000	...	
6 per cent. Bonds, 1931 .	...	...		11,30,77,000	...		...	...	
6 per cent. Bonds, 1930 . .	29,35,34,700	...		—7,08,000	...		...	...	
5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1925	6,765	...		...	...		...	...	
5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1928	3,071	..		...	...		...	...	
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47	...	...		12,000	...		...	...	
5 per cent. Loan, 1945—55.	40,38,100	...		...	...		...	...	
3½ per cent. Loans . .	...	...		3,00,000	...		3,00,000	...	
Total .	29,75,82,634	...	29,75,82,634	11,26,81,000	15,35,00,000	26,61,81,000	25,03,00,000	17,57,82,000	42,60,82,000
Net .			28,30,14,560			24,66,06,000			40,46,93,000
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 .	...	...		37,89,47,000	...		...	...	
5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920	—230	...		...	...		...	...	
5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1921	—1,892	...		...	...		...	...	
5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1922	—1,200	...		...	...		...	...	
5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1928	2,050	...		...	...		...	...	
Treasury Bills—									
Issued to public . .	77,93,45,000	...		1,23,74,00,000	...		1,31,00,00,000	...	
Issued to Paper Currency Reserve . . .	61,26,00,000	...		59,27,00,000	...		39,13,54,000	...	
Other Temporary Loans .	3,00,00,000	...		15,00,00,000	...		...	...	
Total .	1,42,19,43,728	...	1,42,19,43,728	2,35,90,47,000	...	2,35,90,47,000	1,70,13,54,000	...	1,70,13,54,000
Net .			24,03,92,938			14,55,16,000			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Post Office Cash Certificates	52,09,056	...		48,34,000	...		1,00,00,000	...	
Deposits of Service Funds .	14,48,976	12,265		14,64,000	...		14,63,000	...	
Savings Bank Deposits .	23,63,46,998	...		26,06,06,000	...		25,07,71,000	...	
Total .	24,30,05,030	12,265	24,30,17,295	26,69,04,000	...	26,69,04,000	26,22,34,000	...	26,22,34,000
Net .			2,90,60,125			4,44,75,000			3,07,15,000
Deposits and Advances—									
Appropriation for reduction of debt	64,26,110	...		...	...		...	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds . .	10,60,73,597	...		11,81,73,000	...		12,56,71,000	...	
Other Funds . . .	2,34,75,721	...		7,98,20,000	...		7,93,55,000	...	
Deposits of Branch Lines Companies . . .	6,39,262	...		14,55,000	...		24,50,000	...	
Sinking Funds for Central Loans . . .	73,00,000	..		1,54,00,000	...		1,54,00,000	...	
Other Sinking Fund Deposits	2,89,166	...		3,01,000	...		3,13,000	...	
Gold Standard Reserve	...	1,18,69,06,845		...	93,53,83,000		...	1,22,46,72,000	
Paper Currency Reserve .	...	1,05,56,73,113		7,05,00,000	37,00,43,000		15,00,00,000	5,84,87,000	
Consols Depreciation Fund .	...	35,20,191		...	...		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . . .	87,44,05,035	...		74,20,88,000	...		71,34,05,000	...	
Advances	17,67,55,787	2,13,59,544		19,59,88,000	2,46,01,000		17,70,15,000	83,06,000	
Suspense Accounts . .	28,78,53,872	...		2,86,73,000	...		5,99,000	...	
Exchange on Remittance Account . . .	...	...		13,35,72,000	...		10,48,59,000	...	
Miscellaneous . . .	1,14,16,736	1,70,28,222		8,85,55,000	96,34,000		17,06,29,000	1,05,99,000	
Total .	1,49,46,35,286	2,28,74,89,915	3,78,21,25,201	1,47,45,25,000	1,33,96,61,000	2,81,41,86,000	1,53,97,36,000	1,30,20,64,000	2,84,18,00,000
Net .			0			17,98,25,000			27,61,27,000
Carried over .	5,49,11,02,392	2,31,51,44,772		5,27,87,51,000	[illegible]		5,14,29,20,000	1,52,80,68,000	

Central Government, in India and in England.

	Accounts, 1920-21.			Revised Estimate, 1921-22.			Budget Estimate, 1922-23.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Expenditure (from Statement B in Part I for Revised and Budget and Part II for Accounts)	2,00,31,18,395	30,96,45,093	2,31,27,63,483	1,10,72,11,000	31,25,98,000	1,41,98,09,000	1,10,81,51,000	31,48,49,000	1,42,30,00,000
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	7,66,34,510	...	7,66,34,510						
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	*6,77,34,416*	...	*6,77,34,416*						
Total	2,01,20,18,489	30,96,45,093	2,32,16,63,582	1,10,72,11,000	31,25,98,000	1,41,98,09,000	1,10,81,51,000	31,48,49,000	1,42,30,00,000
Railway, Irrigation, Posts and Telegraphs and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Construction of State Railways	8,30,66,137	17,58,22,774	25,88,88,911	8,84,40,000	14,17,04,000	23,01,44,000	11,54,00,000	18,46,00,000	(a) 30,00,00,000
Payments for discharge of Debentures	7,96,214	49,20,000	57,16,214	...	5,00,000	5,00,000	...	3,60,49,000	3,60,49,000
Construction of Irrigation Works	65,32,832	1,50,363	66,83,195	3,35,000	2,85,000	6,20,000	2,69,000	...	(b) 2,69,000
Capital outlay on Indian Postal and Telegraph Department	...	...	...	1,28,06,000	...	1,28,06,000	1,45,00,000	...	(b) 1,45,00,000
Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	1,05,18,545	20,56,466	1,25,75,011	1,22,95,000	17,15,000	1,40,10,000	1,81,90,000	18,10,000	(c) 2,00,00,000
Permanent Debt Discharged—									
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. War Bonds, 1925	1,87,000	...		...	...		...	...	
Do. Do. 1928	22,49,500	...		...	...		...	...	
5 p. c. War Loan, 1929-47	40,93,900	...		64,86,000	...		1,14,41,000	...	
5 p. c. Loan, 1945-55	67,49,100	...		1,15,13,000	...		83,90,000	...	
4 p. c. Loans	12,00,300	...		12,00,000	...		12,00,000	...	
3½ p. c. Loans	6,174	...		24,000	...		8,000	...	
3 p. c. Loans	82,100	...		3,50,000	...		3,50,000	...	
Total	1,45,68,074	...	1,45,68,074	1,95,73,000	...	1,95,73,000	2,13,89,000	...	2,13,89,000
Net			0			0			0
Temporary Debt Discharged—									
5½ p. c. War Bonds, 1920	18,50,11,640	...		45,00,000	...		10,00,000	...	
Do. Do. 1921	9,35,83,550	...		15,10,00,000	...		20,00,000	...	
Do. Do. 1922	4,73,825	...		3,56,31,000	...		7,50,00,000	...	
Do. Do. 1923	46,775	...		...	...		...	...	
Treasury Bills—									
Issued to public	77,15,35,000	...		1,20,92,00,000	...		1,35,00,00,000	...	
Do. Paper Currency Reserve	10,09,00,000	...		66,32,00,000	...		54,21,00,000	...	
Other Temporary Loans	3,00,00,000	...		15,00,00,000	...			...	
Total	1,18,15,50,790	...	1,18,15,50,790	2,21,35,31,000	...	2,21,35,31,000	1,97,01,00,000	...	1,97,01,00,000
Net			0			0			26,87,46,000
Unfunded Debt—									
Post Office Cash Certificates	1,49,61,657	...		91,78,000	...		3,00,00,000	...	
Special Loans	4,573	...		5,000	...		5,000	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	15,00,619	5,604		15,98,000	...		16,00,000	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	19,74,84,717	...		21,17,38,000	...		19,99,14,000	...	
Total	21,39,51,566	5,604	21,39,57,170	22,24,29,000	...	22,24,29,000	23,15,19,000	...	23,15,19,000
Net			0			0			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	10,92,81,502	...		12,77,36,000	...		12,96,20,000	...	
Other Funds	2,19,06,210	...		8,25,35,000	...		8,07,97,000	...	
Deposit of Branch Line Companies	9,04,272	...		14,96,000	...		24,98,000	...	
Sinking Funds for Central Loans	1,07,65,545	...		1,36,75,000	...		1,70,24,000	...	
Gold Standard Reserve	...	1,18,68,65,528		...	93,53,83,000		...	1,22,46,72,000	
Paper Currency Reserve	...	1,05,86,78,113		7,05,00,000	87,00,43,000		15,00,00,000	5,84,87,000	
Consols Depreciation Fund	...	35,2[illegible],857		...	...		...	...	
Adjustment of exchange on revaluation of Gold and Sterling Securities in Paper Currency Reserve	17,47,36,516	...		...	...		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	88,21,75,088	...		75,52,12,000	...		70,83,36,000	...	
Advances	19,26,41,592	3,17,18,964		21,5[illegible],54,000	2,31,20,000		17,3[illegible],88,000	81,79,000	
Suspense Accounts	60,67,154	...		2,90,06,000	...		11,70,000	...	
Exchange on Remittance Account	28,07,96,418	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	4,03,897	82,75,614		1,000	1,03,00,000		2,000	1,15,5[illegible],000	
Total	1,67,96,78,194	2,28,90,55,076	3,96,87,33,270	1,29,55,15,000	1,33,88,46,000	2,63,43,61,000	1,26,27,85,000	1,30,28,88,000	2,56,56,73,000
Net			18,66,66,669			0			0
Carried over	5,20,26,80,841	2,78,16,55,376		4,97,21,35,000	1,79,56,48,000		4,74,23,03,000	1,84,01,96,000	

(a) Of this amount, R2,47,000 is non-voted and the balance of R29,97,53,000 is voted.

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	Accounts, 1920-21.			Revised Estimate, 1921-22.			Budget Estimate, 1922-23.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	5,49,11,02 392	2,31,51,44,772		5,[illegible]7,87,51,000	1,52,[illegible]3,96,000		5,14,29,20,000	1,52,30,68,000	
Loans and Advances by the Central Government	33,46,661	...	33,46,661	30,58,000	...	30,58,000	28,74,000	...	28,74,000
Net			**12,75,376**			**0**			**9,74,000**
Loans between Central and Provincial Governments				78,50,000	...	78,50,0 0	1,04,59,000	...	1,04,59,000
Net						**0**			**0**
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	2,79,39,348	...	2,79,39,348						
Net	...	...	**2,27,057**						
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	95,87,16,465	...		85,[illegible]5,00,000	...		87,00,00,000	..	
Other Local Remittances	1,01,70,512	...		6,57,40,000	...		5,84,77,000	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	88,615	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Posts and Telegraphs	1,94,13,880	...		...	...		...	...	
Railways	13,53,90,285	...		7,30,81,000	..		5,66,62,000	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...		5,20,00,000	...		1,87,79,000	...	
Marine	2,77,99,200	...		2,43,85,000	...		2 04,42,000	...	
Army and Military Works	79,90,33,708	...		53,75,17,000	...		45,89,78,000	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	50,890	36,50,14,786		...	2,49,97,000		...	5,24 87,000	
Transfers through Gold Standard Reserve	...	...		...	...		...	12,20,00,000	
Purchase of Gold	8,21,73,141	...		11 00,000	...		...	...	
Purchase of Silver	6,90,029	...		14,000	...		...	...	
Iraq drawings	...	...		...	5,10 00,000		...	6,00,0 ,000	
War Office transactions	25,32,28,030	54.66,75,226			11,34,33.0 0		...	5.67,00,000	
Other transactions	18,44 64,010	6,97,42,607		7,79,42,000	15,11,95,000		4,43,29,000	5,34,47,000	
Total	2,46,62,22,765	98,14,32,619	3,44,76,55,384	1,68,22,80,000	34,06,25,000	2,02,29,05,000	1,52,76,67,000	35,06,34,000	1,87,83,01,000
Net			**15,29,849**			**6,58.65,000**			**35,73,000**
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sterling Transfers on London drawn	30,98,80,000	...	30,98,80,0[illegible]0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balances of Provincial Governments	7,66,34,510	...	7,66,34,510	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net	...		**86,68,098**			**0**			**0**
Total Receipts	8,37,51,25,676	3,29,[illegible]5,77,391		6,97,19,39,000	1,86,43.21,000		6,68,39,20,000	1,87,37,02,000	
Opening Balance	26,47,59,96[illegible]	(a) 11,9[illegible],73,931		13,83,56,901	(b) 7,20,98,319		11,88,74.901	(b) 7,00,[illegible]7,319	
GRAND TOTAL	8,[illegible]3,98,[illegible]5,638	3,41,65 51,322		7,11,02,95,901	1 93,64,19.319		6,80,27,94,901	1,94,37.29,319	

(a) Of this amount, R5,511 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(b) Of this amount, R48,828 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

DELHI
FINANCE DEPARTMENT;
March 1, 1922.

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Auditor General,

Central Government, in India and in England—*continued.*

	Accounts, 1920-21.			Revised Estimate, 1921-22.			Budget Estimate, 1922-23.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	5,20,26,80,841	2,78,16,55,376		4,97,21,35,000	1,79,56,48,000		4,74,23,03,000	1,84,01,96,000	
Loans and Advances by the Central Government	20,71,285	...	20,71,285	33,30,000	...	33,30,000	19,00,000	...	19,00,000
Net			0			**2,72,000**			0
Loans between Central and Provincial Governments				6,70,50,000	...	6,70,50,000	6,54,59,000	...	6,54,59,000
Net						**5,92,00,000**			**5,50,00,000**
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	2,77,12,291	...	2,77,12,291						
Net			0						
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	95,27,19,307	...		85,00,00,000	...		87,00,00,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		6,56,02,000	...		5,89,86,000	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	18,184	...		14,000	...		1,28,000	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Posts and Telegraphs	1,97,69,110	...		...	...		...	...	
Railways	12,12,42,731	...		7,30,81,000	...		5,66,62,000	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to									
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...		5,20,00,000	...		1,87,79,000		
Marine	2,76,01,849	...		2,43,86,000	...		2,04,42,000	...	
Army and Military Works	76,64,05,951	...		53,75,17,000	...		45,89,78,000	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	36,50,65,674	...		2,49,97,000	...		5,84,87,000	...	
Transfers through Gold Standard Reserve	...	...		...	...		12,20,00,000	...	
Purchase of Gold	1,27,56,864	6,72,56,958		...	11,00,000		...	...	
Purchase of Silver	2,302	7,03,654		...	14,000		...	...	
Iraq drawings	...	...		5,62,95,000	...		6,00,00,000	...	
War Office transactions	78,09,39,760	56,25,657		10,85,00,000	...		5,67,33,000	...	
Other transactions	15,45,76,176	17,14,41,358		12,05,14,000	4,30,20,000		5,91,70,000	3,43,63,000	
Total	3,20,10,97,908	24,50,27,627	3,44,61,25,535	1,91,29,06,000	4,41,34,000	1,95,70,40,000	1,84,03,65,000	3,43,63,000	1,87,47,28,000
Net			0			0			0
Secretary of State's Bill paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sterling Transfers on London paid	...	31,77,70,000	31,77,70,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balances of Provincial Governments	6,79,66,412	...	6,79,66,412	3,60,00,000	2,66,10,000	6,26,10,000	1,50,00,000	2,85,60,000	4,35,60,000
Net			0			**6,26,10,000**			**4,35,60,000**
Total Disbursements	8,50,15,28,737	3,34,44,53,003		6,99,14,21,000	1,86,68,92,000		6,66,50,27,000	1,90,31,19,000	
Closing Balance	13,83,56,901	(*b*) 7,20,98,319		11,88,74,901	(*b*) 7,00,27,319		13,77,67,901	(*b*) 4,06,10,319	
GRAND TOTAL	8,63,98,85,638	3,41,65,51,322		7,11,02,95,901	1,93,64,19,319		6,80,27,94,901	1,94,37,29,319	

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Central Government in India and in England.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.		Revised Estimate, 1921-22.		Budget Estimate, 1922-23.	
		Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net charges.
		R	R	R	R
Principal Heads of Revenue	Customs	33,65,26,000	...	50,61,16,000	...
	Taxes on Income	17,47,74,000	...	21,62,47,000	...
	Salt	4,82,41,000	...	9,61,03,000	...
	Opium	1,15,33,000	...	1,21,09,000	...
	Other heads	1,52,04,000	...	1,49,76,000	...
	TOTAL	58,63,28,000	...	84,55,51,000	...
Commercial Services	Railways	...	8,01,77,000	4,87,41,000	...
	Irrigation	...	6,36,000	...	3,97,000
	Posts and Telegraphs	...	99,90,000	67,96,000	...
Debt Services		...	12,72,68,000	...	14,35,78,000
Civil Administration	Civil Administration	...	8,23,52,000	...	9,14,96,000
Currency, Mint and Exchange	Currency	...	68,64,000	...	63,23,000
	Mint	...	4,31,000	...	2,74,000
	Exchange	...	9,03,00,000	...	9,95,50,000
Civil Works	Civil Works, etc.	...	1,41,31,000	...	1,58,62,000
Miscellaneous Civil Services	Famine Relief	...	4,50,000	...	27,000
	Superannuation	...	2,19,10,000	...	2,24,24,000
	Miscellaneous	5,65,82,000	...	...	38,90,000
	Other Heads	...	1,06,91,000	...	83,59,000
Military Services	Army { Effective	...	52,92,74,000	...	49,54,21,000
	Army { Non-effective	...	6,16,78,000	...	6,97,51,000
	Marine	...	84,26,000	...	1,13,73 000
	Military works	...	5,07,55,000	...	4,52,55,000
Contributions and Assignments to Central Government by Provincial Governments		12,22,78,000	...	8,57,36,000	...
	TOTAL	76,51,88,000	1,09,53,33,000	98,68,24,000	1,01,39,80,000
	Deficit	33,01,45,000		2,71,56,000	

		Accounts, 1920-21.		Revised Estimate, 1921-22.		Budget Estimate, 1922-23.	
		Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.
		R	R	R	R	R	R
	Deficit	...	26,00,85,276	...	33,01,45,000	...	2,71,56,000
Capital Account	Railway, Irrigation, Posts and Telegraphs and other Capital not charged to Revenue:—						
	Payments for discharge of Debentures	...	57,16,214	...	5,00,000	...	3,60,49,000
	Capital contributed by Railway Companies and Indian States towards construction of State Railways	...	...	64,65,000	...	3,86,74,000	...
	Construction of Irrigation Works	...	66,83,195	...	6,20,000	...	2,69,000
	Construction of State Railways	...	25,88,88,911	...	23,01,44,000	...	30,00,00,000
	Capital outlay on Indian Postal and Telegraph Department	...	...	...	1,28,06,000	...	1,45,00 000
	Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	...	1,25,75,011	...	1,40,10,000	...	2,00,00,000
Debt, Deposits, Advances and Remittances.	Permanent Debt (net)	28,30,14,560	...	24,66,08,000	...	40,46,93,000	...
	Temporary Debt (net)	24,03,92,938	...	14,55,16,000	...	...	26,87,46,000
	Unfunded Debt (net)	2,90,60,125	...	4,44,75,000	...	3,07,15,000	...
	Loans and Advances by Central Government (net)	12,75,376	...	...	2,72,000	9,74,000	...
	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net)	2,27,057	...	...	...	...	...
	Loans between Central and Provincial Governments (net)	...	...	...	5,92,00,000	...	5,50,00,000
	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	18,66,08,069	17,98,25,000	...	27,61,27,000	...
	Remittances (net)	15,29,849	...	6,58,65,000	...	35,78,000	...
	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secretary of State's Bills paid	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sterling Transfers on London drawn	30,98,80,000	...	...	...	...	...
	Sterling Transfers on London paid	...	31,77,70,000	...	...	...	...
	Balances of Provincial Governments (net)	86,68,098	...	...	6,26,10,000	...	4,35,60,000
Cash Balance	Opening Balance	38,47,33,893	...	21,04,55,220	...	18,89,02,220	...
	Closing Balance	...	21,04,55,220	...	18,89,02,220	...	17,88,78,220
	TOTAL	1,25,87,81,896	1,25,87,81,896	89,92,09,220	89,92,09,220	94,36,58,220	94,36,58,220

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Auditor General.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1922.

PART II.

ACCOUNTS 1920-21

CONTENTS.

I.—General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged to

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1920-1921.
		R
Revenue—		
Principal Heads of Revenue—		
Land Revenue	A	31,97,48,469
Opium	"	3,53,41,234
Salt	"	6,76,45,308
Stamps	"	10,95,68,483
Excise	"	20,43,65,359
Customs	"	31,89,85,157
Income Tax	"	22,19,28,478
Other Heads	"	7,51,00,644
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	1,35,26,83,132
Interest	A	3,57,60,085
Posts and Telegraphs	"	9,62,00,478
Mint	"	73,48,084
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	3,55,57,286
Miscellaneous	"	12,35,10,461
Railways: Net Receipts	"	25,01,45,098
Irrigation	"	8,79,68,212
Other Public Works	"	76,18,590
Military Receipts	"	6,47,86,932
TOTAL REVENUE	...	2,06,15,78,306
DEFICIT	...	26,00,85,276
TOTAL	...	2,32,16,63,582

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Auditor General.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
March 1, 1922.

Revenue, of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1920-1921.
Expenditure—		R
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	22,27,14,381
Interest	"	12,75,80,455
Posts and Telegraphs	"	9,43,66,774
Mint	"	25,46,201
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	44,90,21,028
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	12,74,97,667
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	1,50,00,000
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	"	19,37,65,251
Irrigation	"	7,01,79,256
Other Public Works	"	12,77,68,224
Military Services	"	88,23,24,251
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	2,31,27,63,488
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	7,66,34,510
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	"	*6,77,34,416*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	...	2,32,16,63,582

E. M. COOK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—Statement of the Revenue of India, in India and in England.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Accounts, 1920-1921. India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between Imperial.	Provincial.
	R	R	R	R	R
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
I.—Land Revenue	31,97,48,469	...	31,97,48,469	15,51,83,413	16,45,65,056
II.—Opium	3,53,41,234	...	3,53,41,234	3,53,41,234	...
III.—Salt	6,76,45,308	...	6,76,45,308	6,76,45,308	...
IV.—Stamps	10,95,68,483	...	10,95,68,483	5,59,99,225	5,35,69,258
V.—Excise	20,43,65,359	...	20,43,65,359	5,69,81,328	14,73,84,031
VI.—Provincial Rates	6,33,025	...	6,33,025	1,192	6,31,833
VII.—Customs	31,89,85,157	...	31,89,85,157	31,89,85,157	...
VIII.—Income Tax	22,19,28,478	...	22,19,28,478	15,67,39,391	6,51,89,087
IX.—Forest	5,41,43,496	...	5,41,43,496	13,81,930	5,27,61,566
X.—Registration	1,12,03,534	...	1,12,03,534	1,59,641	1,10,43,893
XI.—Tributes from Indian States	91,20,589	...	91,20,589	91,20,589	...
Total	1,35,26,83,182	...	1,35,26,83,182	85,75,38,408	49,51,44,724
XII.—Interest	2,12,36,653	1,45,23,432	3,57,60,085	2,98,27,782	59,32,303
XIII.—Posts and Telegraphs	9,61,14,116	86,360	9,62,00,476	9,62,00,476	...
XV.—Mint	73,46,634	1,450	73,48,084	73,48,084	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—					
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	72,87,611	...	72,87,611	3,86,184	69,01,427
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	63,28,277	...	63,28,277	9,82,970	53,45,307
XVII.—Police	36,82,650	...	36,82,650	12,96,970	23,85,680
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	24,76,700	...	24,76,700	...	24,76,700
XIX.—Education	54,00,899	...	54,00,899	1,11,917	52,88,982
XXA.—Medical	23,02,545	1,556	23,04,101	49,985	22,54,116
XXB.—Sanitation	11,21,524	...	11,21,524	5,42,206	5,79,318
XXIA.—Agriculture	26,05,001	...	26,05,001	5,29,913	20,75,[illegible]88
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	43,28,473	22,000	43,50,473	5,27,737	38,22,736
Total	3,55,33,680	23,556	3,55,57,236	44,27,882	3,11,29,354
Miscellaneous—					
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	31,44,027	4,09,208	35,53,235	18,46,842	17,06,393
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	21,40,278	...	21,40,278	9,32,601	12,07,677
XXIV.—Exchange	...	...	...	...	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	11,14,93,484	63,23,464	11,78,16,948	2,42,89,068	9,35,27,880
Total	11,67,77,789	67,32,672	12,35,10,461	2,70,68,511	9,64,41,950
Railways—					
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	80.94 19,985	4,86,069	80,99,06,054	80,97,75,232	1,30,822
Deduct—Working Expenses	*54.52,84,348*	...	*54,52,84,348*	*54,51 87,461*	*1,46,887*
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	*1,72,51,527*	...	*1,72,51,527*	*1,72,51,527*	...
Net Receipts	24,68,84,110	4,86,069	24,73,70,179	24,73,86,244	—16,065
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of advances of Interest)	6,34,522	21,40,397	27,74,919	27,74,919	...
Total	24,75,18,632	26,26,466	25,01,45,098	25,01,61,163	—16,065
Irrigation—					
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	5,52,03,908	...	5,52,03,908	2,36,46,751	3,15,57,157
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	2,85,63,861	...	2,85,63,861	1,55,11,232	1,30,52,629
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	42,00,443	...	42,00,443	15,65,181	26,35,262
Total	8,79,68,212	...	8,79,68,212	4,07,23,164	4,72,45,048
Other Public Works—					
XXXI.—Civil Works	76,18,590	...	76,18,590	11,27,368	64,91,222
Military Receipts—					
XXXII.—Army: Effective	5,07,93,339	31,54,947	5,39,48,286	5,39,48,286	...
Non-Effective	7,01,705	4,93,709	11,95,414	11,95,414	...
XXXIII.—Marine	79,56,768	...	79,56,768	79,56,768	...
XXXIV.—Military Works	16,86,464	...	16,86,464	16,86,464	...
Total	6,11,38,276	36,48,656	6,47,86,932	6,47,86,932	...
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	—2,28,77,479	+ 2,28,77,479
TOTAL REVENUE	2,03,39,35,714	2,76,42,592	2,06,15,78,306	1,35,63,32,291	70,52,46,015

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the Revenues of India, in India and in England.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1920-21.				
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN	
				Imperial.	Provincial.
	R	R	R	R	R
Direct Demands on the Revenues—					
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	3,23,89,677	...	3,23,89,677	2,39,38,130	84,51,547
2.—Assignments and Compensations	1,94,56,175	...	1,94,56,175	85,16,763	1,09,39,412
Charges in respect of Collection; *viz.* :—					
3.—Land Revenue	8,09,88,431	30,438	8,10,18,869	48,78,170	7,61,40,699
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,22,51,073	12,201	1,22,63,274	1,22,63,274	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	92,90,523	40,839	93,31,362	93,31,362	...
6.—Stamps	15,84,013	36,93,460	52,77,473	39,45,912	13,31,561
7.—Excise	1,19,92,136	7,808	1,19,99,944	29,21,263	90,78,681
9.—Customs	56,45,133	11,883	56,57,016	56,57,016	...
10.—Income Tax	21,86,350	13,479	21,99,829	11,58,213	10,41,616
11.—Forest	3,64,16,988	8,04,031	3,72,21,019	38,36,020	3,33,84,999
12.—Registration	58,99,743	...	58,99,743	49,462	58,50,281
TOTAL	21,81,00,242	46,14,139	22,27,14,381	7,64,95,585	14,62,18,796
Interest—					
13.—Interest on Debt	18,88,86,084	7,23,63,875	26,12,49,959	25,54,64,347	57,85,612
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways	*9,41,54,057*	*3,77,48,703*	*13,19,02,760*	*13,19,02,760*	...
„ Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*2,20,57,565*	*12,58,614*	*2,33,16,179*	*2,33,16,179*	...
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	7,26,74,462	3,33,56,558	10,60,31,020	10,02,45,408	57,85,612
14.—Interest on other obligations	2,15,49,435	...	2,15,49,435	2,15,49,435	...
TOTAL	9,42,23,897	3,33,56,558	12,75,80,455	12,17,94,843	57,85,612
15.—Posts and Telegraphs	8,55,45,939	88,20,835	9,43,66,774	9,43,66,774	...
17.—Mint	18,99,803	6,46,398	25,46,201	25,46,201	...
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—					
18.—General Administration	3,73,16,438	1,10,18,804	4,83,35,242	2,80,47,668	2,02,87,574
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	6,72,79,167	3,884	6,72,83,051	15,13,768	6,57,69,283
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	2,49,26,486	18,667	2,49,45,153	41,71,670	2,07,73,483
20.—Police	12,01,82,662	56,045	12,02,38,707	81,67,602	11,20,71,105
21.—Ports and Pilotage	40,73,717	1,733	40,75,450	1,733	40,73,717
22.—Education	7,72,85,334	2,20,639	7,75,05,973	26,86,629	7,48,19,344
23.—Ecclesiastical	25,34,735	3,142	25,37,877	25,37,877	...
24A.—Medical	2,47,15,577	3,01,002	2,50,16,579	22,04,256	2,28,12,323
24B.—Sanitation	1,25,90,582	21,016	1,26,11,598	25,66,106	1,00,45,492
25.—Political	3,42,25,283	3,91,174	3,46,16,457	3,08,96,522	37,19,935
26A.—Agriculture	1,68,38,073	58,466	1,68,96,539	22,35,234	1,46,61,305
26B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	1,39,08,672	10,49,730	1,49,58,402	95,10,880	54,47,522
TOTAL	43,58,76,726	1,31,44,302	44,90,21,028	9,45,39,945	35,44,81,083
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—					
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	27,34,064	1,07,026	28,41,090	28,41,090	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	3,87,227	1,00,73,358	1,04,60,585	1,04,60,585	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	2,61,05,970	2,07,98531	4,69,04,501	2,32,30,164	2,36,74,337
30.—Stationery and Printing	1,81,27,645	28,59,537	2,09,87,182	87,76,972	1,22,10,210
31.—Exchange	3,23,39,526	...	3,23,39,526	3,23,39,526	...
32.—Miscellaneous	1,31,50,087	8,14,696	1,39,64,783	83,83,155	55,81,628
TOTAL	9,28,44,519	3,46,53,148	12,74,97,667	8,60,31,492	4,14,66,175
Famine Relief and Insurance—					
33.—Famine Relief	26,64,017	...	26,64,017	19,98,014	6,66,003
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	—60,841	...	—60,841	—60,841	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	58,74,370	96,342	59,70,714	59,70,714	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	64,26,110	...	64,26,110	64,26,110	...
TOTAL	1,49,03,658	96,342	1,50,00,000	1,43,33,997	6,66,003
Carried over	94,33,94,784	9,53,31,722	1,03,87,26,506	49,01,08,837	54,86,17,669

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the Revenues of India, in India and in England.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1920-1921.				
	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between	
				Imperial.	Provincial.
	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	94,33,94,784	9,53,31,722	1,03,87,26,506	49,01,08,837	54,86,17,669
Railways—					
38.—State Railways: Interest on Debt	9,41,54,057	3,77,48,703	**13,19,02,760**	13,19,02,760	...
Interest on Capital contributed by Companies	36,49,216	2,11,50,806	**2,48,00,022**	2,48,00,022	...
Annuities in purchase of Railways	54,33,346	3,35,73,960	**3,90,07,306**	3,90,07,306	...
Sinking Funds	4,38,526	27,09,768	**31,48,294**	31,48,294	...
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	5,23,040	...	**5,23,040**	5,09,993	13,047
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	—70,05,252	13,89,081	**—56,16,171**	—56,16,466	295
Total	9,71,92,933	9,65,72,318	**19,37,65,251**	19,37,51,909	13,342
Irrigation—					
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	2,75,05,200	13,843	**2,75,19,043**	1,32,49,969	1,42,69,074
Interest on Debt	2,20,57,565	12,58,614	**2,33,16,179**	1,21,93,819	1,11,22,360
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	1,93,44,034	...	**1,93,44,034**	52,23,565	1,41,20,469
Total	6,89,06,799	12,72,457	**7,01,79,256**	3,06,67,353	3,95,11,903
Other Public Works—					
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	19,68,447	...	**19,68,447**	...	19,68,447
45.—Civil Works	12,55,32,440	2,67,337	**12,57,99,777**	1,95,65,217	10,62,34,560
Total	12,75,00,887	2,67,337	**12,77,68,224**	1,95,65,217	10,82,03,007
Military Services—					
46.—Army: Effective	67,88,98,151	7,73,32,372	**75,62,30,523**	75,62,30,523	...
Non-Effective	2,48,11,966	3,18,61,445	**5,66,73,411**	5,66,73,411	...
	70,37,10,117	10,91,93,817	**81,29,03,934**	81,29,03,934	...
46A.—Marine	83,20,180	57,34,883	**1,40,55,063**	1,40,55,063	...
47.—Military Works	5,40,92,695	12,72,559	**5,53,65,254**	5,53,65,254	...
Total	76,61,22,992	11,62,01,259	**88,23,24,251**	88,23,24,251	...
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	2,00,31,18,395	30,96,45,093	**2,31,27,63,488**	1,61,64,17,567	69,63,45,921
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	7,66,34,510	...	**7,66,34,510**	...	7,66,34,510
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	*6,77,34,416*	...	***6,77,34,416***	...	*6,77,34,416*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	2,01,20,18,489	30,96,45,093	**2,32,16,63,582**	1,61,64,17,567	70,52,46,015

C.—Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Balances of Provincial Governments.

—	ACCOUNTS, 1920-21.
	R
Madras—	
Balance on April 1st	2,05,92,771
Total Revenue	9,56,42,640
Total Expenditure	11,33,57,007
Closing Balance	58,78,404
Bombay—	
Balance on April 1st	4,43,94,708
Total Revenue	20,99,97,562 (a)
Total Expenditure	22,37,64,555 (a)
Closing Balance	3,06,27,710
Bengal—	
Balance on April 1st	4,19,97,677
Total Revenue	8,63,85,547
Total Expenditure	9,22,97,855
Closing Balance	3,60,85,369
United Provinces—	
Balance on April 1st	2,20,87,355
Total Revenue	8,62,74,495
Total Expenditure	9,94,75,117
Closing Balance	88,86,733
Punjab—	
Balance on April 1st	2,59,64,407
Total Revenue	6,83,02,691
Total Expenditure	7,49,82,813
Closing Balance	1,92,84,285
Burma—	
Balance on April 1st	1,43,67,482
Total Revenue	15,96,95,472
Total Expenditure	8,30,60,962
Closing Balance	9,10,01,992
Bihar and Orissa—	
Balance on April 1st	1,46,42,558
Total Revenue	3,72,25,046
Total Expenditure	4,18,16,046
Closing Balance	1,00,51,558
Central Provinces—	
Balance on April 1st	1,33,18,027
Total Revenue	3,39,74,071
Total Expenditure	4,21,89,418
Closing Balance	51,02,680
Assam—	
Balance on April 1st	57,08,028
Total Revenue	1,89,18,942
Total Expenditure	1,98,04,595
Closing Balance	48,22,375
Total—	
Balance on April 1st	20,30,73,008
Total Revenue	79,94,16,466
Total Expenditure	79,07,48,368
Closing Balance	21,17,41,106

(a) Includes receipts from Bombay Development Loan and connected transactions shown in the Capital and Debt sections of the account.

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Auditor General.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1922.

D.—Abstract Statement of the Net Revenue and Net Expenditure of the Government of India, in India and in England.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.		Accounts, 1920-1921.				
		Revenue.	Expenditure.		Net Receipts.	Net Charges.
			Refunds and Assignments.	Cost of Collection and Production.		
	Revenue Heads.	R	R	R	R	R
Principal Heads of Revenue	Land Revenue (excluding that due to Irrigation)	31,97,48,469	1,22,95,440	8,10,18,869	22,64,34,160	
	Opium	3,53,41,234	54,186	1,22,63,274	2,30,23,774	
	Salt	6,76,45,308	96,20,902	93,31,362	4,86,93,044	
	Stamps	10,95,68,483	13,61,811	52,77,473	10,29,29,199	
	Excise	20,43,65,359	29,36,497	1,19,99,944	18,94,28,918	
	Provincial Rates	6,33,025	387	...	6,32,638	
	Customs	31,89,85,157	94,48,700	56,57,016	30,38,79,441	
	Income Tax	22,19,28,478	1,27,54,156	21,99,829	20,69,74,493	
	Forest	5,41,43,496	2,54,870	3,72,21,019	1,66,67,607	
	Registration	1,12,03,534	24,115	58,99,743	52,79,676	
	Tributes	91,20,589	30,94,788	...	60,25,801	
	TOTAL	1,35,26,83,132	5,18,45,852	17,08,68,529	1,12,99,68,751	
	Total deduction from Revenue		22,27,14,381			
	Expenditure Heads.					
Debt Services	Interest	3,57,60,085	12,75,80,455		...	9,18,20,370
Commercial Services	Posts and Telegraphs	9,62,00,476	9,43,66,774		18,33,702	
	Railways	25,01,45,098	19,37,65,251		5,63,79,847	
	Irrigation	8,79,68,212	7,01,79,256		1,77,88,956	
Other Public Works	Civil Works, etc.	76,18,590	12,77,68,224			12,01,49,634
Mint	Mint	73,48 084	25,46,201		48,01,583	
Civil Departments	Civil Departments	3,55,57,236	44,90,21,028			41,34,63,792
Miscellaneous Civil Services	Superannuation	35,53,235	4,69,04,501			4,33,51,266
	Exchange	...	3,23,39,526			3,23,39,526
	Miscellaneous	11,78,16,948	1,39,64,783		10,38,52,165	
	Other heads	21,40,278	3,42,88,857			3,21,48,579
Famine Relief and Insurance	Famine Relief	...	26,64,017			26,64,017
	Other heads	...	1,23,35,983			1,23,35,983
Military Services	Army — Effective	5,39,48,286	75,62,30,523			70,22,82,237
	Army — Non-effective	11,95,414	5,66,73,411			5,54,77,997
	Marine	79,56,768	1,40,55,063			60,98,295
	Military works	16,86,464	5,53,65,254			5,36,78,790
	TOTAL	2,06,15,78,306	2,31,27,63,488			25,11,85,182
Provincial Adjustment	Surplus	...	89,00,094			89,00,094
	Deficit	...	...			
	TOTAL	2,06,15,78,306	2,32,16,63,582			
	DEFICIT					26,00,85,276

M. F. GAUNTLETT,
Auditor General.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1921.



The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1922.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

NOTIFICATION.

Minister in charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.

No. 1030Ex.—The 1st March 1922.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), as amended by the Bengal Excise (Amendment) Act, 1914 (Bengal Act VII of 1914), read with section 22 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Bengal Act I of 1899), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works) are pleased to direct that for items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 in the Rates of Duty on Foreign Liquor prescribed in the Bengal Government Notification No. 496D., dated the 1st March 1921, the following items be substituted, respectively :—

Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
		Rs. A. P.
1. Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors...	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	0 8 0
2. Perfumed Spirits—when untested	Ditto ...	36 0 0
3. Perfumed Spirits—when tested	Ditto ...	36 0 0
4. Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit, except spirit used in medicinal preparations or for scientific or industrial purposes—		
(1) when untested	Ditto ...	30 0 0
(2) if tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	21 14 0
6. Spirit, all other sorts	Ditto ...	21 14 0

J. A. L. SWAN,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Printed at the Printing Office and published at the Book Depôt of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on the 2nd March 1922.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY MARCH 4, 1922.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th October 1921.

On and after 29th October and until further notice, Parts I, IV and V of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of 12th October 1920:—

In modification of the orders contained in the Home Department Circular Memorandum No. 4832, dated the 16th August 1901, the undersigned is directed to request that in future all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* may be sent to the Press not later than 4 P.M. on Thursdays. Exceptions may, however, be allowed in the case of really urgent matter which cannot be held over for the next *Gazette*, but the order in such cases should be signed by an officer not below the rank of an Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary.

G. F. WINN,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Rates of Subscription, including postage charges.

	R	a.	p.	
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	40	0	0	per annum
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at 2 pice per page.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Part VI of the *Gazette of India* which formerly contained the Proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council is no longer published. The Debates of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly are now issued separately in handy book form. The price of copies of the Debates of the first Session held at Delhi during February and March 1921 varies according to the size of the publication; that of future issues has been fixed at eight annas for each day's Debate.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1922.

AMENDMENT TO THE INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (TEMPORARY) RULES, 1915.

NOTIFICATION No. A.-304, dated Delhi, the 22nd February 1922.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*e*) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915 (VI of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in sub-rule (2) of rule 9 of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, for the figures and words "1st day of June 1914" the words and figures "1st day of August 1913" shall be substituted.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

20 February.

7920. W. H. Miner. *Improvements in combined tandem buff and draft shock absorbing spring gears for railway cars.* ***August 23, 1920. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

21 February.

7921. J. R. Torrance and Torrance & Sons, Ld. *Improvements in and relating to grinding or crushing mills.*

7922. Ideal Screen Co. *Improvements in or relating to kinematographic or like screens.*

7923. The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ld. and F. W. Davis. *Improvements in telephone systems.* ***March 7, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7924. The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ld. and F. M. Ward. *Improvements in telephone systems.* ***March 7, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7925. The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ld. and B. B. Johnson. *Improvements in telephone exchanges.* ***March 7, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7926. The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ld., F. M. Ward and B. B. Johnson. *Improvements in automatic and semi-automatic telephone exchanges.* ***March 7, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7927. The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ld. and B. B. Johnson. *Improvements in automatic and semi-automatic telephone systems.* ***March 7, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7928. The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ld. and W. D. Edwards. *Improvements in automatic and semi-automatic telephone systems.* ***March 30, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7929. John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ld. and Sir J. E. Thornycroft. *Improvements in or relating to suction gas producer plants with special reference to vehicle driving.* ***July 12, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

22 February.

7930. F. Harrington. *An improved locking device for the doors of railway vehicles.*

7931. E. W. Thurlow. *An improved pneumatic tyre tube and method of making same.*

7932. L. S. Abrahamson and T. R. Kernick. *Improvements relating to deck and like folding chairs.*

7933. K. Schnetzer. *Improved method of preventing the formation of scale in steam boilers, evaporators, economisers and the like.*

7934. H. Ramsden. *Improvements in covers or gaiters for laminated vehicle springs.*

7935. Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in cylinder printing presses.*

7936. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to emergency governor mechanism for prime movers.*

7937. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to friction rolls for spinning and drawing textile fibres.*

7938. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to detachable electric lighting fixtures.*

7939. T. Rigby. *Improvements in the drying of materials containing water and the like.* **February 25, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)**

7940. Automatic Perfume Fountains Ld. *Coin controlled prepayment machine for vending liquids.*

23 February.

7941. R. Pope. *Improved means for controlling the rebound of springs of vehicles.*

7942. J. C. Downie. *Improvements in axle boxes.*

7943. S. Bhattacharya. *Improvements in charka or spinning wheel.*

25 February.

7944. (Mrs.) E. M. Lewis. *Reversable electric light shade fittings.*

APPLICATION FOR PATENT OF WHICH THE DATE HAS BEEN CHANGED.

No. 7312. The claim to priority date 22nd October 1920 has been abandoned in favour of the date of application, *i.e.*, 13th August 1921.

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

6717. L. W. S. Graham and F. S. Lindo. *Improvements in journal lubricators.*

6740. Technical Research Works, Ld. *Improvements in the neutralisation of oils and fats.*

6744. N. Testrup and Techno Chemical Laboratories, Ld. *Improvements relating to evaporating or distilling apparatus.* **(Dated as of 24th February 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.)**

6745. Y. Florell. *Improvements in bearings.*

6755. P. Roy. *Improved spinning wheel.*

6870. W. R. R. M. Bennet. *Improvements in and relating to block signalling for railways.*

6877. Trent Process Corporation. *Process of treating carbonaceous materials.*

6986. A. M. Bates. *Improvements in machines for and process of making and filling bags.*

7142. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. *Improvements in or relating to typecasting machines.*

7225. H. V. Adam. *An improved method of and apparatus for disintegrating, dividing or similarly treating sugar cane and the like.*

7253. B. Zwillinger. *Improvements in and relating to coke ovens.*

7312. D. C. Armstrong. *Improvements in sparking plugs.*

7330. L. Dugardin. *Improvements in or relating to cigarette making apparatus.*

7339. A. A. Magen. *Improvements in processes and devices for feeding internal combustion engines.*

7442. W. S. Hogan. *A combined hinge and catchbox for doors, windows and glass shutters.*

7444. J. Agarwala. *An improved water lift.*

7449. E. R. Watson. *A process for manufacturing trinitrotoluene from Assam or Burma petroleum.*

7462. S. A. E. Larsen. *Improvements in locks for doors and the like.*

7464. S. A. E. Larsen. *Improvements in safety devices in locks for doors and the like.*

7465. S. A. E. Larsen. *Improvements in tubular locks for doors and the like.*

7483. C. J. H. Bolton. *A locking device for wagon doors.*

7512. C. Kirton and H. J. Gaudie. *Improvements in or relating to the pockets of billiard tables and the like.*

7607. H. S. Hele-Shaw and E. Tribe. *Improvements in containing vessels.*

7720. W. & T. Avery, Ld. *Improvements in pendulous automatic weighing scales.*

7722. H. T. Collins. *Improvements in coin-controlled apparatus.*

7726. H. J. Round. *Improvements in wireless transmitting stations.* **(Dated as of December 15, of 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.)**

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7 accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

6064. International General Electric Co., Inc.
6123. Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie, m. b. H.
6128. Kossel.
6373. Reisser and Aktiebologet Hadar Schmidt.
6418. Hartner.
6426. L'Air Liquide, Societe Anonyme Pour L'Etude Et L'Exploitation Des Proceeds Georges Claude.
6427. L'Air Liquide, Societe Anonyme Pour L'Etude Et L'Exploitation Des Proceeds Georges Claude.
6456. Chew.
6467. Selden Co.
6681. Rodda and Rodda.
6822. Dormer.
6856. Saitax Manufacturing Co., Ld.
6928. Cleghorn.
6929. Prasad.
6931. Ellis.
6936. Fulton.
6968. Eves.
6976. Sankaran and Swaminathan.
6981. Lobnitz.
6982. J. Stone & Co., Ld. and Darker.
7070. Lee.
7122. Shah and Karmarkar.
7191. Spencer.
7211. Flanagan.
7221. Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ld.
7243. Hart.
7267. Stewart.
7298. Thelland.
7314. Natural Air Dryers, Inc.

PATENTS SEALED.

1788. Aldendorff.
5598. Forsberg.
6003. Soc. Francaise Radio Electrique.
6010. Latour.
6136. Hall Research Corporation.
6182. Gresham and Kiernan.
6330. W. H. Dorman Co. Ld., and Hanson.
6331. W. H. Dorman Co., Ld., and Hanson.
6380. Allum.
6431. Buffalo Refractory Corporation.
6432. Buffalo Refractory Corporation.
6582. Plucca Pruners Ld.
7254. Lambert and Fortune.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

301 of 1909. Ashford. (To 22 March 1923.)
332 of 1909. Sheffield and anr. (To 22 February 1923.)
437 of 1909. Gresham and anr. (To 19 March 1923.)
556 of 1909. Ashford and anr. (To 6 June 1923.)
316 of 1910. Leslie. (To 25 January 1923.)
664 of 1911. Ashford. (To 4 June 1923.)
89 of 1912. Gilbert-Stringer and anr. (To 21 February 1923.)
90 of 1912. Druitt. (To 21 February 1923.)
118 of 1912. Humphrey and anr. (To 7 March 1923.)
174 of 1912. Paterson. (To 9 April 1923.)
784 of 1913. Dunn Manufacturing Co. (To 24 February 1923.)
941 of 1913. Schmidts' Superheating Co., (1910) Ld. (To 12 May 1923.)
958 of 1913. Berliner Import-Und-Export Gesellschaft m. b. H (To 19 May 1923.)
1528 of 1914. Gresham. (To 16 March 1923.)
1669 of 1914. Schmidts'che Heissdampf G. m. b. H. (To 25 May 1923.)
2101 of 1915. Garbis. (To 19 April 1922.)
2155 of 1915. Stenning and anr. (To 31 May 1923.)
2497 of 1916. Bruce and anr. (To 28 February 1923.)
2510 of 1916. Humphrey and anr. (To 7 March 1923.)
2915 of 1917. Tapidas. (To 30 January 1923.)
2954 of 1917. F. R. Rand & Co., Ld. (To 21 February 1923.)
2964 of 1917. Pritchard. (To 28 February 1923.)
2988 of 1917. United Engineers Ld. (To 22 March 1923.)
3036 of 1917. Roirant. (To 24 April 1923.)
3042 of 1917. Wilzin. (To 30 April 1923.)
3546 of 1918. Jackson. (To 19 February 1923.)
6796 of 1921. Creed & Co., Ld., and ors. (To 26 April 1923.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Tem-

porary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusise Privilege.

1912.

604. (Southey.) 614. (Kershaw and ors.)

1913.

1322. (Fearless Brush Co, Ld.)

1914.

1946. (Melhuish.)

1916.

2812. (Acetylene Illuminating Co., Ld.)

1917.

3412. (Shaw.) 3414. (Shanker and ors.)

RESTORATION OF LAPSED PATENT UNDER SECTION 16.

Notice is hereby given that an order was made on the 21st February 1922 restoring the Letters Patent granted to Spiro Denis Garbis for an invention for "Improvements in means and apparatus for securing locks and the like and attaching metal or other seals thereto" numbered 2101 of 1915 and bearing the date of the 19th April 1915.

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	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab. 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab. 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab. 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1922

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd February 1922.

Circles of Issue.	Total amount of notes in circulation.	RESERVE. Coin and Bullion. In India. Silver Coin.	In India. Gold Coin and Bullion.	In India. Silver Bullion under coinage.	In England. Gold Coin and Bullion.	In England. Silver Bullion.	In His Majesty's Dominions. Gold Coin and Bullion.	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions. Gold Coin and Bullion.	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions. Silver Bullion.	Securities (Purchase Price). Held in India.	Securities (Purchase Price). Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	49,05,80,527	9,52,99,495	5,00,04,056	4,09,22,856	...	..	...	...	...	67,42,65,946	5,84,51,249	91,89,43,602	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R60,26,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R5,89,00,000 British Treasury Bills.
Cawnpore	7,10,63,063	14,71,01,592	1,04,03,655			...						15,75,05,247	
Lahore	17,36,35,456	8,69,06,080	1,33,56,805		...	..			..			10,02,62,885	
Bombay	53,27,25,728	21,48,32,539	18,91,49,662	46,44,355	..	...			..			35,86,26,556	
Karachi	7,33,77,015	3,62,95,056	14,69,135	..		...		..				3,77,64,191	
Madras	14,36,23,034	8,28,53,624	2,48,60,965	...								10,77,14,589	
Rangoon	25,62,65,920	5,09,51,813	39,43,360	...	..			..				5,48,95,173	
TOTAL	1,74,12,70,743	71,42,40,199	24,31,87,638	4,55,67,211	..	.	..	..	..	67,42,65,946	5,84,51,249	1,73,57,12,243	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue	55,58,500	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another										...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R	1,73,57,12,243									TOTAL RESERVE R		1,73,57,12,243	
Increase +; decrease — as compared with previous week's statement	+62,57,962	+63,06,592	+20	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—48,650		

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending the 22nd February 1922.
The gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 22nd February 1922, amounted to *nil*.
The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 57·78.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

Return of the Rupee Debt of the Government of India for 31st December 1921.

(Thousands of Rupees.)

PUBLIC DEBT BEARING INTEREST.

Particulars.	Date of issue.	Conditions of Repayment.	Amount outstanding.	TOTAL.
RAILWAY LOANS—				
Maharaja Holkar, 4½ p.c.	(1870-77) .	After 101 years . . .	1,00,00	
Maharaja Scindia, 4 p. c.	...	Perpetual	1,50,00	
Nawab of Rampur, 4 p.c.	(1892-93) .	After one year's notice . . .	47,00	
SPECIAL LOAN—				2,97,00
Gwalior, 4 p. c., 1887 .	...	By annual instalments of twelve lakhs .	38,00	
SIX PER CENT—				38,00
Ten year Bonds 6% 931	15th Sept. 1921	On 15th September 1931 . . .	11,30,77	
Five year Bonds 6% 1926	Do. .	Do. do. 1926 . . .	37,89,48	
Ten year Bonds 1930 .	15th Aug. 1920	On 15th August 1930 . . .	29,28,26	
FIVE AND HALF PER CENT—				78,48,51
War Bonds, 1928 . .	15th Sept. 1918	On 15th September 1928 at 105 per cent	25,46,33	
War Bonds, 1925 . .	Do. .	Do. do. 1925 at 103 do.	3,71,01	
War Bonds, 1923 . .	Do. .	Do. do. 1923 . . .	1,65,58	
War Bonds, 1922 . .	15th Aug. 1917	On 15th August 1922. . . .	7,71,67	
FIVE PER CENT—				38,54,59
War Loan, 1929—47 .	Do. .	On or before 15th August 1947, but not preceding 15th August 1929, with three months' previous notice .	23,66,39	
Income Tax Free Loan, 1945—55.	15th Oct. 1919	On or before 15th October 1955, but not preceding 15th October 1945, with three months' previous notice . .	19,87,11	
FOUR PER CENT—				43,53,50
TERMINABLE LOAN OF 1915-16 . . .	1st Dec. 1915	On or before 30th November 1928, with three months' previous notice . .	4,99,86	
Conversion Loan of 1916-17	1st Oct. 1916	On or before 1st October 1936, but not preceding 1st October 1931, with three months' previous notice . . .	9,90,01	
THREE AND HALF PER CENT—				14,89,87
1842-43 . . .	1st Feb. 1843	At the option of the Government of India after three months' notice . . .	20,93.98	
1854-55 . . .	30th June 1854	Do. do. . . .	28,91,46	
„ coupon (a) .		Do. do. . . .	35,46	
1865	1st May 1865	Do. do. . . .	34,03,03	
Reduced 1879 . .	16th Jan. 1879	Do. do. . . .	3,43.22	
1900-1 . . .	30th June 1900	Do. do. . . .	31,47,75	
THREE PER CENT—				1,19,14,90
1896-97 . . .	22nd July 1896	Do. do. . . .	6,53,22	
				6,53,22
POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES . . .	...	......	4,45,40	
				4,45,40
TREASURY BILLS .	...	......	1,04,50,25	
				1,04,50,25
			TOTAL .	4,13,45,24

PUBLIC DEBT NOT BEARING INTEREST.

Particulars.	Date of Discharge.	Amount.
Cawnpore-Achneyra Ry. 4 p. c. .	31st Mar. 1905	1
Cawnpore-Achneyra Section of R. M. Ry. 4 p. c. .	Do. .	5
Muttra Hattras 4 p. c. . .	1st July 1905	2
5½% War Bonds, 1920	15th Aug. 1920	32,38
5½ War% Bonds, 1921	15th Sept. 1921	1,08,10
Stock Notes . .	24th Aug. 1908	6
	TOTAL .	1,40,62

(a) Issued in London in conversion of the 4½ per cent Loan.

During the quarter ended, securities of the 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47 of the nominal value of Rs. 4,03,425 were purchased at a cost of Rs. 3,38,877.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY;
The 25th February 1922.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. W. C. SANDES, Major,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Treasury, Calcutta.

Treasury Bills sold and paid off during the week ending 25th February 1922 and the amount outstanding at the end of the week.

[In thousands of rupees.]

	Sold in				Total paid off.	Total outstanding on the 27th Feb. 1922.
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.		
3 months' Bills	9,30	47,20	20	56,70	2,45,60	(a) 1,09,49,45
6 months' Bills	91,65	76,75	...	1,68,40		
9 months' Bills	5,00	..	...	5,00		
12 months' Bills	2,05	30	.	2,35		
TOTAL	1,08,00	1,24,25	20	2,32,45	2,45,60	1,09,49,45

(a) Includes 60,26,00 issued to Paper Currency Reserve.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

The 28th February 1922.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICES.

Bombay, the 20th February 1922.

A Branch of the Bank will be opened on 1st proximo at Nasik under the charge of Mr. R. L. Phillips.

The 21st February 1922.

The Members of the Local Board have made the following changes in the Bank's establishment :—

Mr. Anandrao Ganpatrao Dhurandhar has been appointed to act as Agent at Jalgaon Branch *vice* Mr. Chotulal Bapuji Senjit granted leave.

Mr. A. S. Campbell has been appointed to act as Agent at Poona Branch *vice* Mr. R. L. Phillips.

By order,
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, the 22nd February 1922.

A Branch of the Imperial Bank of India was opened at Vizagapatam on the 20th February 1922 under the charge of Mr. E. P. Stocker.

By order,
W. LAMB,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer, Madras Local Board.

Calcutta, 27th February 1922.

The Members of the Local Board have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. P. A. Selfe to be Agent at Lahore Branch, as from 21st February 1922, *vice* Mr. S. Lees, transferred.

Mr. E. D. Roberts to be Agent at Park Street Branch, as from 22nd February 1922, *vice* Mr. E. J. Dawson, transferred.

Mr. F. J. Robins to be Agent at Clive Street Branch, as from 25th February 1922, *vice* Mr. B. Darling, transferred.

Calcutta, 27th February 1922.

A Branch of the Imperial Bank of India will be opened at Moradabad on the 6th March 1922, under the charge of Mr. F. C. Pettigrew.

By order,

S. A. H. SITWELL,

Secretary and Treasurer.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 24th February 1922.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscribed Capital	11,24,12,000	0	0	Government Securities	9,57,74,000	0	0
Capital paid up	5,62,28,000	0	0	Other authorized securities under the Act	1,28,17,000	0	0
Reserve	4,01,79,000	0	0	Loans	15,19,14,000	0	0
Public Deposits	15,13,62,000	0	0	Cash Credits	27,33,38,000	0	0
Other Deposits	57,53,12,000	0	0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	10,89,40,000	0	0
Loans against securities *per contra*	32,94,000	0	0	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	3,75,000	0	0
Contingent liabilities	......			Bullion	23,000	0	0
Sundries	46,56,000	0	0	Dead Stock	2,39,85,000	0	0
				Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities *per contra*	... ..		
				Sundries	28,30,000	0	0
				Balances with other Banks	12,45,000	0	0
					67,12,41,000	0	0
				Cash	15,97,90,000	0	0
RUPEES	83,10,31,000	0	0	RUPEES	83,10,31,000	0	0

The above balance sheet includes—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits in London	60,100	0	0
Advances in London	247,600	0	0
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	69,757	0	0

R. AITKEN,

N. M. MURRAY (*Offg.*),

Managing Governors.

Percentage 20·17

Bank Rate 8 per cent.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 23rd February 1922.

No. 1283-*Commerce*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 59 of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (I of 1914), as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendment, with effect from 1st April 1922, in rule 13 of the rules for the grant of licenses for the manufacture, supply, storage and sale of certain kinds of liquor in the Delhi Province, published with Notification No. 1314-C. & I., dated 25th February 1915, as amended by Notification No. 7735-C. & I., dated the 18th November 1916 :—

For the words "7 P.M. between the 16th October and the 15th April or after 9 P.M. between the 16th April and the 15th October."

Substitute the words "6 P.M. between the 1st October and the 31st March or after 8 P.M. between the 1st April and the 30th September."

No. 1296-*Education*.—Whereas the District Board of Delhi has applied to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, under the provisions of section 61 of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Board Act) that land is required by the said District Board for a public purpose, namely for the construction of out houses and kitchen for indoor-wards at Narela Dispensary in Tehsil Delhi in the Delhi Province, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purposes.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Collector of the Delhi Province is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SPECIFICATION OF LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province.	Tehsil.	Mouza.	Area in s. ft.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Delhi .	Delhi .	Narela .	Plots A & B 1,785 s. ft.	*East*—House of Udmi Chand *West*—Dispensary. *North*— " *South*— "	District Board Office.

Delhi, the 27th February 1922.

No. 1350-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a Gurmukhi book entitled "Guru Nanak Jahaz" by Gurdit Singh of the *Komagata Maru* printed at the Partap Hari Press, Lahore, and all copies of all documents containing some or all of the subject matter of the same; inasmuch as the said book contains matter which has a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India, and which, therefore, appears to the Chief Commissioner to contain words of the nature described in Section 4, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), of the said Act.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Sibi, the 20th February 1922.

No. 137-*R*.—Khan Bahadur Nawab Hafiz Saifulla Khan, Tahsildar, 1st grade and officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chaman, is granted privilege leave for one month and 19 days combined with furlough on average salary for 4 months and 11 days with effect from the 15th December 1921.

No. 137-*R*.-*A*.—The privilege leave for 6 weeks granted to Seth Kishan Chand, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade in this office Notification No. 205-R., dated the 19th January 1922, is hereby extended by 11 days, *i. e.*, up to and including the 31st January 1922.

No. 145-R.—On return from leave Khan Muhammad Isa Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Agent, Sibi, for the period from 20th to 28th February 1922.

Sibi, the 21st February 1922.

No. 876-S.—The next half-yearly examination in the Pashtu Language by the Higher Standard will be held at Quetta in the Agent to the Governor General's Durbar Hall, on Monday the 3rd April 1922, and the following day, commencing at 10-30 A. M. each day.

By order,
W. G. NEALE, Major,
Secretary.

IN THE COURT OF SHEIKH DIN MOHAMMAD, M. A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

CASE NO. 9 OF 1921.

In the matter of Insolvency of Edmi, son of Gulab, Caste Jat of village Dryapoor Kalan, Delhi Province, Insolvent.

Against.

The Creditors:—

Whereas the person named above was adjudicated an Insolvent on 1st April 1921 and whereas he was granted 6 months' time in which to apply for an order of discharge and as no application has been made for such order, it is hereby directed that the said order of adjudication be and is hereby annulled under section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 20th day of February 1922.

Delhi, the 20th February 1922.

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the undermentioned person has applied to this Court to be adjudged insolvent and that his application has been admitted will be heard on the date specified in column 4 of the statement below any Creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on the date fixed either in person or by a Pleader or through any authorized agent:—

1	2	3	4
	NAME, PARENTAGE, OCCUPATION AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF THE		
Number of the case.	Applicant.	Creditors.	Date fixed for hearing the application.
3 of 1922 .	Jugal Kishore, son of Mohan Lal, Mahajan of Delhi.	Firm Sheu Ram, Ramji Lal and 1 other.	23rd February 1922.

Dated the 20th February 1922.

Notice is hereby given under Section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act (V of 1920) that the undermentioned person adjudged Insolvent by this Court in the date mentioned in column 4. Creditors are hereby required to prove their debts as soon as possible.

The Official Receiver has been appointed Receiver in the case.

1	2	3	4
	NAME, PARENTAGE, OCCUPATION, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE.		
Number of case.	Petitioner.	Creditors.	Date on which the petitioner was adjudged Insolvent.
35 of 1922 .	Mamtaz Ali, son of Rustamali of Nangloi Sayad, Delhi Province.	Amil Lal and 2 others . . .	9th March 1922.

The Insolvent to apply for an order of discharge within 6 months.

DIN MOHAMMAD,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
112—1922	Khodidas Dayabhai Sandesara	Hindu	Golepitha	A Yarn Merchant	11th	February	1922	14th	February	1922
121—1922	Atmaram Kashiram Madeshwar	"	Fanaswady	A servant in the employ of Himatlal N. Parekh.	14th	"	"	"	"	"
122—1922	Harry Edward Otter	Anglo-Indian	Apollo Bunder	A Guard in the G. I. P. Railway	"	"	"	"	"	"
123—1922	Kalianji Devraj Thucker	Hindu	3rd Bhoiwada Bhuleshwar	Formerly a dealer in Ghee at Gokul and now a Mehta in the service of Valabdas Lakhmidas, a cloth merchant.	"	"	"	"	"	"
124—1922	Kaliadas Premchand Sha	"	Chipi Chawl	Lately a speculator in shares of different Joint Stock Companies and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
125—1922	William Barnard Kelly	European	Ballard Road	Lately an Engineer in the service of the Sciandia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and now unemployed.	15th	"	"	15th	"	"
126—1922	Mulshanker Bhimji Parekh	Hindu	Ghatkoper	Lately a shipchandler in partnership with Vithaldas Jagjiwan Sanghani under the name and style of Parekh Brothers and now a clerk in the service of Haji Ahmed Haji Suleman in Bombay.	"	"	"	"	"	"
127—1922	Narayen Bhawrao Sawant	"	Gowalia Tank Road	Lately a plier of Motor lorry on hire and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
128—1922	Appa Tookaram Loke	"	Parel Bhoiwada	A Jobber in the Queen's Mills, Ltd.	"	"	"	"	"	"
129—1922	Mahomed Shamsudin Mullaji	Mahomedan	New Nagpada	A servant in the service of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Ltd.	16th	"	"	16th	"	"
130—1922	Kantilal Goculdas Parekh	Hindu	New Queen's Road	Lately a speculator in the shares of different Joint Stock Companies and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
131—1922	Nimji Moti Khoja	Mahomedan	Lalbag Arthur Road	A Hawker in kerosine oil	"	"	"	"	"	"
132—1922	Joti Bala Falke	Hindu	Ghodapdeo	A dealer in vegetables	"	"	"	"	"	"
133—1922	Sujansing Urjansing Marwadi	"	Colaba	A Hawker in second hand clothes	"	"	"	"	"	"
134—1922	Shripad Wasudeo Pilgamker	"	Churney Road	A Rent farmer under the name of Digan Brothers.	"	"	"	"	"	"
135—1922	Hormasji Bomonji Mistry	Parsi	Grant Road	A Router in the "Times of India" Press	17th	"	"	17th	"	"
136—1922	Dhondu Ranoo Bhadirge	Hindu	Jacob Circle	A fitter in the service of Mawson & Co, Ltd.	"	"	"	"	"	"

137—1922	Ganu Mahadu Maigaoker *alias* Chambar.	„	Churni Road	A cobbler.	„	„	„	„	„	„
138—1922	Neb Raj Khanna	„	Sandhurst Road, near Golepitha.	Sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. N. R. Khanna & Sons, Provision and General Merchants at 71-73, Abdul Rehman Street.	„	„	„	„	„	„
140—1922	Kelly Joseph Noma	Jewish	Bellasis Road	Lately a Chauffeur in the service of the Municipal Commissioner and now unemployed.	18th	„	„	18th	„	„
141—1922	Rustom Ardisir Billimoria	Parsi	Lamington Road	A clerk in the service of Messrs. R. Shew & Co.	„	„	„	„	„	„
60—1922	Rama Dagdoo Bhome	Hindu	Parel Bhoiwade	A. Labourer.	26th	January	„	26th	„	„
143—1922	Rajabali Mitha Shariff	Mahomedan	Khadak Palkhimoka	Lately a Mukadum for shipping and clearing Cargo and also a dealer in gunny bags and speculator in shares of different Joint Stock Companies and now unemployed.	20th	February	„	20th	„	„
144—1922	Jakeria Ebrahim Memon	„	Bhuj Moka	Lately a Hawker in Silk-cloth and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
142—1922	C. R. Sivaprakasa Mudlior	Hindu	Sitaram Building	Having carried on business in person at Madras and through an Agent at Bombay in the name of R. Coleman & Co.	„	„	„	„	„	„
145—1922	Gordhandas Dwarkadas Thucker	„	Gaiwady	Lately a cloth merchant in the name of Dwarkadas Meghji and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
146—1922	Kaikhasru Rustomji Driver	Parsi	Balaram Street	Proprietor of an Iron and Brass Foundry	„	„	„	„	„	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 20th day of February 1922.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 139 OF 1922.

Bombay, the 18th February 1922.

Re Mahomed Cassam Jetpurwala, Hassam Cassam, Aziz Cassam and Abdul Sukkur Tarmahomed, trading as Mahomed Cassam Jetpurwala : adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte : Mitharam Balchand . . . . Petitioning Creditor.

Whereas the abovenamed Mahomed Cassam Jetpurwala, Hassam Cassam, Aziz Cassam and Abdul Sukkur Tarmahomed have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 43 OF 1922.

Dated the 28th February 1922.

Re Moti Chand Bothra, residing at No. 5-1, Govin Chand Dhur's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. B. L. Mukherjee—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 22nd day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 44 OF 1922.

Dated the 28th February 1922.

Re Benoy Krishna Banerjee, residing at No. 62, Clive Street, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business in co-partnership with Krishna Das Dutt as dealer in paint and oil at the aforesaid place.

Ex parte the debtor. In person.

On the 24th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 45 OF 1922.

Dated the 28th February 1922.

Re Madhoram Jali and Amrit Lall Jali, both residing at No. 23-1, Tara Chand Dutt Street, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business in co-partnership as sugar and gunny merchants and commission agents at No. 23-1. Tara Chand Dutt Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name and style of Madhoram Amrit Lall.

Ex parte the debtors. Fox and Mondal—Insolvents' Solicitors.

On the 27th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

CASE No. 11 OF 1921.

Ram Chander, son of Choth Mal, caste Chhipa, of Pushkar, District Ajmer . . . . Applicant

Against

Radha Kishan, Gudar Mal, Sheo Charan, Mehtab, Rakhji, Tansukh, Phool Chaad, Gulab Chand, Laloo, Nathuji, Amarchand, Morchandji, Phool Chand, Kishan Lal, Phool Chandji, Mote Ram and other Creditors.

The applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard on 8th March 1922 at 10-30 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they either personally or through an authorized agent appear in Court on the date fixed and oppose the application.

In default the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 2nd February 1922.

INSOLVENCY PETITION.

SCHEDULE A.

	Name of Creditors.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Radha Kishan Deedwana, Ajmer	150	0	0
2.	Goodar Mal, son of Phoosalal, Ajmer	80	0	0
3.	Sheo Charan, Mukhtar, Ajmer	360	0	0
4.	Mahtab of Nasirabad	128	0	0
5.	Sukhjee of Pushker	150	0	0
6.	Tansukhji Brahman of Pushker	100	0	0
7.	Phool Chandji Lodha of Pushker	150	0	0
8.	Jai Deo Ranka of Pushker	300	0	0
9.	Laloo Sunar of Pushker	20	0	0
10.	Nathoji	20	0	0
11.	Amar Chand of Pushker	20	0	0
12.	Madan Chand Mehesri, Pushker	60	0	0
13.	Phool Chand Lodha, Pushker	40	0	0
14.	Kishan Lal, Tailor, Pushker	150	0	0
15.	Phool Chand, Mukhtar, Baloo Ram	40	0	0
16.	Mool Chand Thaker	20	0	0
17.	Ratan Ram of Pushker	50	0	0
18.	Kesri Malji, Pushker	400	0	0
19.	Mool Chand	15	0	0
20.	Zara and Sheo Lal	5	0	0
21.	Lachmi Narain Brahman, Pushker	7	0	0
22.	Chhotooji Thaker	200	0	0
23.	Boduji of Pushker	12	0	0
24.	Sammanji Jamadar of Keral	30	0	0
25.	Sukha of Galti	100	0	0
26.	Mala Mali of Galti	40	0	0
27.	Bhiyan of Galti	20	0	0
28.	Dukhria of Galti	60	0	0
29.	Pannalal, Tailor, Pushker	20	0	0
30.	Binjoolal Brahman, Puhsker	12	0	0
31.	Motilal Agarwala, Pushker	95	0	0
	TOTAL	3,069	0	0

T. DAS,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 14 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 10th February 1922.

In the matter of Kammini Kummar Sen, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kammini Kummar Sen, residing at No. 42, Upper Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 7th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 8th day of February 1922 against the said Kammini Kummar Sen.

CASE No. 15 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 10th February 1922.

In the matter of Tazumbul Ally (*alias*) Tazu Meah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Tazumbul Ally (*alias*) Tazu Meah, Raj Maistry, residing at No. 1, in 72nd Street, Botataung, Rangoon, on the 9th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Tazumbul Ally (*alias*) Tazu Meah.

CASE No. 17 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 14th February 1922.

In the matter of Maung Po Myaing, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Myaing, residing at No. 46, Singapore, Quarter, Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 11th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Myaing.

CASE No. 18 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1922.

In the matter of M. G. Dastageer, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by M. G. Dastageer, residing at No. 55, Lower Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 14th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 15th day of February 1922 against the said M. G. Dastageer.

CASE No. 19 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1922.

In the matter of Maung Po Gyee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Gyee, Clerk in the George Gillespie & Co., residing at No. F. 1 in 64th Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 16th day of February 1922 against the said Maung Po Gyee.

CASE No. 20 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1922.

In the matter of Mohim Chandra Rakhit, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mohim Chandra Rakhit, residing at Dalla, Rangoon, on the 15th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said M. C. Rakhit.

CASE No. 12 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 21st February 1922.

In the matter of N. R. Pillay, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by N. Ramasawamy Pillay, fish seller, residing at Tatmye Quarter, Pazundaung Rangoon, on the 4th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 20th day of February 1922, against the said N. R. Pillay.

CASE No. 21 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 18th February 1922.

In the matter of Mohamed Abdul Karim Bochia and Abdul Shakoor Karim Bochia, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mohamed Abdul Karim Bochia and Abdul Shakoor Karim Bochia carrying on business as piece goods traders, under the style and the firm of Mohamed Abdul Karim Bochia Brothers, on the 15th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 17th day of February 1922 against the said Mohamed Abdul Karim Bochia and Abdul Shakoor Karim Bochia.

CASE No. 22 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1922.

In the matter of Mohamed Yacoob, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mohamed Yacoob, of Stall Nos. 327 and 28 of (. Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 16th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mohamed Yacoob.

CASE No. 138 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1922.

In the matter of Ragunath.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ragunath, clerk of A. R. Moosa Jamal, residing at No. 15-A., 37th Street, Rangoon, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 16th day of February 1922.

CASE No. 79 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 18th February 1922.

In the matter of Cecil F. Di Cariati, residing in Royal Hotel, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Cecil F. Di Cariati, residing in Royal Hotel, Rangoon, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 17th day of February 1922.

CASE No. 115 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 21st February 1922.

In the matter of Mohamed Aziz.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court, adjudging the said Mohamed Aziz of No. 24-B., in 138th Street, Rangoon, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1908, was annulled by an order made on the 21st day of February 1922.

E. W. W. XAVIER,

Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Raisina, the 22nd February 1922.

No. 0326-*E*.—Mr. S. A. Egyaswami, Assistant Engineer, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, by the Burma Government, is posted to the Central Office, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd February 1922.

The 23rd February 1922.

No. 0162-*E*.—Mr. H. W. Milner, Executive Engineer, and Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, is granted leave on full pay for 5 months and 23 days, under para. 4 of Government of India, Finance Department Resolution, No. 1079, Civil Service Regulations, dated the 26th October 1921, and leave on full average salary for 4 months, under rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, *i.e.*, leave for a total period of 9 months and 23 days with effect from the forenoon of the 6th April 1922, or such subsequent date as he is relieved of his duties.

The 27th February 1922.

Transfer.

No. 0334-*E*.—Mr. S. L. Bhatia, Temporary Engineer, is transferred from the Central Office to the II Project Division, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st February 1922.

No. 0342-*E*.—Mr. H. J. Donkin, having been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State as an Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, assumed charge of his duties in the Central Office, Public Works Department, Delhi, to which he is posted, on the forenoon of the 13th February 1922.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd February 1922

No. 10496-*An*.—Mr. Gurditta Mal Bali, Accountant in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Kohat District, has been appointed as a Deputy Examiner (temporary) in that office, with effect from the 7th January 1922.

No. 10497-*An*.—Mr. P. Rosemeyer, Officiating Deputy Examiner in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Wazir Force, was granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 5th December 1921, but having been recalled from leave he rejoined for duty on the forenoon of the 18th January 1922.

No. 10498-*An*.—Mr. Harsaran Das, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Wazir Force, reverted to his own grade with effect from the 4th February 1922.

A. W. DALDY, Colonel,
Offg. Military Accountant General.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

Bombay, the 22nd February 1922.

No. 3.—Commander P. C. H. Lane, R. I. M., is granted combined leave out of India on Medical Certificate for 6 months, with effect from 16th February 1922. The first 29 days will reckon as privilege leave.

E. J. HEADLAM,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, dated at Poona, this 23rd day of February 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—1664134, Lce.-Corporal, John King.
Age—20 years 2 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, light blue.
Trade—Coal Miner.
Date of Enlistment—12th April 1921.
Place of Enlistment—Edinburgh, Scotland.
Parish and County in which Born—Newton, Musselburgh, Midlothian.
Date of Desertion or Absence—Poona, Tattoo, 22nd February 1922.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Wanowri Barracks, Poona.
Marks—Tattoo, J. K. Cross, Anchor, and dots left forearm and hand.
Under two years' service.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, dated at Poona, this 23rd day of February 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—2967244, Private, John Gaff.
Age—20 years 10 months.
Height—5 feet 8½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown hazel.
Trade—Groom.
Date of Enlistment—27th March 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Edinburgh.
Parish and County in which Born—Haddington, Haddingtonshire, Scotland.
Date of Desertion or Absence—Tattoo, 22nd February 1922.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Wanowri Barracks, Poona.
Marks—Scar inside right wrist.
Mole top of left shoulder.
Scar right cheek.
Under three years' service.

D. H. MACINTYRE, Lieut., *for* Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding, 1st Battalion The Angyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from 7th Queen's Own Hussars, dated at Mhow, this 26th day of February 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—314322, Private, John Christian Olson.
Apparent age—20 years 9 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; eyes, blue; hair, fair.
Date of Absence—24th February 1922—06-00 hours
Marks on body—J. Olson in heart and female bust left forearm.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from 7th Queen's Own Hussars, dated at Mhow, this 26th day of February 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—531974, Private, Sam Hickman.
Apparent age—20 years 10 months.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, pale; eyes, brown; hairs brown.
Date of Absence—24th February 1922—06-00 hours.
Marks on body—*Nil.*

R. FULLERTON, Captain,
for Commanding 7th Queen's Own Hussars.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 21st February 1922.

No. 182.—The services of 4th Class Assistant Surgeon C. O. Upshon, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, with effect from the 29th January 1922.

The 22nd February 1922.

No. 183.—No. 987, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon "Khan Bahadur" Mahbub Ali Khan Yusafzai, I.M.D., is appointed to the Medical Store Depôt, Lahore Cantonment, with effect from the 6th December 1921.

W. R. EDWARDS, Maj.-Genl., I.M.S.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1922.

No. 14.—Mr. H. W. Meakins, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted, under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, 77 (*b*) (*i*) and 81 (*b*) (*i*) of the Fundamental Rules and Government of India, Finance Department, No. 168 C. S. R., dated 24th February 1919, leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 8 days, leave on average pay for 7 months and 23 days and leave on half average pay for two months, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th October 1921.

This supersedes this Office Notification No. 26, dated 5th September 1921.

The 27th February 1922.

No. 15.—In cancellation of leave from 1st January 1922, granted in this office Notification No. 42, dated 30th November 1921, Mr. A. R. G. Lilley, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted, under Rules 77 (*b*) (*i*) and 81 (*b*) (*i*) of the Fundamental Rules, leave on average pay for 6 months and 22 days and leave on half average pay for 3 months and 25 days with effect from 1st January 1922 in continuation of leave from 17th November to 31st December 1921, both days inclusive, already granted.

H. A. CAMERON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, 1st March 1922.

No. 970.—Mr. S. S. McA'F. Fielding, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted leave, out of India, on average pay for 10 months under the Fundamental Rules with effect from 15th May 1922 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1922.

Director-in-Chief's General Order No. 101, dated the 2nd December 1921.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased to sanction the following promotion to fill an existing vacancy :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. E. Capstick	Assistant Director, Class III, Temporary.	Assistant Director, Class III, Permanent.	20th November 1921.

S. TAJ MOHAMMAD,
Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs (Telegraph Branch).

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1922.

No. *D. P.*-294.—The following officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Electrical Branch) is sanctioned, with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. H. G. Parthew .	Electrical Supervisor .	Deputy Assistant Electrician, 2nd class officiating.	20th October 1921 to the 4th December 1921.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1922.

No. *H.G.*-17.—Reports of opening of Telegraph offices and alteration in their names received during the period 23rd February 1922 to 2nd March 1922.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Delhi Body Guard Lines . .	Delhi . . .	15th February 1922 .	Opened.
Tush Bhandar	Rangpur . . .	22nd January 1922 .	"

Alteration in name.

" Bombay Ballard Road " *instead of* " Bombay Alexandra Docks. "

F. T. DEMONTE,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 21st February 1922.

No. 146.—Under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Act XXVI of 1881), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare the 24th May 1922, being "Empire Day," to be a public holiday.

By order,

G. D. OGILVIE, Major,
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

II D

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Volume L, Part 3. By H. H. HAYDEN, C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.S., Director, Geological Survey of India. The Mineral Production of India during 1918. N. ANNANDALE, D.Sc., F.A.S.B., Director, Zoological Survey of India. The Gastropod Fauna of old Lake-Beds in Upper Burma (with plates 31 to 33). MURRAY STUART, D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Galena Deposits of North-Eastern Putao (with plates 34 to 38). Rupee one only.

Volume L, Part 4. By G. H. TIPPER, M.A., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., Geological Survey of India. On Pitchblende Monazite and other minerals from Pichhli-Gaya District, Bihar and Orissa (with plates 39 to 42). MURRAY STUART, D.Sc., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Natural Gas in Bituminous Salt from Kohat (with plates 43 to 44). L. L. FERMOR, O.B.E., D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.A.S.B., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Mineral Resources of the Central Provinces (with plate 45). G. H. TIPPER, M.A., F.G.S., F.A.S.B. Miscellaneous Note—Note on Sipylite from the Nellore District, Madras Presidency. Re. 1.

Volume LI, Part 1. By H. H. HAYDEN, C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.S., Director. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1919. G. H. TIPPER, M.A., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., Geological Survey of India. Note on Pseudo-Crystals of Graphite from Travancore (with plate 1). G. H. TIPPER, M.A., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., Geological Survey of India. On a mineral related to Xenotime from the Manbhum District, Bihar and Orissa Province (with plate 2). K. A. KNIGHT HALLOWES, M.A., F.G.S., A.R.S.M., Geological Survey of India. On the Coal Seams of the Foot-Hills of the Arakan Yoma, between Leppân Yaw in Pakokku and Ngape in Minbu, Upper Burma (with plate 3). N. ANNANDALE, D.Sc., F.A.S.B., Zoological Survey of India. Observations on "Physa-Prinsepi" Sowerby and on a clionid Sponge that Burrowed in its Shell (with plates 4 and 5). Re. 1.

Volume LI, Part 2. By E. VREDENBURG, Geological Survey of India. Classification of the recent and fossil Cypracidae. E. H. PASCOE, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (LOND.), F.G.S., Officiating Director, Geological Survey of India. Sulphur near the confluence of the Greater Zab with the Tigris, Mesopotamia (with plate 6). Miscellaneous Notes:—H. C. JONES, (1) Note on Monazite in the Southern Shan States. H. C. JONES, (2) Note on an occurrence of Graphites in the Southern Shan States. MURRAY STUART, (3) The growth of an efflorescence of circum Sulphate on Travancore Graphite (with plate 7). Re. 1 only.

Volume LI, Part 3. By E. H. PASCOE, D.Sc., M.A., F.G.S., Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India. The Mineral Production of India during 1919. E. VREDENBURG, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Results of a Revision of some portions of Dr. Noetling's Second Monograph of the Tertiary Faunae of Burma (with one text figure). E. VREDENBURG, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Note on the Marine Fossils collected by Mr. Pinfold in the Garo Hills. Re. 1.

Volume LI, Part 4. By E. VREDENBURG, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Illustrated Comparative Diagnosis of Fossil Terebridæ from Burma (with plate 10). By N. ANNANDALE, D.Sc., F.A.S.B., Zoological Survey of India. Indian Fossil Viviparæ (with plate 11). By B. PRASHAD, D.Sc., Zoological Survey of India. On a new fossil Unionid from the Intertrappean Beds of Peninsular India (with plate 12, figures 1-2). By E. VREDENBURG, Geological Survey of India, and B. PRASHAD, D.Sc., Zoological Survey of India. Unionidae from the Miocene of Burma (with plate 12, figs. 3-13). Index. Re. 1.

Volume LII. Director and Senior Officers of the Geological Survey of India. Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India for the years 1914 to 1918. Rs. 2.

Volume LIII, Part 1. By E. H. PASCOE, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1920. By A. M. HERON, D.Sc., F.G.S., Assoc.Inst.C.E., Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Antimony Deposits of Thabyu, Amherst District, Burma (with plates 1 and 2). By H. CECIL JONES, A.R.S.M., A.R.S.C., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Note on some Antimony Deposits of the Southern Shan States (with plate 3). By G. H. TIPPER, M.A., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Geology and Mineral Resources of Eastern Persia (with plates 4-11). A. M. HERON. Miscellaneous Notes—Bismuth in Tenasserim. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India—*concld.*

Volume LIII, Part 2. Comparative Diagnoses of Pleurotomidæ from the Tertiary Formations of Burma. By E. VREDENBURG, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India (with plates 12 to 14). Comparative Diagnoses of Conidæ and Cancellariidæ from the Tertiary Formations of Burma. By E. VREDENBURG, Superintendent. Geological Survey of India (with plate 15). On the Stratigraphy, Fossils and Geological Relationships of the Lameta Bed of Jubbalpore. By C. A. MATLEY, D.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 16 to 18). The Rocks near Lameta Ghat (Jubbalpore District). By C. A. MATLEY, D. Sc., F.G.S.

Volume LIII, Part 3. Obituary Notice. By F. R. MALLET, F.G.S., Mineral production of India during 1920. By DR. E. H. PASCOE. Director. The Mineral resources of Bihar and Orissa. By DR. L. L. FERMOR, Offg. Director.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE LAST EIGHT MONTHS ENDING ON 31ST DECEMBER 1921.

Memoir of the Indian Meteorological Department—

Volume XXII, Part IV, on winds at ground level and above at nine stations in India. By J. H. FIELD, M.A., Director, Agra Observatory (illustrated by 15 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 2.

Volume XXII, Part V, on cloud observations made in India between 1877 and 1914. By W. A. HARWOOD, Assistant Director, Aerological Observatory, Agra (illustrated by 24 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1.

Volume XXII, Part VI, on dust raising winds and descending currents by DR. E. H. HANKIN, Agra (illustrated by 2 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. As. 8.

Volume XXII, Part VII, " on dust raising winds " by Dr. C. W. B. NORMAND, M. A., Imperial Meteorologist, pages 575 to 581. As. 8.

Volume XXIII, Part I, on " Wet bulb temperatures and the thermodynamics of the Air " by Dr. C. W. B. NORMAND, M. A., Imperial Meteorologist, pages 1 to 21, with plates I and II. Re. 1.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. $\frac{305\text{-B. \& O.}}{\text{F.-1}}$ of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 for Rs. 500, originally issued in the names of Narmadeshwar Singh, Tritheswar Singh and Revatiswar Sirgh, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors, The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Names of the Advertisers—NARMADESHWAR SINGH, TIRTHESHWAR SINGH AND REVATISHWAR SINGH,

Residence—Subhankerpur, Darbhanga.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. D.01204 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of War Bond 1921 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Polu Subbi Reddi, and last endorsed to none, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—POLU SUBBI REDDI,

Residence—Sankati Timmaypalli, hamlet of Chintakunta, Proddatur Taluk, Cuddapah District, Madras Presidency.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 134656 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 for Rs. 900 (nine hundred only), originally standing in the name of Harnam and Bahadar, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

JUG LAL SUBADAR,

Sub-Registrar, Gahana, District Rohtak.

LOST.

The upper halves of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes :—

No.	Loan.	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of	Last endorsed to
		Rs.		
072119	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	25	The Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.	Mulchand Motilal,
083005	Do.	25	Ditto	
031448	Do.	25	Basapa Guralingapa, minor	
065900	Do.	50	The Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.	
060061	Do.	25	Ditto	
067140	Do.	50	Ditto	
063624	Do.	25	Ditto	
055757	Do.	25	Ditto	
D032764	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921.	100	The Accountant General, Bombay.	
D001735	Do.	100	Ditto	

the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

MULCHAND MOTILAL,

Merchant, residing at Bijapur.

BIJAPUR,
The 10th December 1921.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. 012271 of the 5 per cent. Loan of 1929-47 for Rs. 300 (three hundred only), originally standing in the name of Hajari Lal Mukerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—HAJARI LAL MUKERJEE,

Residence—Inspector of Police, Jessore, District Jessore.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. B.102946 to 49 and B.102966 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of George Augustinho Lobo, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—GEORGE AUGUSTINHO LOBO,

Residence—C/o House Surgeon, Police Hospital, Bombay.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 174994 to 98 of 'the'4 per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. Thousand (1,000) each, standing in the name of Radhabai and last endorsed to Mr. B. Fathaychand Golacha, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealingwith the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—B. F. SALUMCHAND, Banker,

Residence—166, Commercial Street, Bangalore.

BANGALORE,
The 22nd December 1921.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. J.004263 of the 6 per cent. Loan of 1930 for Rs. 10,000, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, United Provinces, and last endorsed to Ch. Anup Singh and Ch. Aftab Singh, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Names of the Advertiser.s—CH. ANUP SINGH AND CH. AFTAB SINGH,

Residence—Nehtaur, District Bijnor.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. E.005349, E.002050 and D.010569 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921 for Rs. 200, 200 and 100 respectively, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Punjab, and last endorsed to Hira Nand, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—HIRA NAND, son of
NAND RAM GUGLIANI,

Residence—Bannu City, District Bannu.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 106559 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Maung Pan Tha and last endorsed to Mg. Pan Tha, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of person notifying—MAUNG PAN THA,

Residence—Kantha village, Gangaw Township,
Pakokku District.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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No. 9.} DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 24th February, 1922.

No. 29.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., D.S.O., Solicitor to the Government of India, is granted leave on average pay for eight months under rule 81 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) (2), of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 10th March, 1922, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 30.—Mr. S. Webb-Johnson, Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India, is appointed to officiate as Solicitor to the Government of India, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., D.S.O., granted leave on average pay, with effect from the 10th March, 1922, or any later date on which he may assume charge of the duties and until further orders.

No. 31.—Mr. S. Mushran, Bar.-at-Law, Second Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India, *vice* Mr. S. Webb-Johnson, with effect from the 10th March, 1922, or any later date on which he may assume charge of the duties and until further orders.

The 2nd March, 1922.

No. 32.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. G. G. Sim, C.I.E., of his office of Member of the Legislative Assembly.

No. 33.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 24 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Ayundur Vedachala Venkataramana Aiyar, C.I.E., being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Assembly, during the remainder of the current session of the said Assembly.

No. 34.—In modification of the Legislative Department Notification No. 12, dated the 11th January, 1922, the Governor General is pleased in pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 24 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules to call upon the United Provinces (European) constituency to elect on or before the 31st March, 1922, in accordance with the said Rules, a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by reason of the acceptance by the Governor General of the resignation of his office by Sir Logie Pirie Watson, Kt., a member elected to the Legislative Assembly by the said constituency.

No. 35.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 67, sub-section (6) of the Government of India Act, the Governor General has been pleased to consent to the following amendments made by the Legislative Assembly in the Standing Orders relating to that Chamber, published with the Government of India, Legislative Department Notification No. 166, dated the 16th December, 1920, namely :—

1. For Standing Order 7 the following Standing Orders shall be substituted, namely :—

"7. On days allotted for the transaction of Government business the Secretary shall arrange that business in such order as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Arrangement of Government business.

7A. (1) The relative precedence of notices of Bills given by non-official members shall be determined by ballot to be held, in accordance with the procedure set out in Schedule I, on such day, not being less than fifteen days before the day with reference to which the ballot is held, as the President may direct :

Precedence of non-official Bills.

Provided that the President may, from time to time, make such variations in the said procedure as he may consider necessary or convenient.

(2) On a day allotted for the disposal of non-official Bills, Bills which have already been introduced by non-official members of either Chamber shall have priority over all other business, provided that any notice required by the Rules or Standing Orders has been given, and such Bills shall have relative precedence in the following order, namely :—

(*a*) Bills introduced in the Assembly in respect of which the next stage is the presentation of the Report of a Joint or Select Committee ;

(*b*) Bills passed by the Council in respect of which the originating Chamber was the Assembly ;

(*c*) Bills introduced and passed in the Council ;

(*d*) Bills introduced in the Assembly in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill be taken into consideration ;

(*e*) Bills introduced in the Assembly in respect of which the Report of a Joint or Select Committee has been presented ;

(*f*) Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions ; and

(*g*) Other Bills.

(3) The relative precedence of Bills falling under the same clause of sub-order (2) shall be determined by ballot, to be held at such time and in such manner as the President may direct :

Provided that Bills falling under clause (*g*) which remain over from the preceding Session shall, subject to the provisions of sub-order (2) of Standing Order 4, have priority over other such Bills in the order of the date of their introduction.

7B. The relative precedence of notices of resolutions given by non-official members shall be determined by ballot, to be held, in accordance with the procedure set out in Schedule I, on such day, not being less than fifteen days before the day with reference to which the ballot is held, as the President may direct :

Precedence of resolutions.

Provided that the President may, from time to time, make such variations in the said procedure as he may consider necessary or convenient."

2. In Standing Order 8—

(*a*) in sub-order (3) for the words "No business" the words "Save as otherwise provided by the Rules or Standing Orders, no business" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) after sub-order (3) the following sub-order shall be added, namely :—

"(4) Unless the President otherwise directs, not more than five resolutions (in addition to any resolution which has been commenced on, and is outstanding from, a previous day) shall be set down in the list of business for any day allotted for the disposal of non-official resolutions."

3. For Standing Order 9 the following Standing Order shall be substituted, namely :—

"9. Non-official business set down for any day and not disposed of on that day shall not be set down for any subsequent day, unless it has gained priority at the ballot held with reference to that day :

Business outstanding at end of day.

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in Standing Orders 7A and 7B, any such business which has been commenced shall be set down for the next day allotted to business of that class, and shall have precedence over all other business set down for that day."

4. For clause 1 of Schedule I the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"1. Not less than seventeen days before each day allotted for the disposal of non-official business, the Secretary will cause to be placed in the Assembly Office a numbered list. This list will be kept open for two days, and during those days and at hours when the office is open, any member who wishes to give or has given notice of a resolution, or has given notice of a Bill, as the case may be, may have his name entered, in the case of a ballot for resolutions, against one number only, or, in the case of a ballot for Bills, against one number for each Bill of which he has given notice up to the number of three.

5. In clause 2 of Schedule I for the words "on the third day a ballot" the words "the ballot", and for the words "at which" the word "and", shall be substituted.

6. In clause 4 of Schedule I after the words "all the numbers" the words "or, in the case of a ballot for resolutions, five numbers" shall be inserted.

7. For clause 5 of Schedule I the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"5. Priority on the list will entitle the member to have set down, in the order of his priority for the day with reference to which the ballot is held, any Bill or any resolution, as the case may be, of which he has given the notice required by the Rules or Standing Orders :

Provided that he shall then and there specify such Bill or Bills or such resolution.

8. Clauses 6 and 7 of the Schedule shall be omitted.

9. In Standing Order 11 after the word "Secretary" the words "and signed by the member giving notice" shall be inserted.

10. In Standing Order 19 for the words "the member to whom the question is addressed" the words "any member" shall be substituted, and the words "on the ground of public interest" shall be omitted.

11. In Standing Order 23 after the words "at 4 P.M.", the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

"or, if the President with the consent of the member of the Government concerned so directs, at any earlier hour at which the business of the day may terminate."

12. In Standing Order 25—

(*a*) after the word "count" the words "being demanded by a member" shall be inserted, and

(*b*) the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that no demand for a count to ascertain the presence of a quorum shall be made within one hour of any previous count."

13. To Standing Order 31 the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

" Provided that nothing in this Standing Order shall, unless the President in any case otherwise directs, be deemed to prevent the making of any of the following motions, namely :—

(a) a motion for the taking into consideration or the reference to a Select Committee of a Bill, where an amendment has been carried to a previous motion of the same kind to the effect that the Bill be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions thereon;

(b) any motion for the amendment of a Bill which has been re-committed to a Select Committee, or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions thereon ;

(c) any motion made as the result of a conference under rule 40 ;

(d) any motion for the amendment of a Bill made after the return of the Bill by the Governor General for re-consideration by the Assembly ;

(e) any motion for the amendment of a Bill which is consequential on, or designed merely to alter the drafting of, another amendment which has been carried ;

(f) any motion which has to be or may be made within a period determined by or under the Rules or Standing Orders.

14. To sub-order (3) of Standing Order 32 the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

" Provided that nothing in this sub-order shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution, save with the permission of the President."

15. For sub-order (3) of Standing Order 34 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (3) Where a motion is made under sub-order (1), or a request is made under sub-order (2), the motion, and, if it is carried, the question, or, as the case may be, the question, shall be put without amendment or debate :

Provided that the President may allow any member any right of reply which he may have under these Standing Orders."

16. In clause (b) of sub-order (1) of Standing Order 38 the words " composed of such members of the Assembly as he may name in his motion " shall be omitted.

17. In Standing Order 40—

(a) to sub-order (1) the words " and it shall not be necessary to include their names in any motion for appointment of such a Committee " shall be added ; and

(b) in sub-order (2) after the words "is made or" the words " in the case of a motion made by way of amendment under clause (a) of sub-order (2) of Standing Order 39 " shall be inserted.

18. In sub-order (1) of Standing Order 54 for the words " ten clear days' " the words "one month's " shall be substituted.

19. In clause (a) of the proviso to Standing Order 59 for the word "a" the words " substantially one " shall be substituted.

20. After sub-order (1) of Standing Order 61 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

" Provided that the Member may with the permission of the President authorise any other Member, in whose name the same resolution stands lower in the list of business, to move it on his behalf and the Member so authorised may move accordingly."

21. For sub-order (2) of Standing Order 61 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (2) If the member when called on is absent, any other member authorised by him in writing in this behalf may, with the permission of the President, move the resolution standing in his name. But if no member has been so authorised or such permission is not granted, the resolution shall be deemed to have been withdrawn."

22. To the proviso to Standing Order 62 the following shall be added, namely :—

" or for such longer time as the President may permit."

23. For Standing Order 72 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" If notice of a motion to omit or reduce any grant has not been given two clear days before the day on which the demand is to be considered, any member may object to the moving of the motion, and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in the exercise of his power to suspend this Standing Order, allows the motion to be made."

24. In Standing Order 75 for the words " Governor General" the word "President" shall be substituted.

25. After Standing Order 75 the following Standing Order shall be added, namely :—

"76. The President may, by order in writing, delegate to the Deputy President all or any of his powers under these Standing Orders."

Delegation of powers of President.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 28th February 1922.

No. F.-504.—The services of Mr. G. H. G. Anderson, D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi with effect from the 7th January 1922.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 2nd March 1922.

No. F.-228.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. G. Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 10th February 1922.

PUBLIC.

The 27th February 1922.

No. F.-567.—Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 52-A of the Government of India Act the Governor General in Council was pleased, in the Notification of the Government of India in the Reforms Office, no. 1-G., dated the 3rd January 1921, to declare the Agency Division of the Madras Presidency to be a "backward tract" and to direct that the said Act in its application to the said territories should be subject to certain exceptions and modifications;

Now therefore in exercise of the further powers conferred by the said sub-section, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), being an Act of the Indian Legislature shall apply to the said Agency Division subject to such exceptions or modifications as the Governor General thinks fit.

No. F.-567.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 52-A of the Government of India Act, and with reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, no. F.-567, dated the 27th February 1922, the Governor General is pleased to specify the modifications set forth in the annexed schedule as the modifications subject to which the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), shall apply to the Agency Division of the Madras Presidency:

Schedule.

1. In section 30 of the said Code after the words "in Sind" the words "in the Agency Division of the Madras Presidency" shall be inserted.

2. In section 34 of the said Code for the word "seven" wherever it occurs the word "three" shall be substituted.

3. In sub-section (1) of section 190 of the said Code for the words "any Presidency Magistrate" the words "any Sessions Judge, Presidency Magistrate" shall be substituted.

4. In sub-section (') of section 192 of the said Code, for the words "Any Chief Presidency Magistrate" the words "Any Sessions Judge, Chief Presidency Magistrate" shall be substituted.

5. After section 205 of the said Code in Chapter XVII the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"205A. Where a Sessions Judge takes cognizance of an offence under section 190, he shall exercise the same powers, and, so far as may be, follow the same procedure as a District Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence."

6. Section 266 of the said Code shall be numbered 266 (1) and after the said section as so numbered the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to trials before a Court of Session when the accused has not been committed to the Court by a Magistrate. Such trials shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXI."

7. For section 268 of the said Code the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"268. All trials before a Court of Session shall be by jury or with the aid of assessors or without a jury and without the aid of assessors as the Court may decide. The Court shall, at the commencement of every trial, state by an order in writing the method of trial which it proposes to adopt."

8. Section 269 of the said Code shall be omitted.

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 27th February 1922.

No. 596-42-Est.—Captain H. C. Milligan, Second in Command, Mekran Levy Corps, is granted 112 days' leave out of India from the 12th December 1921 to the 2nd April 1922, both days inclusive; the first 60 days being special war leave and the remainder privilege leave.

The 28th February 1922.

No. 555-293-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Byron Cossantelli as Consul-General for Greece at Calcutta.

The 1st March 1922.

No. 564-103-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Cavaliere Enrico Mattoli as honorary Vice-Consul for Italy at Bombay.

No. 568-360-Gen.—With reference to Notification No. 1257-G., dated the 8th August 1921, Mr. A. G. Hemmons, Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein, resumed charge of his office on the 23rd January 1922.

No. 571-131-Gen.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. B. Cunliffe as Acting Consul for Chile at Madras.

No. 579-404-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Ernest G. Johnston as honorary Consul for Siam at Rangoon.

DENYS BRAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 27th February 1922.

No. 597-42-Est.—The unexpired portion of the combined leave granted to Mr. H. R. Lynch-Blosse, of the Political Department, in Notification No. 1021-Est. A., dated the 13th April 1921, is cancelled with effect from the 1st January 1922 and he is hereby granted with effect from that date leave on average pay for 18 days and on half average pay for 7 months and 15 days under Rules 77 (*b*) and 81 (*b*) of the Fundamental Rules.

No. 598-42-Est.—The unexpired portion of the combined leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Jacob, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., of the Political Department, in Notification No. 1562-Est. A., dated the 6th June 1921, is cancelled with effect from the 1st January 1922 and he is hereby granted with effect from that date leave on half average pay for 1 year and 20 days under Rules 77 (*b*) and 81 (*b*) of the Fundamental Rules.

No. 605-39-Est.—Khan Bahadur Sadulla Khan of Umarzai, of the Provincial Civil Service in the North-West Frontier Province, is appointed to the Political Department of the Government of India, substantively on probation and is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, with effect from the 1st January 1922.

No. 606-293-Est.—The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India for six months with effect from the 29th November 1921, the first sixty days being privilege leave, the following sixty days special war leave:—

Captain R. M. Trail, M.C., 38th Dogras, officiating Assistant Military Adviser, Kashmir State Infantry.

Pension service fourteenth year commenced on 9th September 1921.

No. 608-42(6)-Est.—Major E. H. Pott, D.S.O., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), is appointed to officiate as Military Adviser, Indian State Camel Corps, with effect from the 1st February 1922 and until further orders.

The 28th February 1922.

No. 629-23-Est.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Smith, C.I.E., of the Political Department, on return from leave, is posted as Political Agent, Chagai, with effect from the 1st February 1922.

The 1st March 1922.

No. 640-24(1)-Est.—Major R. A. Yule, of the Political Department, was employed on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province from the 12th November to the 31st December 1921, inclusive.

Notification No. 156-24-Est., dated the 17th January 1922, is hereby cancelled.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1922.

No. 262.—Consequent on the permanent retention of the Working Plans and Sylvicultural Research Circle in the United Provinces, the following promotions are made in the class of Conservators of Forests with effect from the 6th January 1922:—

Mr. A. D. Blascheck, *provisional substantive* Conservator of Forests, to be substantive Conservator of Forests.

Mr. J. L. Baker, Officiating Conservator of Forests, to be Conservator of Forests, *provisional substantive.*

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 4th March 1922.

No. 420-P. W.—Mr. R. Meredith, C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 1st May 1922.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1922.

No. 70.—Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A., Senior Assistant in the office of the Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy in the Archæological Department with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd February 1922 and is attached to the office of the Government Epigraphist for India.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd March 1922.

No. 110.—The Reverend P. H. Chapman, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st January 1922.

SANITARY.

The 28th February 1922.

No. 146.—Major J. H. Horne, I.M.S., an officer of the Bacteriological Department, is granted privilege leave for 23 days and in continuation furlough for 11 months and 7 days, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th September 1921.

No. 148.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Fry, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 22nd February 1922.

The 2nd March 1922.

No. 157.—Major S. R. Christophers, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.M.S., Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, is granted leave on average pay for 7 months including privilege leave for two months and twelve days, with effect from the 1st March 1922 or any subsequent date from which he avails himself of the leave.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

BANKS—IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Delhi, the 1st March 1922.

No. 163-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 (1) (*v*) of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920 (XLVII of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Sir Bernard Hunter as a Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India for a period of three years with effect from the 4th March 1922, Mr. N. M. Murray ceasing to officiate from the same date.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 2nd March 1922.

No. 200-Accts.—The following promotions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made in existing vacancies :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Carr-Hall, C.I.E.	Deputy Military Accountant General.	Military Deputy Auditor General.	From the 26th September 1921.
Lieutenant-Colonel D. A. E. Will.	Military Accountant, 1st class.	Deputy Military Accountant General.	Ditto.
Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. L. Bruce.	Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Military Accountant, 1st class.	Ditto.
Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) H. R. Hardinge.	Military Accountant, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Ditto.
Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) R. Prince.	Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Ditto.
Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) C. J. G. Bird.	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Military Accountant, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.
Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) P. Ashfield.	Military Accountant, 4th class.	Military Accountant, 3rd class sub. *pro tem.* (seconded).	Ditto.
Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) J. F. Allen.	Ditto . . .	Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.
Major W. V. Richards .	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Military Accountant, 2nd class.	From the 23rd November 1921.
Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) A. G. Murray.	Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Ditto.
Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) H. D. Watson.	Military Accountant, 4th class.	Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.

No. 365-F. E.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Indian Audit Department are notified :—

With effect from the 26th September 1921.

Mr. W. H. Scott to officiate in Class I of the Public Works List.
Mr. J. C. Bell to revert to Class II of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 1st October 1921.

Mr. A. C. Anthony to officiate in Class I of the General List.
Mr. L. B. Ward to revert to Class II of the General List.

With effect from the 3rd October 1921.

Mr. A. C. Anthony to revert to Class II of the General List.

With effect from the 7th October 1921.

Rao Bahadur K. Balarama Iyer is confirmed substantively as Accountant General, Class I.
Mr. J. S. Milne is confirmed substantively as Accountant General, Class II.
Mr. M. K. Ghatak to be provisionally substantive Accountant General, Class II.
Mr. P. G. Jacob is confirmed substantively in Class I of the General List.
Mr. G. C. Hart (on foreign service) to be provisionally substantive in Class I of the General List.
Mr. H. B. Rau to be provisionally substantive in Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 13th October 1921.

Mr. F. P. B. Wood to officiate in Class I of the Public Works List.
Mr. W. F. Milne to revert to Class II of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 18th October 1921.

Mr. W. F. Milne to officiate in Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 22nd October 1921.

Mr. J. M. Hartley is confirmed substantively in the special class of Chief Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr. J. M. Hartley to officiate as Accountant General, Class II.
Mr. J. C. Bell to officiate in Class I of the Public Works List.

With effect from the 24th October 1921.

Mr. G. W. V. deRhé Philipe to officiate as Accountant General, Class I.

No. 366-F. E.—Mr. S. C. Mukherji has been posted as Examiner, Outside Accounts, Calcutta, with effect from the 11th February 1922.

No. 367-F. E.—Mr. R. A. O'Connor, Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways, has been granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 16th February 1922.

Mr. A. D. Butterfield has been posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways, with effect from the same date.

No. 368-F. E.—Mr. Rattan Chand Khanna has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Audit Department with effect from the 17th February 1922, and has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, from the same date.

No. 369-F. E.—Mr. J. Davidson has been posted as Deputy Auditor General (Military Test Audit) with effect from the 13th February 1922.

No. 370-F. E.—Mr. G. J. C. Hodson, a temporary Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been granted an extension of leave on average pay up to the 17th March 1922.

No. 371-F. E.—This Department Notification No. 1783-F. E., dated the 24th August 1921, so far as it relates to the grant of leave to Mr. O. A Travers, is amended as follows:—

Mr. O. A. Travers, Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted combined leave for eight months with effect from the 19th August 1921, *viz.*, privilege leave for one month and 26 days, furlough on average salary in continuation up to 31st December 1921, and leave on average pay with effect from the 1st January 1922, for the remaining period.

No. 372-F. E.—Mr. A. C. Gupta, Auditor, Government of India Sanctions (Military), was granted leave on average pay for five weeks with effect from the 9th January 1922.

Mr. J. Davidson was posted as Auditor, Government of India Sanctions (Military), during the absence of Mr. A. C. Gupta on leave.

No. 373-F. E.—Mr. V. B. Arte has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Audit Department with effect from the 18th February 1922, and has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, from the same date.

No. 374-F. E.—Mr. R. J. P. Talbot, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Chief Auditor, Eastern Bengal Railway, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Audit Officer with effect from the 15th February 1922.

No. 375-F. E.—Mr. Bama Charan Banerjee has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Audit Department with effect from the 20th February 1922, and has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Central Revenues, from the same date.

No. 376-F. E.—Mr. K. K. Sen has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Audit Department with effect from the 20th February 1922, and has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, from the same date.

No. 377-F. E.—Mr. A. G. Barr has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 15th February 1922.

RETIREMENTS.

The 23rd February 1922.

No. 195-Accts.—Mr. E. J. Earle, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th December 1921.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PORTS AND LIGHTING.

Delhi, the 4th March 1922.

No. 1084.—The following statement showing the receipts and charges for the year 1920-21 on account of the Madras Coast Lights is published for general information :—

Opening balance.		Receipts.			Charges.					Surplus (+) or deficit (—).		Closing balance.	
Cash.	Government securities.	Gross receipts.	Refunds.	Net receipts.	Repayment instalment (capital and interest) of debt due to the Imperial Government.	Maintenance and repair charges.	Establishment, contingencies, travelling allowance and miscellaneous.	Transfer of capital account to major works and repairs. Cash.	Transfer of capital account to major works and repairs. Government securities.	Cash.	Government securities.	Cash.	Government securities.
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
66,322 6 5	...	2,30,430 7 11	2,054 14 6	2,28,375 9 5	(a) 47,828 0 0	1,920 15 9	(b) 87,287 13 4	...	...	+91,338 12 4	+10,000	1,57,661 2 9	10,000

		Rs.
(a) Capital	. . . . .	28,724
Interest	. . . . .	19,104
	Total	47,828

(b) Includes Rs. 10,000 invested in Government securities.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 4th March 1922.

No. 1197.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking by sea of cattle of the Ongole breed from any port in the Madras Presidency to any place beyond the limits of British India.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The 4th March 1922.

No. 1113.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Surma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. E. W. Hobson, of the Burtoll Tea Estate, Cachar, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. J. D. Jenkins.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1208.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

LASCAR SEAMEN.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1922.

RESOLUTION.

On the 26th September 1921, the Legislative Assembly adopted the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that the draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations convened at Genoa on the 15th day of June, 1920, should not be ratified, but that an examination should be undertaken, without delay, of the methods of recruitment of seamen at the different ports in India in order that it may be definitely ascertained whether abuses exist and whether those abuses are susceptible of remedy."

A similar resolution was adopted by the Council of State on the 27th September 1921.

2. In consequence of these resolutions, the Government of India made arrangements for a preliminary inquiry into the conditions under which seamen are recruited at Bombay and Calcutta, the only ports in India where seamen are engaged in large numbers. This inquiry which, under the orders of Government, was intended especially to verify the existence and extent of corrupt practices, was conducted by Mr. A. G. Clow, I.C.S., Controller of the Labour Bureau in the Government of India, accompanied by representatives of the shipowners and seamen selected by the Governments of Bombay and Bengal. For the enquiries in Bombay, the Government of Bombay nominated Mr. F. L. Barnett, Marine Superintendent, of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company, and Mr. Mohamad Ibrahim; for the enquiries in Calcutta, the Government of Bengal nominated Mr. C. S. Penny, Marine Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Company, and Mr. M. Daud, M A., B.L., General Secretary of the Indian Seamen's Union. A large number of witnesses were examined in each place, and investigations were made in the Shipping Offices, on the ships, and in the seamen's boarding houses.

3. The Government of India have now decided to appoint a Committee which will include two Members of the Legislature in addition to the five gentlemen who have taken part in the preliminary enquiry. The Committee will sit at Delhi to examine the evidence already

collected and to report what reforms are possible in existing methods of recruitment. The Committee will be constituted as follows :—

Mr. A. G. Clow, F.S.S., I.C.S., Chairman,
Sir Frank Carter, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E., M L.A.,
Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.,
Mr. C. S. Penny,
Mr. M. Daud, M.A., B.L.,
Mr. F. L. Barnett, and
Mr. Mohamad Ibrahim.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, to the Finance Department, to the Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, to the Auditor, Government of India Sanctions, and to the Chairman and Members of the Committee.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 3rd March 1922.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 316.—Brevet Major (now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) R. D. Marjoribanks, 107th Pioneers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. From 5th August 1914 to 21st February 1915.

No. 317.—Captain (now Major) C. Cobb, O.B.E., Supply and Transport Corps, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General. From 30th August 1917 to 24th February 1918, inclusive.

No. 318.—Captain L. V. S. Blacker, 1st Battalion, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Infantry), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major, and is graded as a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, while specially employed. From 1st April 1918 to 23rd December 1920.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 319.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn Stuart Constantine Willis, D.S.O., Commandant, 1st Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 16th January 1922.

Captains to be Majors.

Brevet Major Thomas William Corbett, M.C., 9th Hodson's Horse.	Dated 19th January 1922.
Herbert John Norman, 1st Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.	
William Harvey Loftus John Welman, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.	
Sydney Ernest Lodington Baddeley, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).	
Eric Garnett Atkinson, 17th Cavalry.	

George Adrien Pim, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles). Dated 22nd February 1922.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Vernon Doyle Pilcher, attached 1st Battalion, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 5th June 1921.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 320.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains to be Majors.

Clive Newcomb, M.D.
Henry Edward Shortt, M.B.
Duncan McNab Taylor, M.B.
} Dated 30th January 1922.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 321.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Bertram Ernest Bromley. Dated 29th July 1921.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 322.—The following acting promotion is notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

2nd Battalion, 21st Punjabis.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. M. Carroll, 87th Punjabis, attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 25th November 1921, *vice* Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) A. C. H. Trevor, relieved with effect from the 10th November 1921.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 323.—In Army Department Notification No. 1227, dated the 10th June 1921, regarding the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant Claude Cuthbert Williams, *for* "20th April 1920" *read* "24th June 1921."

No. 324.—Army Department Notification No. 1478, dated the 22nd July 1921, is cancelled.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 325.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 1569, dated the 5th August 1921, No. 2307, dated the 9th December 1921, No. 2437, dated the 30th December 1921, No. 4, dated the 6th January 1922, and No. 142, dated the 27th January 1922, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retain the rank of Captain:—

Dodballapur Hari Rau.

Phanindranath Ghoshal.

Hiranya Kumar Sen.

Frederick Bertram DeSouza.

Suraj Narayan Kapur.

No. 326.—In Army Department Notification No. 949, dated the 6th May 1921, against "Harabilas Chatterjee" *for* "25th October 1920" *read* "26th November 1920."

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No 327.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 3318, dated the 21st November 1919, the undermentioned officer is granted the rank of Major on relinquishment of his commission:—

Captain Harold Maitland Haslehust, M.B.E.

No. 328.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 1451, dated the 23rd July 1920, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retain the rank of Captain on relinquishment of his commission:—

Captain Crosier Fullerton Tofts.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

9th Mussoorce Battalion.

No. 329.—Captain Alexander Frederick Slater is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission, with effect from the 30th September 1920.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 330.—Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Townshend Cunynghame Hughes, Indian Army (Supernumerary List), is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th February 1922.

No. 331.—Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Guy Welman Moore, Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th February 1922.

G. FELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 332.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 588, dated the 18th March 1921, Sir Godfrey Fell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 3rd March 1921.

H. R. PATE,
Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 333.—The Reverend John Rowley Donald, M.A., the Reverend James Alexander Drysdale, M.A., and the Reverend Father Emile Gaston Verine, B.A., are appointed Honorary Chaplains to The Rangoon Battalion, with effect from the 1st December 1921.

No. 334.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified:—

The Delhi Contingent.

No. 4 (Delhi) Company, Machine Gun Corps.

To be Captain.

John David William Holmes. Dated 22nd November 1921.

No. 5 (Agra) Company, Machine Gun Corps.

To be Captain.

Alexander Frederick Slater. Dated 1st October 1920.

No. 7 (Lucknow) Company, Machine Gun Corps.

To be Captain.

Harry Goodheart Procter. Dated 1st December 1921.

No. 9 (Cossipore) Company, Machine Gun Corps.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Philip John Cato Wheeler. Dated 1st January 1922.

No. 10 (Cossipore) Company, Machine Gun Corps.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Raymond Wilmot, M.C. Dated 19th December 1921.

Auxiliary Force Medical Corps.

To be Lieutenant.

Allan Douglas Cameron. Dated 1st October 1920.

No. 335.—In Army Department Notification No. 2363, dated the 16th December 1921, *for* "30th September 1920" *read* "1st October 1920."

FARMS.

No. 336.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 2268, dated the 2nd December 1921, and consequent on return from leave *ex* India of Mr. G. H. Frost, O.B.E., Assistant Controller of Dairy Farms, Mr. W. O'Brien, officiating Deputy Assistant Controller of Dairies, reverts to his substantive appointment as Manager, with effect from the 19th January 1922.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 337.—The following promotions are made:—

26th-30th Cavalry.

Dafadar Gori Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st April 1921; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Gobinda to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Moti Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 25th January 1922; Havildar Samar Gul, I.D.S.M., to be Jemadar, with effect from the 14th January 1922; Havildar Ram Sahai to be Jemadar, with effect from the 25th January 1922, and Havildar Gul Akbar, I.D.S.M., to be Jemadar, with effect from the 13th February 1922; to complete the establishment.

99th Deccan Infantry.

Jemadar Ghulam Mohidin Khan to be Subadar, with effect from the 26th October 1921, and Havildar Pirthi Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st January 1922; to complete the establishment.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Jemadar Dost Muhammad Khan to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st December 1921; to complete the establishment.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Subadar Gul Husain to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 4th January 1922; *vice* Zahirud-din Khan transferred to the pension establishment.

130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Havildar Zarghoon Shah to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st January 1921, and Havildar Inayat Ullah to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st November 1921; to complete the establishment.

5th Light Infantry.

No. 338.—Army Department Notification No. 2002, dated the 14th October 1921, in so far as it relates to this unit, is hereby cancelled and the following substituted:—

"Jemadar Sazewar Khan to be Subadar, with effect from the 19th April 1921; Jemadars Gokal Singh and Tirkha Ram to be Subadars, with effect from the 1st July 1921, and Jemadar Haidar Ali Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Purushottam Parshad Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 17th July 1921; to complete the establishment."

1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis.

No. 339.—In Army Department Notification No. 100, dated the 21st January 1922, *for* "Company Quartermaster-Havildar Sultan" *read* "Company Quartermaster-Havildar Sultan Khan."

PROMOTIONS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bengal-Punjab List.

No. 340.—Conductor (supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant) William Gilbert King to be absorbed in the establishment of Conductors, on reversion from seconded employment, *vice* Conductor Patrick Charles Ryan, retired; with effect from the 1st October 1921.

(Late) Madras List.

No. 341.—Conductor (supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant) William Terry to be absorbed in the establishment of Assistant Commissaries and Lieutenants,

Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Conductor) Ernest Bennett, Amalgamated List, to be absorbed in the establishment of Conductors on the Amalgamated List, and

Staff Serjeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) Thomas Conlon, Amalgamated List, to be absorbed in the establishment of Sub-Conductors on the Amalgamated List,

vice Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant John Horace Maule, D.C.M., deceased; with effect from the 10th October 1921.

(Late) Bombay List.

No. 342.—Sub-Conductor Alvin Ernest Bantock, Amalgamated List, to be Conductor on the Amalgamated List, and Staff Serjeant John Patrick Lockton, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List, *vice* Conductor (supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant) Samuel Fowles, retired; with effect from the 9th September 1921.

Amalgamated List.

No. 343.—Staff Serjeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) Alfred Duncan Taylor to be absorbed in the establishment of Sub-Conductors, *vice* Sub-Conductor Herbert Stickland, deceased; with effect from the 2nd October 1921.

No. 344.—Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Conductor) Henry Frank Edgerley to be absorbed in the establishment of Conductors, and Staff Serjeant Robert William Anderson to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor John Dunne, M.C., retired; with effect from the 26th November 1921.

No. 345.—Staff Serjeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) John Mitchell to be absorbed in the establishment of Sub-Conductors, *vice* Sub-Conductor Charles Crowther, retired; with effect from the 26th November 1921.

No. 346.—Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Conductor) James Ingram to be absorbed in the establishment of Conductors, and Staff Serjeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) Harry Cooper, M.B.E., to be absorbed in the establishment of Sub-Conductors, *vice* Conductor William Green, retired; with effect from the 9th December 1921.

No. 347.—Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Conductor) Frederick Carey to be absorbed in the establishment of Conductors, and Staff Serjeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) Donald Reid to be absorbed in the establishment of Sub-Conductors, *vice* Conductor Oliver Tattersall, retired; with effect from the 13th December 1921.

No. 348.—Army Department Notifications Nos. 2407, 2408 and 2409, dated the 24th December 1921, are cancelled.

DISMISSALS, REMOVALS AND DISCHARGES.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 349.—The services of the undermentioned military Sub-Assistant Surgeon are dispensed with on account of physical disability, with effect from the 6th March 1922:—

No. 1796 3rd class, Muhammad Sharif.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 350.—In continuation of the leave granted in Army Department Notification No. 1632, dated the 12th August 1921, Mr. C. J. Knowles, M.B.E., Personal Assistant to the Adjutant General in India, is granted an extension of four months' furlough, including two months on full average salary and two months on half average salary.

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIA FORCE, INDIA.

The Karachi Corps.

No. 351.—Lieutenant F. G. Cangley, D.S.O., M.C., is permitted to resign his commission, with effect from the 21st January 1922.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 352.—Fourth class Assistant Surgeon Clarence O'Callaghan is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 26th January 1922.

REWARDS.

No. 353.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following rewards for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty in the field while serving with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force:—

Awarded the Indian Order of Merit, 2nd Class.

No. 9232 Sapper Nur Dad, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 9316 Sapper Art Nawab Khan, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

For conspicuous gallantry on 23rd April 1920 while serving with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. During an attack on Post Jisr Mejamieh the enemy were seen to be preparing to attack a weakly defended post at Semakh. The Officer Commanding Post at Jisr Mejamieh called for volunteers to warn Semakh, as all communications had been cut. Sappers Nur Dad and Nawab Khan volunteered, and succeeded in getting to within two miles of Semakh, when they were ambushed.

In the fight which ensued No. 9232 Sapper Nur Dad was killed and No. 9316 Sapper Art Nawab Khan captured, but he succeeded in escaping later.

(The widow, if any, of No. 9232, Sapper Nur Dad, is admitted to the pension of the order with effect from the date of his death.)

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 354.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on Indian Overseer Dafadar Madho Pershad Misr, Military Farms Department, with effect from the 12th September 1921.

No. 355.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on No. 2980 Drum-Major Lachmanji, 99th Deccan Infantry, with effect from the 1st February 1922.

SPECIAL.

No. 356.—With reference to paragraph 305, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the dates specified:—

Major Ronald William Barker, Burma Commission. Dated 7th February 1922.

Major George Cave Slacke, Burma Commission. } Dated 17th February 1922.
Major John Moran, Cantonment Magistrates' Department. }

TRANSFERS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 357.—Major B. Foley is transferred from The Chota Nagpur Regiment to The Unattached List, with effect from the 25th January 1922.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 358.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement, dated the 24th January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 24th January, 1922, pages 699 and 701.

War Office,
24th January, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * *

A.G.'s & Q.M.G.'s STAFF.

A.A G.—Col. R. C. Wilson, D.S.O., M.C., Ind. Army. 25th Nov. 1921.

* * * * *

Spec. Appt., Cl. GG.—Capt. B. K. Featherstone, Ind. Army, relinquishes his temp. appt. 1st Jan. 1922.

* * * * *

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

GENERAL LIST.

Maj. R. S. Waters, O.B.E., late Ind. Army, to be Maj., 1st July 1921, with seniority 1st Sept. 1915. (Substituted for notification in the Gazette of 30th Dec. 1921.)

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 25th January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 24th January, 1922, page 709.

War Office,
25th January, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

GENERAL STAFF.

Col. on the Staff.—Col. J. H. K. Stewart, C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army, and relinquishes the temp. rank of Col. on the Staff. 12th Jan. 1922.

* * * * *

The undermentioned temp. appt. is made :—

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Brig. Maj.— Capt. B. J. Shover, 3rd Brahmans, Ind. Army, from 27th Aug. to 15th Sept. 1921.

* * * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 26th January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 24th January, 1922, pages 719, 723, 724 and 725.

War Office,
26th January, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

Garrison Battalions.

Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.

1st Garr. Bn.—

Temp. Lt. F. J. Gibbs relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R.O. 21 Mar. 1917.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lts., with effect from 23rd Dec. 1921 :—

* * * * *

UNATTACHED LIST FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

Walter Kendal Bushe.
Robert Neville Falkner Marks.
Cyril Francis Featherstone.
Richard Henry Pease.
Robert Arthur D'Escourt Ashe.
Hugh George Pigott Williams.
Lionel Hazlewood Bloxam.
Gordon George Pryce.
Lawrence George Edward Clarke.
John Houston Alexander Davis.
Rupert Claude Nicholas.
Randolph Alan Noel Davidson.
William Shapter Hunt.
Edris Yusuf Ali.
Harry Colquhoun Walker.
Vere William Digby Willoughby Davies.
Muhammad Nawaz Khan.
Edward Cecil Sibbald Ward.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 27th January, 1922, pages 729, 730 and 731.

* * * * *

India Office,
27th January, 1922.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the resignation of the following officers, with effect from the dates specified and the retention of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Capt. A. B. Fletcher. 25th Dec. 1921.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

* * * * *

Capt. L. W. Walker (temp. non-effective list), and is permitted to retain the rank of Capt. 22nd Dec. 1921.

Lieut. D. Williams. 3rd Sept. 1921.

Lieut. B. J. Bassett (temp. non-effective list), and is permitted to retain the rank of Lieut. 25th Oct. 1921.

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

INDIAN ARMY.

* * * * *

Maj. E. F. Holland, in consequence of ill-health attributable to service arising directly from the War. 12th Apr. 1917. (Substituted for the notifn. in Lon. Gaz. dated 8th May 1917.)

Maj. A. G. Lyell. 9th Jan. 1922.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lt.-Col. S. Anderson. 20th Jan. 1922.

The Secretary of State for India has approved the grant of a vacant Good Service Pension to the following officer :—

General Sir Frederick Campbell, K.C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army (retired).

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 27th January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 27th January, 1922, page 789.

War Office,
27th January, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

GENERAL STAFF.

G.S.O., 2nd Grade.—Maj. G. N. Ford, 105th Mahratta L.I., Ind. Army, relinquishes his appt. 1st Nov. 1921.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 30th January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 27th January, 1922, pages 797 and 800.

War Office,
30th January, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

Garrison Battalions.

North'd Fus.

2nd Garr. Bn.—

Temp. Lt. E. Robson relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R.O. 24 July 1919.

* * * * *

G. FELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 3rd March 1922.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 12.—The undermentioned Engineer-Sub-Lieutenants, on probation, are, subject to His Majesty's approval, confirmed in the rank of Engineer Sub-Lieutenant, with effect from the dates specified against their names:—

Harold Frederick James. Dated 1st January 1921.

Frederick William Rees Harrison. Dated 9th January 1922.

Roy Mulready.
Henry John Mills.
Frederick John Alcock.
Percival Kitchener Ray.
} Dated 11th January 1922.

Leslie William Tyrrell.
John Harold Hill.
William Frederick Gilbert Harding.
Arthur Bateman Collins.
} Dated 30th January 1922.

No. 13.—The services of Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander W. G. Manfield, Royal Indian Marine, continued to be at the disposal of the Home Department for employment as Engineer and Harbour Master, Port Blair, up to the 19th January 1922.

No. 14.—The services of Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander T. Kerr, D.S.C., Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment as Engineer and Harbour Master, Port Blair, with effect from the 20th January 1922.

PROMOTIONS.

No 15.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 20th May 1921:—

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

Midshipman Jack Nanson.

G. FELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 28th February 1922.

No. 304-E.—22.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 1964-E.—20, dated 17th May 1921, Mr. W. H. H. Young, M.C., whose services were placed at the disposal of the Indian Railway Conference Association for employment as Assistant Director of Wagon Interchange, reverts to his appointment of District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, from the 15th March 1922.

No. 527-E.—20.—Mr. R. J. Halliday, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is on his return from leave posted to the North-Western Railway.

No. 1678-E.—21.—Mr. J. A. Bell, Assistant Secretary, Railway Department (Railway Board), is granted 9 months' leave on average pay with effect from the 7th March 1922.

The 1st March 1922.

No. 15-E.—22.—Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore, Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted leave on full average pay for eight months and on half average pay for three months with effect from the 9th March 1922 or subsequent date of relief.

No. 15-E.—22-1.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 15-E.—22, dated the 1st March 1922, Mr. H. C. Sparke, Deputy Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Manager of that line.

No. 15-E.—22-2.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 15-E.—22-1, dated the 1st March 1922, Mr. H. T. Baylis, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager of that railway until further orders.

No. 2075-1-E.—21.—Mr. C. A. Rayneau, Assistant Coal Superintendent, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company reverted to the State Railways Coal Department with effect from the 1st February 1922.

The 2nd March 1922.

No. 247-E.—22.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. S. O'Connor, Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted 19 months' leave (10 months on average pay and 9 months on half average pay) with effect from the 28th March 1922 or subsequent date of relief.

No. 247-E.—22-1.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 247-E.—22, dated 2nd March 1922, Mr. F. H. Reaks, Deputy Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (temporarily employed on the North-Western Railway), is appointed to officiate as Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, until further orders.

No. 657-E.—21.—Mr. H. Graham, General Foreman, North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent of that Railway, with effect from the 19th November 1921 and until further orders.

No. 1779-E.—21.—Mr. P. Collins, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, officiated as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that line from the 6th June to the 5th October 1921, inclusive.

No. 1927-E.—21.—Captain R. D. Waghorn, R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board, has been appointed an Assistant Executive Engineer, State Railways, and posted to the Khyber Railway Construction.

No. 1927-E.—21.—Captain H. del Panet, R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board, has been appointed an Assistant Executive Engineer, State Railways, and posted to the Bombay Sindh Connection Railway Survey.

H. L. COLE,
Secretary, Railway Board.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 27th February 1922.

No. A.-342.—Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the Government of the Island of Ceylon has made satisfactory provision for the protection of inventions patented in British India;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 78-A of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the said section shall apply for the protection of inventions patented in the Island of Ceylon.

The 28th February 1922.

No. S.-399.—Mr. R. R. Reaks, M.B.E., Assistant Chief Controller (Surplus Stores), is appointed to be Assistant Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th February 1922.

The 1st March 1922.

No. G. (E.)-5.—The services of Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, I.E.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March 1922.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER (SURPLUS STORES).

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 25th February 1922.

No. E.-19-S.—Mr. R. S. D'Arcy, Chief Superintendent, office of the Chief Controller (Surplus Stores), is appointed Assistant Chief Controller (Surplus Stores) and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th February 1922, *vice* Mr. R. R. Reaks, M.B.E., transferred to the Indian Stores Department.

A. H. LEY,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislature assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st March, 1922, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI OF 1922.

An Act further to amend the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.

IV of 1912. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Lunacy (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Amendment of section 3, Act IV of 1912.

IV of 1912. 2. In section 3 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act),—

(*a*) in clause (*1*), after the word "asylum" where it occurs for the second time, the words "or mental hospital" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) to clause (*2*) the following shall be added, namely:—

"together with any other charges specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, in exercise of any power conferred upon him by this Act."

Amendment of section 84, Act IV of 1912.

3. To section 84 of the said Act, the following words shall be added, namely:—

"if it is satisfied that provision has been or will be made for the curative treatment therein of persons suffering from mental diseases."

Insertion of new section 84A in Act IV of 1912.

4. After section 84 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Power to cancel licence if provision for curative treatment is insufficient.

"84A. If in any licensed asylum no provision for curative treatment has been made, or the Local Government considers that the provision made is insufficient, the Local Government may require the person in charge of the asylum to take such measures for making or supplementing such provision as it may deem necessary, and, if such person does not comply with the requisition within a reasonable time, the Local Government may revoke the licence."

5. After section 89 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Insertion of new sections 89A. and 89 B. in Act IV of 1912.

"89A. The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, prescribe the amount payable on account of the cost of maintenance of lunatics detained in any asylum for the cost of whose maintenance any Local Government is liable, and the proportions in which such amount shall be payable respectively by the Local Governments so liable. Any such amount may include charges on account of the upkeep of the asylum and of the capital cost of the establishment of the asylum.

Fixation of cost of maintenance.

89B. (1). When under the provisions of this Act the cost of the maintenance of a lunatic is payable by the Government, then such cost shall be payable—

Incidence of costs of maintenance payable by Government.

(a) in the case of a lunatic not domiciled in British India, by the Local Government of the province in which the reception order or the order under section 25, as the case may be, was made ; and

(b) in the case of a lunatic domiciled in British India, by the Local Government of the province in which the lunatic has last resided for a period of five years before the reception order or the order under section 25, as the case may be, was made ; or, if the lunatic has not been resident in any one province for such period, by the Local Government of the province in which such order was made.

(2) If any question arises as to the incidence of the cost of maintenance of any lunatic under sub-section (1), the question shall be referred to the Governor General in Council, and his decision thereon shall be final."

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 28th February, 1922 :—

No. 4 OF 1922.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING (CONSOLIDATION) BILL.

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SCHEDULE V.—Enactments repealed.

A Bill to consolidate certain enactments relating to Merchant Shipping.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate certain enactments relating to Merchant Shipping; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 192 .

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

M. S. A., s. 742.
(1) "effects" includes clothes and documents;

Act I of 1859, s. 118, as amended by Act VI of 1891, s. 5.
(2) "foreign-going ship" means a ship, not being a home-trade ship, employed in trading between any port in British India and any other port or place;

Ditto.
(3) "home-trade ship" means a ship employed in trading between any ports in British India or between any port in British India and any port or place on the continent of India or in the Straits Settlements, or in the Island of Ceylon;

Act VII of 1880, s. 2. M. S. A., s. 142.
(4) "master" includes every person (except a pilot or harbour master) having command or charge of a ship;

(5) "Merchant Shipping Acts" mean the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894—1921;

Act VII of 1884, s. 3.
(6) "passenger" includes any person carried in a ship other than the master and crew and the owner, his family and servants;

Act VII of 1880, s. 4 and Act VII of 1884, s. 3.
(7) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

Act I of 1859, s. 118. Act XIII of 1876, s. 2.
(8) "seaman" means every person (except masters, pilots and apprentices duly indentured and registered) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship;

Act VII of 1884, s. 3.
(9) "steam-ship" means every description of vessel used in navigation and propelled wholly or in part by the agency of steam; and

(10) "wages" includes emoluments.

M. S. A., s. 742. Act VII of 1884, s. 41, inserted by Act I of 1909, s. 5. M. S. A., s. 743.

Application of Act to ships propelled by electricity or mechanical power.

3. The provisions of this Act applying to steam-ships shall apply to ships propelled by electricity or other mechanical power, with such modifications as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct for the purpose of adaptation.

Exemption of public ships.

4. This Act shall not, except where specially provided, apply to ships belonging to His Majesty or the Government, or to ships belonging to any foreign Prince or State and used for the public purposes of that foreign Prince or State.

Act I of 1859, s. 114. Act IX of 1879, s. 1. Act VII of 1880, ss. 2 and 80. Act V of 1883, s. 5. Act VII of 1884, s. 5 (c). Act X of 1887, s. (2) (i) (ii) (iii). Act XXV of 1919, ss. 2 and 3. M. S. A., s. 141.

PART II.

MASTERS AND SEAMEN.

Application.

5. (*1*) The provisions of this Part relating to the requirement of masters and mates to hold certificates of competency shall not apply to ships registered under the Indian Registration of Ships Act, 1841, and trading between ports in India and the coast of Arabia, when such ships are navigated and manned exclusively by Arabs, lascars or other Asiatic masters and seamen.

Act V of 1883, s. 37. M. S. A., s. 261. X of 1841.

(*2*) Save as hereinbefore provided in this section, this Part shall, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, apply to British ships and to the owners, masters and crews thereof as follows:—

(*a*) The provisions relating to licences to supply seamen, engagement of the crew, agreements with lascars, discharge of seamen, payment of wages, advance and allotment of wages, mode of recovering wages, and recovery of expenses of relief of distressed seamen, shall apply to every sea-going ship in British India.

(*b*) The provisions relating to the property of deceased seamen and apprentices shall apply to every sea-going ship, not being a ship registered in the United Kingdom or a ship employed in trading or going from or to any port in the United Kingdom, where the crew are discharged or the final port of destination of the ship is in British India.

(*c*) The provisions relating to the rights of seamen in respect of wages, to the return of distressed seamen, to the provisions and health of seamen, to the power of seamen to make complaints, to the protection of seamen from imposition and to discipline shall apply to sea-going ships registered in British India, while such ships are in British India.

(*d*) The provisions relating to official logs shall apply to sea-going ships registered in British India, and to any sea-going ship, not being a ship registered in the United Kingdom, employed in trading or going between any port in British India and any port not situated in the part of His Majesty's dominions in which the ship is registered other than in the United Kingdom.

57 & 58 Vict. c. 60. (3) The provisions of this Part, in so far as they are adaptations of the provisions of Part II of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and are not local in their application, have, by virtue of section 264 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, effect throughout His Majesty's dominions and in all places where His Majesty has jurisdiction, as well as in British India.

Shipping Offices.

Act I of 1859, ss. 2 and 3. M. S. A., ss. 246 (3) and 247(2). Shipping Offices. **6.** (1) Shipping offices shall be maintained at every port in British India where there is a shipping office at the commencement of this Act, and may be established and maintained at such other ports as the Governor General in Council may deem necessary.

(2) For every such office there shall be a shipping-master with such deputy shipping-masters, clerks and servants (if any) as the Local Government may consider necessary.

Act I of 1859, s. 3. (3) Shipping-masters and deputy shipping-masters shall be appointed by the Local Government, and shall respectively be subject to the control of that Government or of any intermediate authority which it may appoint.

(4) Every act done by or before a deputy shipping-master shall have the same effect as if done by or before a shipping-master.

Act I of 1859, s. 8. Cf. M. S. A., s. 246 (3). Power to direct that business of shipping office be transacted at custom house office or elsewhere. **7.** (1) The Local Government may direct that at any port at which no separate shipping office is established, the whole or any part of the business of the shipping office shall be conducted at the custom house, or at the office of the port officer, or at such other office as the Local Government shall direct, and thereupon the same shall be conducted accordingly.

(2) In respect of such business such custom house or office as aforesaid shall for all purposes be deemed to be a shipping office, and the officer to whom such business is committed shall for all purposes be deemed to be a shipping-master within the meaning of this Act

Act I of 1859, s. 4. M. S. A., ss. 105, 247. Business of shipping-masters. **8.** It shall be the general business of shipping-masters—

(i) to superintend and facilitate the engagement and discharge of seamen in manner in this Act provided;

(ii) to provide means for securing the presence on board at the proper times of the seamen who are so engaged;

XIX of 1850. (iii) to give to all persons desirous of apprenticing boys to the sea service and duly authorised so to do by the Apprentices Act, 1850, and also to owners and masters of British ships requiring apprentices, such assistance as may be in their power for facilitating the making of such apprenticeships;

(iv) to perform such other duties relating to seamen, apprentices and merchant ships as are for the time being committed to them by or under this Act or the Merchant Shipping Acts.

Act I of 1859, ss. 5, 6, 25 and 116. Fees to be paid. **9.** (1) Such fees, not exceeding the sum specified in Table A in Schedule I, as may be fixed by the Local Government shall be payable upon all engagements and discharges effected before shipping-masters.

(2) Scales of the fees payable for the time being shall be conspicuously placed in the shipping office, and all shipping-masters, their deputies, clerks and servants, may refuse to proceed with any engagement unless the fees payable thereon are first paid.

Act I of 1859, s. 6. (3) Every owner or master of a ship engaging or discharging any seaman in a shipping office or before a shipping-master, shall pay to the shipping-master the whole of the fees hereby made payable in respect of such engagement or discharge, and may, for the purpose of in part reimbursing himself, deduct in respect of each such engagement or discharge from the wages of all persons (except apprentices) so engaged or discharged, and retain any sums not exceeding the sums specified in that behalf in Table B, in Schedule I:

Provided that, if in any cases the sums which the owner is so entitled to deduct, exceed the amount of the fee payable by him, such excess shall be paid by him to the shipping-master in addition to such fee.

Act I of 1859, s. 25. (4) For the purpose of determining the fees to be paid upon the engagement and discharge of seamen belonging to foreign-going ships which have running agreements as hereinafter provided, the crew shall be considered to be engaged when the agreement is first signed, and to be discharged when the agreement finally terminates; and all intermediate engagements and discharges shall be considered to be engagements and discharges of single seamen.

Act I of 1859, s. 7. M. S. A., s. 250. Prohibition on taking other remuneration at shipping office. **10.** If a shipping-master, deputy shipping-master, clerk or servant in a shipping office demands or receives, other than the fees authorised under this Act, any remuneration whatever, either directly or indirectly, for hiring or supplying any seaman for a ship or transacting any business which it is his duty to transact, he shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and shall also be dismissed from his office.

Certificates of Competency.

Act I of 1859, s. 18. M. S. A., s. 92. Certificates of competency to be held by officers of foreign-going and home-trade ships and foreign passenger ships. **11.** (1) Every British foreign-going ship and every British home-trade ship of three hundred tons or upwards when going to sea from any place in British India shall be provided with officers duly certificated under this Act according to the following scale, namely:—

(a) in any case, with a duly certificated master;

(b) if the ship is of three hundred tons or upwards, with at least one officer besides the master holding a certificate not lower than that of a mate,

(2) Every British foreign-going steamship when going to sea from any place in British India shall be provided with engineers duly certificated under this Act according to the following scale, namely :—

Act VII of 1884, s. 31 (1).

(a) if the ship is of one hundred nominal horse-power or upwards, with at least two engineers, one of whom shall be a first class and the other a first class or second class engineer duly certificated;

(b) if the ship is of less than one hundred nominal horse-power, with at least one engineer who is a first class or second class engineer duly certificated.

(3) Every British home-trade steam-ship when going to sea from any place in British India and every foreign steam-ship carrying passengers between places in British India shall be provided with engineers duly certificated according to the following scale, namely :—

(a) if the ship is of fifty nominal horse-power or upwards, with at least one engineer who is a first class or second class engineer duly certificated;

Act VII of 1884, s. 31(2).

(b) if the ship is of less than fifty nominal horse-power, with at least one engineer who is a first class or second class engineer, or an engine driver duly certificated.

Act VII of 1884, s. 33. I of 1917.

(4) Nothing in this section which relates to engineers or engine drivers shall apply to any steam-ship to which the provisions of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, apply.

M. S. A., s. 92 (5).

When officer deemed duly certificated.

12. An officer shall not be deemed to be duly certificated under this Act, unless he holds a certificate of a grade appropriate to his station in the ship or of a higher grade,

(a) granted in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Acts or any Act repealed thereby or this Act or any Act repealed hereby; or

57 and 58 Vict., c. 60.

(b) issued by a competent authority in any British possession, the certificates of which have been declared by Order in Council made under section 102 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, to have the same force as if they were granted under that Act.

Act I of 1859, s. 13. Act VII of 1884, s. 34. M. S. A., s. 92 (2).

Penalty for serving, etc., as a master, mate or engineer without a certificate.

13. Any person who—

(a) having been engaged as one of the officers mentioned in section 11, goes to sea as such officer without being duly certificated, or

(b) employs a person as an officer in contravention of section 11, without ascertaining that the person so serving is duly certificated,

shall be liable for each such offence to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Grades of certificates of competency.

Act I of 1859, s. 1. Act V of 1883, s. 35. Act VII of 1884, s. 30. M. S. A., s. 93. Act VII of 1884, s. (1).

14. (1) Certificates of competency shall be granted in accordance with this Act for each of the following grades, namely :—

Master of foreign-going ship.

First mate of foreign-going ship.

Second mate of foreign-going ship.

Master of a home-trade ship.

Mate of a home-trade ship.

First class engineer.

Second class engineer.

Engine driver.

Act I of 1859, s. 14.

(2) A certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship shall be deemed to be of a higher grade than the corresponding certificate for a home-trade ship, and shall entitle the lawful holder thereof to go to sea in the corresponding grade in such last-mentioned ship; but no certificate for a home-trade ship shall entitle the holder to go to sea as master or mate of a foreign-going ship.

Examinations for certificates.

Act I of 1859, ss. 9 and 10. Act VII of 1884, s. 35. cf., M. S. A., ss. 94, 96, 102.

15. The Local Government or a person duly authorised by the Local Government in this behalf shall appoint persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency under this Act.

Grant of certificates on passing examinations.

Act I of 1859, s. 11. Act V of 1883, s. 36. Act VII of 1884, s. 37.

16. The Local Government or such authorised person shall deliver to every applicant, who is duly reported by the examiners to have passed the examination satisfactorily and to have given satisfactory evidence of his sobriety, experience and ability and general good conduct on board ship, such a certificate of competency as the case requires:

Provided that the Local Government may, in any case in which it has reason to believe that the report has been unduly made, require, before granting a certificate, a re-examination of the applicant or a further inquiry into his testimonials and character.

Certificates of service of Naval Officers.

Act I of 1859, s. 12. Act VI of 1891, s. 1. M. S. A., s. 99.

17. (1) A person who has attained the rank of Lieutenant, Sub-Lieutenant, Navigating Lieutenant, or Navigating Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Navy, or of Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Marine, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as the master of a foreign-going ship without examination.

(2) A person who has attained the rank of engineer or assistant engineer in His Majesty's Navy or the Royal Indian Marine, shall be entitled without examination, if an engineer, to a certificate of service as first class engineer, and, if an assistant engineer, to a certificate of service as second class engineer.

(3) A certificate of service shall differ in form from a certificate of competency, and shall contain the name and rank of the person to whom it is delivered, and the Local Government shall deliver

a certificate of service to any person who proves himself to be entitled thereto.

(4) The provisions of this Act (including the penal provisions) shall apply in the case of a certificate of service as they apply in the case of a certificate of competency.

Act I of 1859, s. 15. Act VII of 1884, s. 27 (2) and 29.

Form of certificates.

18. Every certificate of competency granted under this Act shall be in the prescribed form and shall be made in duplicate, and one copy shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept by the Local Government and recorded in the prescribed manner.

Act I of 1859, s. 15. M. S. A., s. 100.

Record of orders affecting certificates.

19. A note of all orders made for suspending, cancelling, altering or otherwise affecting any certificate of competency, in pursuance of the powers contained in this Act, shall be entered on the copy of the certificate kept by the Local Government.

Act I of 1859, s. 16. Act VII of 1884, s. 30. M. S. A., s. 101.

Loss of certificate.

20. Whenever a master, mate, engineer or engine driver proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government by or under the authority of which his certificate was granted that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of a certificate already granted to him, the Local Government shall cause a copy of the certificate, to which by the record kept in accordance with this Act he appears to be entitled, to be granted to him, and such copy shall have all the effect of the original.

Act I of 1859, s. 10, as amended by Act V of 1868, s. 34. Act VII of 1884, s. 36.

Power to make rules as to grant of certificates of competency.

21. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules to regulate the granting of certificates of competency under this Act, and may, by such rules,—

(a) provide for the conduct of the examination of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as masters, mates, engineers, or engine drivers;

(b) prescribe the qualifications to be respectively required of persons desirous of obtaining certificates of competency as masters, first mates, second mates, first-class engineers, second-class engineers, or engine drivers;

(c) fix the fees to be paid by applicants for examination; and

(d) prescribe the form in which such certificates are to be framed and the manner in which the copy of the certificate to be kept by the Local Government is to be recorded.

Act I of 1859, s. 31. Act VII of 1884, s. 35. M. S. A., s. 103.

Production of certificates of competency to shipping-master.

22. (1) The master of a foreign-going ship—

(a) on signing the agreement with his crew shall produce to the shipping-master, before whom the same is signed, the certificates of competency which the master, mate and engineers of the ship are by this Act required to hold; and

(b) in the case of a running agreement shall, also, before the second and every subsequent voyage, produce to the shipping-master the certificate of competency of any mate or engineer then first engaged by him who is required by this Act to hold a certificate.

(2) The master or owner of every home-trade ship of more than three hundred tons burden shall produce to some shipping-master in British India, within twenty-one days after the thirtieth of June and the thirty-first of December in every year, or (if the ship is not at any port in British India within twenty one days after either the thirtieth of June or the thirty-first day of December in any year) within forty-eight hours after her next arrival at any port in British India, the certificates of competency which the master, mates and engineers of the ship are by this Act required to hold. Act I of 1859, s. 32.

(3) Upon the production of the certificates of competency, the shipping-master shall, if the certificates are such as the master, mates and engineers of the ship ought to hold, give to the master a certificate to the effect that the proper certificates of competency have been so produced. Act I of 1859, ss. 31 and 32.

(4) The master shall, before proceeding to sea, produce the certificate given to him by the shipping-master to the Customs-collector, or, if there is no Customs-collector, to the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance. Act I of 1859, ss. 31 (4) and 32 (3).

(5) No officer of Customs or other officer shall clear any such ship outwards without such production; and, if any ship attempts to go to sea without a clearance, any such officer may detain her until the certificate is produced.

Apprenticeships to the Sea Service.

XIX of 1850.

Application of Act XIX of 1850.

23. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Apprentices Act, 1850, any boy may be bound as an apprentice in the sea service to the owner of any ship registered in British India to be employed in any such ship, being the property of such person, the master of which is a British subject, and while so employed to be taught the craft and duty of a seaman, and the provisions of the said Act shall, save as hereinafter provided in this section, apply accordingly.

(2) The master of any ship in which any apprentice bound to the sea service shall be appointed to serve by the party to whom he is bound shall be deemed to be the agent of such party for the purposes of the said Act.

(3) The duties of the Magistrate under that Act in respect of the contract of apprenticeship and of the endorsements thereon of any assignment, alteration or cancellation of the contract and of the certification of the offer of the continuation of the contract by the executors or administrators of a deceased master of the apprentice shall be performed by the shipping-master of the port where the apprentice is to begin his service.

Licences to supply Seamen.

Act I of 1859, s. 18. M. S. A., s. 110.

Licences to supply seamen.

24. (1) The Local Government or any person duly authorised by the Local Government in this behalf may grant to such persons as may be deemed fit licences to engage or supply seamen for merchant ships in British India.

(2) Any such licence shall continue for such period, and may be granted and revoked on such terms and conditions as the Local Government thinks proper.

Act I of 1859, s. 19, M. S. A., s. 111.

25. (1) A person shall not engage or supply a seaman to be entered on board any ship in British India unless that person either holds a licence under this Act for the purpose, or is the owner or master or mate of the ship, or is *bonâ fide* the servant and in the constant employ of the owner, or is a shipping-master.

Penalties for engaging seamen without licence.

(2) A person shall not employ, for the purpose of engaging or supplying a seaman to be entered on board any ship in British India, any person unless that person either holds a licence under this Act for the purpose, or is the owner or master or mate of the ship, or is *bonâ fide* the servant and in the constant employment of the owner, or is a shipping-master.

(3) A person shall not receive or accept to be entered on board any ship any seaman if that person knows that the seaman has been engaged or supplied in contravention of this section.

(4) If a person acts in contravention of this section, he shall for each seaman in respect of whom an offence is committed be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, if a licensed person, shall forfeit his licence.

Act I of 1859, s. 20. M. S. A., s. 112.

26. (1) A person shall not demand or receive, either directly or indirectly, from any seaman, or from any person seeking employment as a seaman, or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever for providing him with employment other than the fees authorised by this Act.

Penalty for receiving remuneration from seamen for shipping them.

(2) If a person acts in contravention of this section, he shall for each such offence be liable to a fine of fifty rupees, and, if a licensed person, shall forfeit his licence.

Engagement of Seamen.

Act V of 1883, s. 26. M. S. A., s. 113 (1).

27. (1) The master of every British ship, except home-trade ships of a burden not exceeding three hundred tons, shall enter into an agreement (in this Act called the agreement with the crew) in accordance with this Act with every seaman whom he engages in, and carries to sea as one of his crew from, any port in British India.

Agreements with crew.

Act I of 1859, s. 28. M. S. A., s. 113 (2).

(2) If a master of a ship carries any seaman to sea without entering into an agreement with him in accordance with this Act, the master shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Act V of 1883, ss. 27, 28 and 29, M. S. A., s. 114, (1), (2) and (3).

28. (1) An agreement with the crew shall be in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and shall be dated at the time of the first signature thereof, and shall be signed by the master before any seaman signs the same.

Form and contents of the agreement.

(2) The agreement with the crew shall contain as terms thereof the following particulars, namely:—

(a) either the nature and, as far as practicable, the duration of the intended voyage or engagement or the maximum period of the voyage or engagement, and the places or parts of the world, if any, to which the voyage or engagement is not to extend;

(b) the number and description of the crew, specifying how many are engaged as sailors;

(c) the time at which each seaman is to be on board or to begin work;

(d) the capacity in which each seaman is to serve;

(e) the amount of wages which each seaman is to receive;

(f) a scale of the provisions which are to be furnished to each seaman, such scale being, in the case of lascars or other native seamen, not less than a scale to be fixed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and published in the local official Gazette;

(g) any regulations as to conduct on board and as to fines, short allowance of provisions or other lawful punishments for misconduct, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council as regulations proper to be adopted, and which the parties agree to adopt; and

(h) where it is agreed that the services of any lascar or other native seaman shall end at any port not in British India, a stipulation to provide him either fit employment on board some other ship bound to the port at which he was shipped or to such other port in British India as may be agreed on, or a passage to some port in British India free of charge or on such other terms as may be agreed upon, and in this provision the word "seaman" shall include also any native of British India carried to sea from any port in British India as one of the crew: Act V of 1883, s. 28.

Provided that any such stipulation shall be signed by the owner of the ship or by the master on his behalf.

(3) The agreement with the crew shall be so framed as to admit of such stipulations to be adopted at the will of the master and seaman in each case (not being inconsistent with the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force relating to Merchant Shipping) as to advance of wages and supply of warm clothing, and may contain any other stipulations which are not contrary to law.

(4) If a master enters into an agreement with a lascar or other native seaman for a scale of provisions less than the scale fixed under this section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees. Act V of 1883, s. 28(4).

Act V of 1883, s. 30. M. S. A., s. 114(4).

29. If the master of a ship registered at a port outside British India has an agreement with the crew made in due form according to the law of that port or of the port in which

Engagement of single seaman where agreement is made out of British India.

her crew were engaged and engages a single seaman not being a lascar or other native seaman in any port in British India, the seaman may sign the agreement so made, and it shall not be necessary for him to sign an agreement under this Act.

Special provisions with regard to agreements with crew of foreign-going ships.

30. (*1*) The following provisions shall have effect with respect to the agreements with the crew made in British India in the case of foreign-going ships registered either within or without British India, namely:—

(*a*) The agreement shall, subject to the provisions of this Act as to substitutes, be signed by each seaman in the presence of a shipping-master.

(*b*) The shipping-master shall cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each seaman, in a language understood by him, or shall otherwise ascertain that each seaman understands the same before he signs it, and shall attest each signature.

(*c*) When the crew is first engaged the agreement shall be signed in duplicate, and one part shall be retained by the shipping-master, and the other part shall be delivered to the master, and shall contain a special place or form for the descriptions and signatures of substitutes or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship.

(*d*) When a substitute is engaged in the place of a seaman who has duly signed the agreement and whose services are lost within twenty-four hours of the ship's putting to sea by death, desertion, or other unforeseen cause, the engagement shall, if practicable, be made before a shipping-master, and if not practicable the master shall, before the ship puts to sea, if practicable, and, if not, as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to the substitute; and the substitute shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, who shall attest the signature.

(*e*) The agreement may be made for a voyage of the ship or, if the voyages of the ship average less than six months in duration, may be made to extend over two or more voyages, and agreements so made are in this Act referred to as running agreements.

(*f*) Save as otherwise provided in this section, running agreements shall not extend beyond the next following thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December, or the first arrival of the ship at her port of destination in British India after such date, or the discharge of cargo consequent upon that arrival.

(*g*) On every return to a port in British India before the final termination of a running agreement, the master shall discharge or engage before the shipping-master at such port any seaman whom he is required by law so to discharge or engage; and shall upon every such return endorse on the agreement a statement (as the case may be) either that no such discharges or engagements have been made or are intended to be made before the ship leaves port, or that all those made have been made as required by law, and if the master wilfully makes a false statement in any such endorsement, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(*h*) The master shall deliver the running agreement so endorsed to the shipping-master, and the shipping-master shall, if the provisions of this Act relating to agreements have been complied with, sign the endorsement and return the agreement to the master.

(*2*) In the case of a ship—

(*a*) registered in British India, or

(*b*) registered in the United Kingdom but not employed in trading with any port in the United Kingdom,

a running agreement may be made to extend over two or more voyages so that it shall terminate either within six months from the date on which it was executed, or on the first arrival of the ship at her port of destination in British India after the expiration of that period, or on the discharge of cargo consequent upon such arrival, whichever of these dates shall be the latest:

Provided that no such agreement shall continue in force if, after the expiration of such period of six months as aforesaid, the ship proceeds on a voyage from a port out of British India to any other such port which is not on the direct road or a customary route to her port of destination in British India:

Provided, also, that every such agreement shall, in addition to any other particulars required by law, contain such stipulations for the discharge of the crew and payment of their wages, for securing their return to the port at which they were shipped or to some other port in British India, and for other purposes on the termination of the agreement at a port out of British India under the foregoing proviso, as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Renewal of running agreements in certain cases.

Act I of 1859, s. 24 A, inserted by Act VI of 1891, s. 2, and amended by Act VI of 1906, s. 8.

31. (*1*) When a running agreement has been made with the crew of a foreign-going ship and the ship arrives after the next following thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December, as the case may be, or after the expiration of a period of six months from the date on which it was executed at a port of destination in British India which is not the port at which the crew have agreed to be discharged, the master may, with the previous sanction of the shipping-master, renew the agreement with the crew, or may be required by the shipping-master so to renew the agreement for the voyage from such port of destination to the port in British India at which the crew have agreed to be discharged.

(*2*) If the master of the ship is required by the shipping-master to renew the agreement as aforesaid and refuses so to renew it, any expenses

which may be incurred by Government for the subsistence of the crew and their conveyance to the port at which they have agreed to be discharged shall be a charge upon the ship, and shall be recoverable as if they were expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen under the provisions of this Act.

M. S. A., s. 116.

32. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to the agreements with the crew of home-trade ships for which an agreement with the crew is required under this Act, namely:—

Special provisions as to agreements with crew of home-trade ship over three hundred tons burden.

Act I of 1859, s. 27.

(a) Agreements may be made either for service in a particular ship or for service in two or more ships belonging to the same owner, but, in the latter case, the names of the ships and the nature of the ships and the nature of the service shall be specified in the agreement.

Act I of 1859, s. 26.

(b) Crews or single seamen may, if the master thinks fit, be engaged before a shipping-master in the same manner as they are required to be engaged for service in foreign-going ships, but, if the engagement is not so made, the master shall, before the ship puts to sea, if practicable, and, if not, as soon afterwards as possible, cause the agreement to be read over and explained to each seaman, and the seaman shall thereupon sign the same in the presence of a witness, and the witness shall attest the signature.

Act I of 1859, s. 27.

(c) An agreement for service in two or more ships belonging to the same owner may be made by the owner instead of by the master, and the provisions of this Act with respect to the making of the agreement shall apply accordingly.

Act I of 1859, s. 32 (1). Act VI of 1891, s. 3.

(d) Agreements shall not extend beyond the next following thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December or the first arrival of the ship at her final port of destination in British India after such date, or the discharge of cargo consequent on that arrival:

Provided that the owner or his agent may enter into time agreements in forms sanctioned by the Governor General in Council with individual seamen to serve in any one or more ships belonging to such owner, which agreements need not expire on either the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December.

Act I of 1859, s. 29. M. S. A., s. 117.

33. (1) The master of every foreign-going ship, of which the crew has been engaged before a shipping-master, shall, before finally leaving British India, sign and send to the nearest shipping-master a full and accurate statement in a form sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, of every change which takes place in his crew before finally leaving British India, and that statement shall be admissible in evidence.

Changes in crew of foreign-going ship to be reported.

(2) If any master fails without reasonable cause to comply with the requirements of this section, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

34. (1) In the case of a foreign-going ship on the due execution of an agreement with the crew in accordance with this Act, and also, when the agreement is a running agreement, on compliance by the master, before the second and every subsequent voyage made after the first commencement of the agreement, with the provisions of this Act respecting that agreement, the shipping-master shall grant the master of the ship a certificate to that effect. Act I of 1859, s. 31 M. S. A., s. 118.

Certificate as to agreement with crew of foreign-going ship.

(2) The master of every foreign-going ship shall, before proceeding to sea, produce that certificate to the Customs-collector, or, if there is no Customs-collector, to the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance.

(3) No officer of Customs or other officer shall clear any such ship outwards without such production; and, if any such ship attempts to go to sea without a clearance, any such officer may detain her until such certificate as aforesaid is produced.

(4) The master of every foreign-going ship shall, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final port of destination in British India, or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver such agreement to a shipping-master at the place; and such shipping-master shall thereupon give to the master a certificate of such delivery; and no officer of Customs or other officer shall clear any foreign-going ship inwards without the production of such certificate.

(5) Any master who fails without reasonable cause so to deliver the agreement with the crew, shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

35. (1) The master or owner of a home-trade ship of more than three hundred tons burden shall, within twenty-one days after the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, or (if the ship is not at any port in British India within twenty-one days after either the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December) within forty-eight hours of her next arrival at a port in British India, deliver or transmit to a shipping-master in British India every agreement made within the six months next preceding such days respectively. Act I of 1859, s. 32 M. S. A., s. 119.

Certificate as to agreement with crew of home-trade ship.

(2) The shipping-master on receiving such agreement shall give the master or owner of the ship a certificate to that effect; and no officer of Customs or other officer authorised to grant a port-clearance shall grant a clearance for any such ship without a production of the certificate, and, if any such ship attempts to go to sea without such clearance, any such officer may detain her until the certificate is produced.

(3) Any master or owner who fails, without reasonable cause, to comply with this section shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 34. M. S. A., s. 120.

Copy of agreement to be made accessible to the crew.

36. (*1*) The master shall, at the commencement of every voyage or engagement, cause a legible copy of the agreement, and, if necessary, a translation thereof in a language understood by the majority of the crew (omitting the signatures), to be placed or posted up in such part of the ship as to be accessible to the crew.

(*2*) Any master who fails without reasonable cause to comply with this section shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 33. M. S. A., s. 122.

Alteration in agreement with the crew.

37. Every erasure, interlineation or alteration in any agreement with the crew (except additions made for the purpose of shipping substitutes or persons engaged subsequently to the first departure of the ship) shall be wholly inoperative, unless proved to have been made with the consent of all the persons interested in such erasure, interlineation or alteration by the written attestation (if made in His Majesty's dominions) of some shipping-master, Justice, officer of Customs, or other public functionary, or (if made out of His Majesty's dominions) of a British consular officer, or where there is no such officer, of two respectable British merchants.

Engagement of Lascars by Masters of Foreign Ships.

Act I of 1859, s. 115.

Engagements between masters of foreign ships and lascars or native seamen.

38. (*1*) When the master of a foreign ship being at any port in British India engages any lascar or other native seaman to proceed to any port out of British India, he shall enter into an agreement with such seaman, and the agreement shall be made before a shipping-master in the manner provided by this Act for the making of agreements in the case of foreign-going ships.

(*2*) All the provisions of this Act, respecting the form of such agreements and the stipulations to be contained in them and the making and signing of the same, shall be applicable to the engagement of such seaman

(*3*) The master of the foreign ship shall give to the shipping-master a bond with the security of some approved person resident in British India for an amount calculated at the rate of one hundred rupees for every such seaman and conditioned for the due performance of such agreement and stipulations, and for the repayment to the Secretary of State for India in Council of all expenses which may be incurred by Government in respect of any such lascar or other native seaman who is discharged or left behind at any port out of British India and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts.

Act I of 1859, s. 116.

(*4*) The prescribed fees shall be payable in respect of every such engagement and deductions from the wages of seamen so engaged may be made to the extent and in the manner allowed under this Act.

Act I of 1859, s. 117.

Penalty for master of foreign ship illegally engaging native seamen.

39. If any lascar or other native seaman is engaged by the master of any foreign ship otherwise than is allowed in section 38, the master shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every seaman so engaged.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 5 (*1*).

Power to prohibit engagement of native seamen.

40. (*1*) The Local Government or such officer as it may appoint in this behalf may, by order in writing, prohibit any person from engaging in the territories subject to the said Government or in any specified portion of such territories, any native of India to serve as a seaman on any ship specified in such order, but in every case the reasons for the prohibition shall be stated in writing.

(*2*) Whoever wilfully disobeys any such prohibition shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to both.

Act I of 1859, ss. 30 and 117. M. S. A., s. 723.

Power to board British ships and muster seamen.

41. (*1*) For the purpose of preventing seamen from being taken on board any British ship or lascars or native seamen being taken on board any foreign ship at any port in British India contrary to the provisions of this Act, any shipping-master or deputy shipping-master may enter at any time on board any such ship upon which he has reason to believe that seamen or lascars or native seamen, as the case may be, have been shipped, and may muster and examine the several seamen employed therein.

(*2*) If any person obstructs a shipping-master or deputy shipping-master in the exercise of his powers under sub-section (*1*), he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Discharge of Seamen.

Act I of 1859, s. 41 M.S.A., s. 127.

Discharge before shipping-master.

42. (*1*) When a seaman serving in a British foreign going ship is, on the termination of his engagement, discharged in British India, he shall, whether the agreement with the crew be an agreement for the voyage or a running agreement, be discharged in the manner provided by this Act in the presence of a shipping-master.

(*2*) If the master or owner of the ship acts in contravention of this section, he shall, for each offence, be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(*3*) If the master or owner of a home-trade ship, of more than three hundred tons burden, so desires, the seamen of that ship may be discharged in the same manner as seamen discharged from a foreign-going ship.

Act I of 1859, s. 43. M.S.A., s. 128.

Certificate of discharge and return of certificate to officer on discharge.

43. (*1*) The master shall sign and give to a seaman discharged from his ship in British India, either on his discharge or on payment of his wages, a certificate of his discharge in a form sanctioned by the Local Government specifying the period of his service and the time and place of his discharge.

(*2*) If a master acts in contravention of this section, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(*3*) The master shall also, upon the discharge of every certificated officer, whose certificate of competency has been delivered to and retained by him, return the certificate to the officer, and if, without reasonable cause, he fails so to do, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Payment of Wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 42. M.S.A., s. 132.

Master to deliver account of wages.

44. (*1*) The master of every British ship shall, before paying off or discharging a seaman, deliver at the time and in the manner provided by this Act a full and true account in a form sanctioned by the Local Government of the seaman's wages and of all deductions to be made therefrom on any account whatever.

(*2*) The said account shall be delivered—

(*a*) where the seaman is not discharged before the shipping-master, to the seaman himself not less than twenty-four hours before his discharge or payment off; and

(*b*) where the seaman is to be discharged before a shipping-master, either to the seaman himself, at or before the time of his leaving the ship, or to the shipping-master not less than twenty-four hours before the discharge or payment off.

(*3*) If the master of a ship fails, without reasonable cause, to comply with this section, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 42. M. S. A., s. 133.

Deductions from wages of seamen.

45. (*1*) A deduction from the wages of a seaman shall not be allowed unless it is included in the account delivered in pursuance of this Act except in respect of a matter happening after the delivery.

(*2*) The master shall, during the voyage, enter the various matters in respect of which the deductions are made, with the amount of the respective deductions as they occur, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall, if required, produce the book at the time of the payment of wages and also upon the hearing before any competent authority of any complaint or question relating to that payment.

Act I of 1859, s. 41. M. S. A., s. 131.

Payment of wages before shipping-master.

46. (*1*) Where a seaman is discharged before a shipping-master in British India, he shall receive his wages through, or in the presence of, a shipping-master unless a competent Court otherwise directs, and in such a case, if the master or owner of the ship pays his wages in British India in any other manner, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(*2*) If the master or owner of a home-trade ship so desires, the seamen of that ship may receive their wages in the same manner as seamen discharged from a foreign-going ship.

Act I of 1859, s. 53. M. S. A., ss. 134 and 135.

Time of payment of wages.

47. (*1*) The master or owner of every ship shall pay to every seaman his wages within three days after the cargo has been delivered or within five days after the seaman's discharge, whichever first happens, and the seaman shall at the time of his discharge be entitled to be paid on account a sum equal to one-fourth part of the balance due to him.

(*2*) If a master or owner fails without reasonable cause to make payment at that time, he shall pay to the seaman a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay for each of the days during which payment is delayed beyond the respective times, but the sum payable shall not exceed ten days' double pay.

(*3*) Any sum payable under this section may be recovered as wages.

Act I of 1859, s. 46, M. S. A., s. 136.

Settlement of wages.

48. (*1*) Where a seaman is discharged and the settlement of his wages completed before a shipping-master, he shall sign in the presence of the shipping-master a release in a form sanctioned by the Local Government of all claims in respect of the past voyage or engagement, and the release shall also be signed by the master or owner of the ship, and attested by the shipping-master.

(*2*) The release so signed and attested shall be retained by the shipping-master and shall operate as a mutual discharge and settlement of all demands between the parties thereto in respect of the past voyage or engagement.

(*3*) A copy of the release, certified under the hand of the shipping-master to be a true copy, shall be given by him to any party thereto requiring the same, and such copy shall be receivable in evidence upon any future question touching such claims, and shall have all the effect of the original of which it purports to be a copy.

See s. 136 (*4*) of M. S. A., where the law is differently laid down.

(*4*) Where the settlement of a seaman's wages is by this Act required to be completed through, or in the presence of, a shipping-master, no payment, receipt or settlement made otherwise than in accordance with this Act shall operate or be admitted as evidence of the release or satisfaction of any claim.

(*5*) Upon any payment being made by a master before a shipping-master, the shipping-master shall, if required, sign and give to the master a statement of the whole amount so paid, and this statement shall, as between the master and his employer, be admissible as evidence that the master has made the payments therein mentioned.

Act I of 1859, s. 44. M. S. A., s. 137.

Decision of questions by shipping-masters.

49. (*1*) Where any question of whatever nature and whatever the amount in dispute between a master or owner and any of his crew is raised before a shipping-master, and both parties agree in writing to submit the same to him, the shipping-master shall hear and decide the question so submitted, and an award made by him upon the submission shall be conclusive as to the rights of parties, and any document purporting to be such submission or award shall be *prima facie* evidence thereof.

(*2*) An award made by a shipping-master under this section may be enforced by a Magistrate in the same manner as an order for the payment of wages made by such Magistrate under this Act

Act I of 1859, s. 45. M. S. A., s. 138. 137.

Power of shipping-master to require production of ship's papers.

50. (*1*) In any proceedings under this Act before a shipping-master relating to the wages, claims or discharge of a seaman, the shipping-master may require the owner or his agent or the master or any mate or other member of the crew to produce any log-books, papers, or other documents in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in the proceedings, and may require the attendance of and examine any of those persons being then at or near the place on the matter.

(*2*) If any person so required fails, without reasonable cause, to comply with the requisition, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 54. amended by Act XIII of 1876, s. 10. M. S. A., s. 139.

Rate of exchange for payment of seamen in British Indian money.

51. Where a seaman or apprentice has agreed with the master of a British ship for payment of his wages in British currency, the seaman or apprentice shall be entitled to demand and recover in British Indian currency the amount due to him estimated according to the rate of exchange for the time being fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Governments.

Advance and Allotment of Wages.

Act I of 1859, ss. 36 and 37. M. S. A., s. 140.

Advances and allotments.

52. (*1*) Any agreement with the crew may contain a stipulation for payment to a seaman, conditional on his going to sea in pursuance of the agreement, of a sum not exceeding the amount of one month's wages payable to the seaman under the agreement.

(*2*) Stipulations for the allotment of a seaman's wages may be made in accordance with this Act.

(*3*) Save as aforesaid an agreement by or on behalf of the employer of a seaman for the payment of money to or on behalf of the seaman, conditional on his going to sea from any port in British India shall be void, and no money paid in satisfaction or in respect of any such agreement shall be deducted from the seaman's wages, and a person shall not have any right of action, suit or set off against the seaman or his assignee in respect of any money so paid or purporting to have been so paid.

Act I of 1859, s. 38. M. S. A., s. 141.

Regulations as to allotment notes.

53. (*1*) Any stipulation made by a seaman at the commencement of a voyage for the allotment of any part of his wages during his absence shall be inserted in the agreement with the crew, and shall state the amounts and times of the payments to be made.

(*2*) A seaman may require that a stipulation be inserted in the agreement for the allotment, by means of an allotment note, of any part (not exceeding one-third) of his wages in favour either of a relative of the seaman or some member of his family to be named in the note.

(*3*) Allotment notes shall be in a form sanctioned by the Local Government.

Act I of 1859, ss. 39 and 40. Cf. M. S. A, s. 143 and M. S. A., 1906, s. 62.

Payment of sums allotted.

54. (*1*) The owner or any agent who has authorised the drawing of an allotment note shall pay to the shipping-master on demand the sums due under the note, and, if he fails to do so, the shipping-master may sue for and recover the same with costs:

Provided that no such sum shall be recoverable if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court or Magistrate trying the case that the seaman has forfeited or ceased to be entitled to the wages out of which the allotment was to have been paid, but the seaman shall be presumed to be duly earning his wages unless the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the Court or Magistrate either by the official statement of the change in the crew caused by his absence made and signed by the master as by this Act is required, or by a certified copy of some entry in the official log-book to the effect that he has died or left the ship, or by a credible letter from the master of the ship to the same effect, or by such other evidence, of whatever description, as the Court or Magistrate may consider sufficient.

(*2*) The shipping-master on receiving any such sum as aforesaid shall pay it over to the person named in that behalf in the allotment note.

(*3*) All such receipts and payments shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose, and all entries in the said book shall be authenticated by the signature of the shipping-master or the deputy shipping-master.

(*4*) The said book shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection of the parties concerned.

Rights of Seamen in respect of Wages.

Right to wages and provisions.

55. A seaman's right to wages and provisions shall be taken to begin either at the time at which he commences work or at the time specified in the agreement for his commencement of work or presence on board whichever first happens. Act I of 1859, s. 47. M. S. A., s. 155.

Right to recover wages and salvage not to be forfeited.

56. (*1*) A seaman shall not by any agreement forfeit his lien on the ship or be deprived of any remedy for the recovery of his wages to which in the absence of the agreement he would be entitled, and shall not by any agreement abandon his right to wages in case of the loss of the ship or abandon any right that he may have or obtain in the nature of salvage, and every stipulation in any agreement inconsistent with any provisions of this Act shall be void. Act I of 1859, s. 43. M. S. A., s. 156.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall apply to a stipulation made by the seamen belonging to any ship which according to the terms of the agreement is to be employed on salvage service with respect to the remuneration to be paid to them for salvage service to be rendered by that ship to any other ship.

Wages not to depend on freight.

57. (*1*) The right to wages shall not depend on the earning of freight, and every seaman and apprentice who would be entitled to demand and recover any wages if the ship in which he has served had earned freight, shall, subject to all other rules of law and conditions applicable to the case, be entitled to demand and recover the same notwithstanding that freight has not been earned; but in all cases of wreck or loss of the ship, proof that the seaman has not exerted himself to the utmost to save the ship, cargo and stores shall bar his claim to wages. Act I of 1859, s. 49. M. S. A., s. 157.

Act I of 1859, s. 50. (2) Where a seaman or apprentice who would but for death be entitled by virtue of this section to demand and recover any wages dies before the wages are paid, they shall be paid and applied in manner provided by this Act with respect to the wages of a seaman who dies during a voyage.

Act I of 1859, s. 51. M. S. A., s. 158. Wages on termination of service by wreck or illness. **58.** Where the service of a seaman terminates before the date contemplated in the agreement by reason of the wreck or loss of the ship, or of his being left on shore at any place out of British India under a certificate granted as provided by the Merchant Shipping Acts of his unfitness or inability to proceed on the voyage, he shall be entitled to wages up to the time of such termination, but not for any longer period.

Act I of 1859, s. 52. M. S. A., s. 159. Wages not to accrue during refusal to work or imprisonment. **59.** A seaman or apprentice shall not be entitled to wages for any time during which he unlawfully refuses or neglects to work when required whether before or after the time fixed by the agreement for his commencement of such work nor, unless the Court hearing the case otherwise directs, for any period during which he is lawfully imprisoned for any offence committed by him.

Act I of 1859, s. 91. M. S. A., s. 161. Power to deduct from wages cost of procuring conviction. **60.** Whenever in any proceeding relating to a seaman's or apprentice's wages it is shown that a seaman or apprentice has in the course of the voyage been convicted of any offence by a competent Court and rightly punished therefor by imprisonment or otherwise, the Court hearing the case may direct any part of the wages due to the seaman or apprentice not exceeding thirty rupees to be applied to re-imbursing any cost properly incurred by the master in procuring the conviction and imprisonment.

Act I of 1859, s. 35. M. S. A., s. 162. Compensation to seamen. **61.** If a seaman having signed an agreement is discharged otherwise than in accordance with the terms thereof before the commencement of the voyage or before one month's wages are earned without fault on his part justifying that discharge and without his consent, he shall be entitled to receive from the master or owner, in addition to any wages he may have earned, due compensation for the damage caused to him by the discharge not exceeding one month's wages, and may recover that compensation as if it were wages duly earned.

Act I of 1859, s. 73. M. S. A., s. 163. Restriction on sale of and charge upon wages. **62.** (1). As respects wages due or accruing to a seaman or apprentice—

(a) they shall not be subject to attachment by order of any Court ;

(b) an assignment or sale thereof made prior to the accruing thereof shall not bind the person making the same ;

(c) a power-of-attorney or authority for the receipt thereof shall not be irrevocable ;

(d) a payment of wages to a seaman or apprentice shall be valid in law notwithstanding any previous sale or assignment of those wages or any attachment or encumbrance thereof.

(2). Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of this Act or any other law for the time being in force with respect to allotment notes.

Mode of recovering Wages.

Summary proceedings for wages. **63.** A seaman or apprentice or a person duly authorised on his behalf may, as soon as any wages due to him not exceeding five hundred rupees become payable, sue for the same in a summary manner before any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in or near the place at which his service has terminated or at which he has been discharged, or at which any person upon whom the claim is made is or resides, and the order made by the Magistrate in the matter shall be final. Act I of 1859, s. 55. M. S. A., s. 164.

Restriction on suits for wages. **64.** A proceeding for the recovery of wages not exceeding five hundred rupees shall not be instituted by or on behalf of any seaman or apprentice in any Colonial Court of Admiralty or in any Civil Court other than the Court of Small Causes where such a Court exists, except— Act I of 1859, s. 57. Act XVI of 1891, s. 3. M. S. A., s. 165.

(a) where the owner of the ship is adjudged bankrupt or declared insolvent ;

(b) where the ship is under arrest or is sold by the authority of any Court ; or

(c) where a Magistrate under the authority of this Act refers a claim to the Court.

Remedies of masters for wages. **65.** (1) The master of a ship shall, so far as the case permits, have the same rights, liens and remedies for the recovery of his wages as a seaman has under this Act or by any law or custom. Act I of 1859, s. 58. Act XVI of 1891, s. 3. M. S. A., s. 167.

(2) If in any proceeding in any Colonial Court of Admiralty touching the claim of a master in respect of wages any right of set off or counter claim is set up, the Court may enter into and adjudicate upon all questions and settle all accounts then arising or outstanding and unsettled between the parties to the proceeding, and may direct payment of any balance found to be due.

Property of Deceased Seamen.

Master to take charge of the effects of deceased seamen. **66.** (1) If any seaman or apprentice belonging to a British ship the voyage of which is to terminate in British India dies during that voyage, the master of the ship shall take charge of any money or effects belonging to the seaman or apprentice which are on board the ship. Act I of 1859, s. 59. M. S. A., s. 169.

(2) The master may, if he think fit, cause any effects to be sold by auction at the mast or otherwise by public auction.

(3) The master shall enter in the official log-book the following particulars, namely :—

(a) a statement of the amount of money and a description of the effects ;

(b) in the case of a sale, a description of each article sold and the sum received for each ; and

(c) a statement of the sum due to the deceased for wages and of the amount of deduction, if any, to be made from the wages.

(4) The said money, effects, proceeds of sale of effects, and balance of wages, are in this Act referred to as the property of the seaman or apprentice.

Act I of 1859, s. 60. M. S. A., s. 170.

67. (1) The master shall, within forty-eight hours after his arrival at his port of destination in British India, deliver and pay the property of any deceased seaman or apprentice to the shipping-master at that port, and shall give to such shipping-master an account of the property so delivered and paid.

Disposal of property of seamen who die during the voyage.

(2) A deduction claimed by the master in such account shall not be allowed unless verified, if an official log-book is required to be kept, by an entry in that book, and also by such other vouchers, if any, as may be reasonably required by the shipping-master.

Act I of 1859, s. 61. M. S. A., s. 171.

68. (1) If the master fails to comply with the provisions of this Act with respect to taking charge of the property of a deceased seaman or apprentice, or to making in the official log-book the proper entries relating thereto, or to the payment or delivery of the property, he shall be accountable for the property to the shipping-master as aforesaid, and shall pay and deliver the same accordingly and shall in addition, for each offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding treble the value of the property not accounted for or, if such value is not ascertained, not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for non-compliance with provisions as to property of deceased seamen.

(2) The property may be recovered in the same Court and manner in which the wages of seamen may be recovered under this Act.

Act I of 1859, s. 62. M. S. A., s. 176.

69. Where any property of a deceased seaman or apprentice is paid or delivered to a shipping-master, the shipping-master, after deducting for expenses incurred in respect of that seaman or apprentice or of his property such sums as he thinks proper to allow, may—

Payment over property of deceased seamen by shipping-master.

(a) pay and deliver the residue to any claimants who can prove themselves to the satisfaction of the said shipping-master to be entitled thereto, and the said shipping-master shall be thereby discharged from all further liability in respect of the residue so paid or delivered ; or

(b) if he thinks fit so to do, require probate or letters of administration or a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, to be taken out, and thereupon pay and deliver the residue to the legal representative of the deceased.

VII of 1889.

Act I of 1859, s. 63. M. S. A., s. 179.

70. (1) Where no claim to the property of a deceased seaman or apprentice received by a shipping-master is substantiated within one year from the receipt thereof by such shipping-master, the shipping-master shall cause such property to be sold and pay the proceeds of the sale into the public treasury.

Disposal of unclaimed property of deceased seamen.

(2) If, after any money has been so paid into the public treasury, any claim is made thereto, then if the claim is established to the satisfaction of the shipping-master, the amount, or so much as shall appear to be due to the claimant, shall be paid to him, and if the claim is not so established the claimant may apply by petition to the High Court, and such Court, after taking evidence either orally or on affidavit, shall make such order on the petition as shall seem just :

Provided that after the expiration of six years from the receipt of such property by the shipping-master no claim to such property shall be entertained without the sanction of the Local Government.

Distressed Seamen.

71. (1) A certificate of the Local Government or of such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf to the effect that any seaman named therein is distressed shall in all proceedings under the Merchant Shipping Acts regarding the maintenance and relief of distressed seamen be conclusive evidence that such seaman is distressed within the meaning of those Acts. Act XIII of 1876, s. 8.

Relief of distressed seamen to whom Merchant Shipping Acts apply.

(2) Any master of a British ship refusing to accept such seaman as a distressed seaman under the provisions of the said Acts shall for each seaman with respect to whom he so refuses be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

72 (1) Where any wages or expenses recoverable in respect of distressed seamen under the Merchant Shipping Acts, are, under the said Acts, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India, the Governor General in Council may, from time to time by notification in the Gazette of India, authorise, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Acts provided, those wages or expenses. Act V of 1883, ss. 32 and 33

Recovery of wages, etc., of distressed seamen under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

(2) Every person so authorised shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of clause (7) of section 57 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. I of 1872.

(3) All suits and proceedings under this section shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Relief of distressed Seamen to whom the Merchant Shipping Acts do not apply.

73. Nothing in the following provisions of this Part relating to distressed seamen shall apply to seamen or apprentices to whom the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts apply. Act VII of 1880, s. 64.

Provisions of the Act not to apply to seamen or apprentices to whom the Merchant Shipping Acts apply.

Act VII of 1880, s. 55.

74. (1) Where any seamen or apprentices—

Relief of distressed seamen at British Indian ports.

(a) being Indian subjects of His Majesty are found at any place in British India and have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind whether from any British ship or from any of His Majesty's ships and are in distress in that place, or who have been engaged by any person acting either as principal or agent to serve in any ship belonging to any foreign Power, or to the subject of any foreign State, and are in distress in British India; and

(b) not being Indian subjects have been shipwrecked, discharged or left behind at any place in British India from any British ship registered in British India and are in distress in any such place,

the local authority may in accordance with the prescribed conditions provide for the subsistence of those seamen and apprentices (who are hereinafter referred to as distressed seamen) until such time as such authority is able to provide them with a passage as hereinafter provided.

Act VI of 1880, s. 54.

(2) "Local authority", in relation to the provisions of this Act as to distressed seamen, means such person as the Local Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, appoint to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, on the local authority under this Act

Act VII of 1880, s. 56.

75. (1) Subject to the prescribed conditions the local authority may cause distressed seamen to be put on board some ship belonging to any subject of His Majesty which is in want of men to make up its complement and is bound—

Distressed seamen to be sent home on board British ship wanting seamen to make up its crew.

(a) in the case of distressed seamen who are Indian subjects of His Majesty, to their home or to a port in British India near their home;

(b) in the case of other British distressed seamen, to any port in the United Kingdom or the British possession to which they belong (as the case requires); and

(c) in the case of distressed seamen not being subjects of His Majesty, to such place as the local authority, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may in each case determine.

(2) In default of any such ship, the local authority may, subject as aforesaid, provide such distressed seamen with a passage in any ship (whether British or foreign) bound as aforesaid.

Act VII of 1880, s. 58.

76. The local authority shall indorse on the agreement with the crew of any British ship on board of which any distressed seaman is sent the name of every person so sent on board thereof, with such particulars concerning the case as may be prescribed.

Name and other particulars with regard to seamen to be indorsed on agreement of British ship.

Act VII of 1880, ss. 59 and 60.

77. (1) The master of every British ship shall receive and afford a passage and subsistence to all distressed seamen whom he is required to take on board his ship under the provisions of section 75, not exceeding one for every fifty tons burden, and shall, during the passage, provide every such seaman with a proper berth or sleeping-place effectually protected against sea and weather.

Master of British ship compelled to convey and give subsistence to such seamen.

(2) If the master of any such ship fails or refuses to receive on board his ship, or to give a passage or subsistence to, or to provide for, any such seaman contrary to the provisions of sub-section (1), he shall, for each such seaman with respect to whom he so fails or refuses, be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

78. (1) When the master of a British ship has conveyed a distressed seaman in excess of the number (if any) wanted to make up the complement of his crew to any place in accordance with the requisition of a local authority under this Act, such master shall be entitled to be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the subsistence and passage of such distressed seaman such sum per diem as the Governor General in Council may fix : Act VII of 1880, s. 61.

Conditions under which master may claim payment.

Provided that no such payment shall be made except on the production of the following documents (that is to say) :—

(a) a certificate signed by the local authority by whose direction such distressed seaman was received on board, specifying the name of such seaman and the time when he was received on board; and

(b) a declaration in writing by such master made and verified in manner hereinafter provided, and stating—

(i) the number of days during which such distressed seaman received subsistence and was provided for as aforesaid on board his ship;

(ii) the number of men and boys forming the complement of his crew;

(iii) the number of seamen and apprentices employed on board his ship during the time such distressed seaman was on board; and

(iv) every variation (if any) of such number.

(2) The declaration required by this section shall, in the case of a ship conveying Indian subjects of His Majesty to a port in British India, be made before a shipping-master or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint. In other cases such declaration shall be made and verified in the same manner as declarations made under section 48 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906. 6 Edw. 7, c. 48.

79. Where any expenses are incurred by a local authority under this Part on account of a distressed seaman either for his subsistence, necessary clothing, conveyance, home, and, in case he should die before reaching home, for his burial, those expenses (together with the wages, if any, due to the seaman) shall be a charge upon the ship, whether British or foreign, to which he belonged.

Act VII of 1880, s. 62. Cf. M. S. A., 1906, s. 42.

Wages and expenses incurred in respect of distressed seaman to be charged on ship to which they belong in certain cases.

Act VII of 1880, s. 63.

80. All such expenses and wages shall be recoverable with costs either from the master of such ship or from the person who is owner thereof for the time being, or, in the case of an engagement for service in a foreign ship, from such master or owner or from the person by whom such engagement was so made, in the same manner as other debts due to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in the same manner and by the same form and process in which wages due to the distressed seaman would be recoverable by him.

Mode of recovering such wages and expenses.

Act VII of 1880, s. 64.

81. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, authorise, either generally or specially, such persons as it thinks fit to sue for any such expenses and wages and recover the same.

Local Government may authorise persons to recover same.

(*2*) Every person so authorised shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of clause (7) of section 57 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

I of 1872.

Act VII of 1880, s. 65.

82. When any such expenses and wages are due to or in respect of a distressed seaman (not being an Indian subject of His Majesty) belonging to a British ship registered in British India, they may, instead of being recovered by a person authorized under section 81, be recovered by the Board of Trade in manner provided by section 42 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, and when so recovered shall be paid by the said Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Board of Trade may recover such amount from master or owner in certain cases.

6 Edw. 7, c. 48.

Act VII of 1880, s. 66.

83. In all proceedings under this Part, whether in British India or elsewhere, the production of a certificate signed by the local authority by which any distressed seaman named therein was relieved, or any expenses were incurred, under this Part, to the effect that such seaman was in distress, and that such expenses were incurred in respect of such seaman, shall be sufficient evidence that such seaman was relieved, conveyed home or buried, as the case may be, at the expense of the revenues of India.

What shall be evidence of distress and expenses incurred.

Act VII of 1880, s. 67.

84. The Governor General in Council may make rules to determine under what circumstances and subject to what conditions distressed seamen may be relieved and provided with passages under this Part, and generally to carry out the provisions of this Part regarding distressed seamen.

Power of Governor General in Council to make rules.

Provisions, Health and Accommodation.

Act I of 1859, s. 64. M. S. A., s. 198.

85. (*1*) If three or more of the crew of a British ship consider that the provisions or water for the use of the crew are at any time of bad quality, unfit for use or deficient in quantity, they may complain thereof to any shipping-master or other officer duly appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, and the shipping-master or other officer may either examine the provisions or water complained of or cause them to be examined.

Complaints as to provisions or water.

(*2*) If the officer or person making the examination finds that the provisions or water are of bad quality and unfit for use or deficient in quantity, he shall signify it in writing to the master of the ship.

(*3*) If the master does not thereupon provide other proper provisions or water in lieu of any so signified to be of bad quality and unfit for use, or does not procure the requisite quantity of any provisions or water so signified to be deficient in quantity, or uses any provisions or water so signified to be of bad quality and unfit for use, he shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(*4*) The officer directing or the person making the examination shall enter a statement of the result of the examination in the official log-book, and shall, if he is not the shipping-master, send a report thereof to the shipping-master and that report shall be admissible in evidence in any legal proceeding.

(*5*) If the said officer certifies in that statement that there was no reasonable ground for the complaint, each of the complainants shall be liable to forfeit to the owner out of his wages a sum not exceeding one week's wages. Act I of 1859 s. 65.

Act I of 1859, s. 66. M. S. A., s. 199.

86. (*1*) In either of the following cases —

Allowance for short or bad provisions.

(*i*) if during the voyage the allowance of any of the provisions for which a seaman has by his agreement stipulated is reduced, (except in accordance with any regulations for reduction by way of punishment contained in the agreement with the crew, and also except for any time during which the seaman wilfully and without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to perform his duty or is lawfully under confinement for misconduct either on board or on shore) ; or

(*ii*) if it is shown that any of those provisions are or have during the voyage been bad in quality or unfit for use ;

the seaman shall receive by way of compensation for that reduction or bad quality according to the time of its continuance the following sums to be paid to him in addition to and to be recoverable as wages :—

(*a*) if his allowance is reduced by not more than one-third of the quantity specified in the agreement a sum not exceeding three annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or one anna in the case of a lascar or native seaman ;

(*b*) if his allowance is reduced by more than one-third of such quantity, six annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or two annas in the case of a lascar or native seaman ;

(c) in respect of such bad quality as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding eight annas in the case of a European seaman or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, or three annas in the case of a lascar or native seaman.

(2) If it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court before which the case is tried that any provisions, the allowance of which has been reduced, could not be procured or supplied in proper quantities, and that proper and equivalent substitutes were supplied in lieu thereof, the Court shall take those circumstances into consideration and modify or refuse the compensation as the justice of the case requires.

Act I of 1859, s. 67. M. S. A., s. 200.

Medicines to be provided and kept on board certain ships.

87. (1) All foreign-going British ships and all home-trade ships of more than three hundred tons burden shall have always on board a sufficient supply of medicines and appliances suitable for diseases and accidents likely to happen on sea voyages according to such scale as is from time to time issued by the Local Government with the approval of the Governor General in Council and published in the local official Gazette.

(2) If any requirement in this section with respect to the provision of medicines and appliances is not complied with in the case of any ship, the owner or master of that ship shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, unless he can prove that the non-compliance was not caused by his inattention, neglect or wilful default.

(3) This section shall not apply to ships navigating between the United Kingdom and any port in British India and to which section 200 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, applies.

57 and 58 Vict., c. 60.

Act I of 1859, s. 68. M. S. A., s. 201.

Weights and measures on board.

88. The master of a ship shall keep on board proper weights and measures for determining the quantities of the several provisions and articles served out and shall allow the same to be used at the time of serving out the provisions and articles in the presence of witnesses whenever any dispute arises about the quantities. If the master of a ship fails without reasonable cause to comply with this section, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 69. M. S. A., s. 207. See also the M. S. A., 1906, s. 34.

Expenses of medical attendance in case of illness.

89. (1) If the master of, or a seaman or apprentice belonging to, a ship registered in British India receives any hurt or injury in the service of the ship, the expense of providing the necessary surgical and medical advice and attendance and medicine, and also the expenses of the maintenance of the master, seaman or apprentice until he is cured or dies or is brought back to the port from which he was shipped or other port agreed upon, and of his conveyance to that port, and, in case of death, the expense, if any, of his burial, shall be defrayed by the owner of the ship without any deduction on that account from his wages.

(2) Where any expenses referred to in this section have been paid by the master, seaman, or apprentice himself, the same may be recovered as if they were wages duly earned, and, if any such expenses are paid or allowed out of any money forming part of the revenues of India, the amount shall be a charge upon the ship and may be recovered with full costs of suit by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Accommodation for seamen.

Act I of 1859, s. 70, as amended by Act XIII of 1876, s. 9. M. S. A., s. 210.

90. (1) Every place in a British ship which is occupied by seamen or apprentices engaged under this Act and appropriated for their use shall have—

(a) for each European seaman or apprentice or other person shipped on the same footing as a European seaman, a space of ten superficial feet if the place be not less than six feet in height from deck to deck, or sixty cubic feet if the height from deck to deck be less than six feet;

(b) for each lascar or native seaman or person shipped on the same footing as a lascar, six superficial and thirty-six cubic feet and, if the place allotted be under the top gallant forecastle, such forecastle deck shall be not less than four feet six inches above the one below it.

(2) In every case the place shall be below a well-caulked and substantial deck, securely constructed, properly ventilated and properly protected from weather and sea.

(3) If any of the foregoing requirements of this section is not complied with in the case of any ship, the owner of the ship shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(4) Every place so occupied and appropriated shall be kept free from goods and stores of any kind not being the personal property of the crew in use during the voyage.

(5) If any such place is not so kept free the master shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Inspection of medicines and appliances and accommodation.

Act I of 1859, s. 71.

91. (1) The shipping-master or deputy shipping master at any port in British India may enter at any time on board any ship upon which seamen have been shipped at that port and inspect the medicines and appliances and the accommodation for seamen with which the ship is required to be provided by or under this Act or the Merchant Shipping Acts.

(2) If, on inspection, the provisions or water on board any ship are found to be of bad quality and unfit for use or deficient in quantity, the shipping-master shall proceed as provided in section 85, and the fine prescribed by the said section shall be incurred by any default of the master of the ship in respect of such provisions or water and the ship shall be detained until the defects are remedied to the satisfaction of the shipping-master.

Facilities for making Complaints.

Facilities for making complaints.

Act I of 1859, s. 72, M. S. A., s. 211.

92. (1) If a seaman or apprentice, whilst on board ship, states to the master that he desires to make complaint to a Magistrate against the master or any of the crew, the master shall, so soon as the service of the ship will permit,

(a) if the ship is then at a place where there is a Magistrate, after such statement, and

(b) if the ship is not then at such place, after her first arrival at such a place,

allow the complainant to go ashore or send him ashore in proper custody so that he may be enabled to make the complaint.

(2) If the master of a ship fails without reasonable cause to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall for each such offence be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Protection of Seamen from Imposition.

Act I of 1859, s. 73. M. S. A., s. 212.

Assignment or sale of salvage invalid.

93. Subject to the provisions of this Act an assignment or sale of salvage payable to a seaman or apprentice made prior to the accruing thereof shall not bind the person making the same, and a power-of-attorney or authority for the receipt of any such salvage shall not be revocable.

Act I of 1859, s. 74. M. S. A., s. 213.

No debt exceeding three rupees recoverable till end of voyage.

94. A debt exceeding in amount three rupees incurred by any seaman after he has engaged to serve shall not be recoverable until the service agreed for is concluded.

Act I of 1859, s. 75. M. S. A., s. 215.

Penalty for overcharges by lodging-house-keepers.

95. If a person demands or receives from a seaman or apprentice payment in respect of his board or lodging in the house of that person for a longer period than the seaman or apprentice has actually resided or boarded therein, that person shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 76. M. S. A., s. 216.

Penalty for detaining seamen's effects.

96. (*1*) If a person receives or takes into his possession or under his control any money or effects of a seaman or apprentice and does not return the same or pay the value thereof when required by the seaman or apprentice subject to such deduction as may be justly due to him from the seaman or apprentice in respect of board or lodging or otherwise or absconds therewith, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(*2*) Any magistrate imposing a fine under this section may direct the amount of such money or the value of the effects subject to such deduction as aforesaid, if any, or the effects themselves to be forthwith paid or delivered to the seaman or apprentice.

Act I of 1859, s. 78. M. S. A., s. 217.

Penalty for solicitations by lodging-house-keepers.

97. If within twenty-four hours after the arrival of a ship at a port in British India a person then being on board the ship solicits a seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings for hire or takes out of the ship any effects of a seaman except under the personal direction of the seaman and with the permission of the master, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 77. M. S. A., s. 218.

Penalty for being on board ship without permission before seamen leave.

98. Where a ship is about to arrive or is arriving or has arrived at the end of the voyage and any person not being in His Majesty's service or not being duly authorised by law for the purpose goes on board the ship without the permission of the master before the seamen lawfully leave the ship at the end of their engagement or are discharged (whichever happens last), that person shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and the master of the ship may take him into custody and deliver him up forthwith to a police officer to be taken before a magistrate to be dealt with according to the provisions of this Act.

Provisions as to Discipline.

Act I of 1859, s. 79, as amended by Act V of 1883, s. 36. M. S. A., s. 220.

Misconduct endangering life or ship.

99. If a master, seaman or apprentice belonging to a British ship by wilful breach of duty or by neglect of duty or by reason of drunkenness—

(*a*) does any act tending to the immediate loss, destruction or serious damage of the ship or tending immediately to endanger the life or limb of a person belonging to or on board the ship; or

(*b*) refuses or omits to do any lawful act proper and requisite to be done by him for preserving the ship from immediate loss, destruction or serious damage or for preserving any person belonging to or on board the ship from immediate danger to life or limb;

he shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or to both.

Act I of 1859, 83. M. S. A., s. 221.

Desertion and absence without leave.

100. If a seaman lawfully engaged or an apprentice commits any of the following offences, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be liable to be tried in a summary manner and to be punished as follows:— V of 1898.

(*i*) if he deserts from his ship he shall be guilty of the offence of desertion and be liable to forfeit all or any part of the effects he leaves on board and of the wages which he has then earned and also, if the desertion takes place at any place not in British India, to forfeit all or any part of the wages which he may earn in any other ship in which he may be employed until his next return to British India, and to satisfy any excess of wages paid by the master or owner of the ship from which he deserts to any substitute engaged in his place at a higher rate of wages than the rate stipulated to be paid to him, and also he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks;

(*ii*) if he neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to join his ship or to proceed to sea in his ship or is absent without leave at any time within twenty-four hours of the ship's sailing from a port either at the commencement or during the progress of a voyage, or is absent at any time without leave and without sufficient reason from his ship or from his duty, he shall, if the offence does not amount to desertion or is not treated as such by the master, be

guilty of the offence of absence without leave and be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding two days' pay and in addition for every twenty-four hours of absence either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses properly incurred in hiring a substitute, and also he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten weeks.

Act I of 1859, s. 86. M. S. A., s. 222.

101. (*1*) If a seaman or apprentice is guilty of the offence of desertion or of absence without leave or otherwise absents himself from his ship without leave, the master, any mate, the owner, ship's husband or consignee of the ship may, with or without the assistance of police officers, convey him on board his ship, and those officers are hereby directed to give assistance if required.

Conveyance of deserter or imprisoned seaman on board ship.

(*2*) If the seaman or apprentice so requires he shall first be taken before some Court capable of taking cognisance of the matter to be dealt with according to law.

(*3*) If it appears to the Court before whom the case is brought that the seaman or apprentice has been conveyed on board or taken before the Court on improper or insufficient grounds, that Court may inflict on the master, mate, owner, ship's husband or consignee, as the case may be, a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(*4*) The infliction of such fine shall be a bar to any action for false imprisonment in respect of the arrest.

Act I of 1859, s. 88.

(*5*) If a seaman or apprentice is imprisoned for having been guilty of the offence of desertion or of absence without leave, or for having committed any other breach of discipline, and during his imprisonment and before his engagement is at an end his services are required on board his ship, any Magistrate may, on the application of the master or of the owner or his agent, notwithstanding that the period of his imprisonment is not at an end, cause the seaman or apprentice to be conveyed on board his ship for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage, or to be delivered to the master or any mate of the ship, or to the owner or his agent, to be by them so conveyed.

Act I of 1859, s. 87, M. S. A., s. 224.

102. Where a seaman or apprentice is brought before a Court on the ground of the offence of desertion or of absence without leave or of otherwise absenting himself without leave, the Court, if the master or the owner, or his agent, so requires, may, in lieu of committing him to prison, cause him to be conveyed on board his ship for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage or deliver him to the master or any mate of the ship or the owner or his agent, to be by them so conveyed, and may in such case order any costs and expenses properly incurred by or on behalf of the master or owner by reason of the conveyance to be paid by the offender and if necessary to be deducted from any wages which he has then earned or by virtue of his then existing engagement may afterwards be earned.

Power to Court to order offender to be taken on board ship.

Act I of 1859, s. 83. M. S. A., s. 225.

103. If a seaman lawfully engaged or an apprentice commits any of the following offences (in this Act referred to as offences against discipline), he shall, notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be liable to be tried in a summary way and to be punished as follows, namely:— V of 1898.

General offences against discipline.

(*i*) if he quits the ship without leave after her arrival at her port of delivery and before she is placed in security, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding one month's pay;

(*ii*) if he is guilty of wilful disobedience to any lawful command, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a period which may extend to four weeks and shall also be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum not exceeding two days' pay;

(*iii*) if he is guilty of continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands or continued wilful neglect of duty, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks, and shall also be liable for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such disobedience or neglect for a sum not exceeding six days' pay or any expenses which may have been properly incurred in hiring a substitute;

(*iv*) if he assaults the master or any mate or a certificated engineer of the ship, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks;

(*v*) if he combines with any of the crew to disobey lawful commands or to neglect duty or to impede the navigation of the ship or the progress of the voyage, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks;

(*vi*) if he wilfully damages his ship or commits criminal misappropriation or breach of trust in respect of or wilfully damages any of her stores or cargo, he shall be liable to forfeit out of his wages a sum equal to the loss thereby sustained, and also to imprisonment for a term which may extend to twelve weeks;

(*vii*) if he is convicted of any act of smuggling whereby loss or damage is occasioned to the master or owner of the ship, he shall be liable to pay to that master or owner a sum sufficient to re-imburse the loss or damage, and the whole or a proportionate part of his wages may be retained in satisfaction on account of that liability without prejudice to any further remedy.

Act I of 1898, s. 95, M. S. A., s. 227.

104. (*1*) If a seaman on or before being engaged wilfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of the name of his last ship or alleged last ship or wilfully and fraudulently makes a false statement of his own name, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for false statement as to last ship or name.

(*2*) The fine may be deducted from any wages the seaman may earn by virtue of his engagement

as aforesaid and shall, subject to re-imbursement of the loss or expenses, if any, occasioned by any desertion previous to the engagement, be paid and applied in the same manner as other fines under this Act.

Act I of 1859, ss. 84 and 96. M. S. A., s. 228.

Entry of offences in official log.

105. If any offence within the meaning of this Act of desertion or absence without leave or against discipline is committed or if any act of misconduct is committed for which the offender's agreement imposes a fine and it is intended to enforce the fine,—

(i) an entry of the offence or act shall be made in the official log-book and signed by the master and also by the mate or one of the crew; and

(ii) the offender, if still in the ship, shall before the next subsequent arrival of the ship at any port, or, if she is at the time in port, before her departure therefrom, either be furnished with a copy of the entry or have the same read over distinctly and audibly to him and may thereupon make such reply thereto as he thinks fit; and

(iii) a statement of a copy of the entry having been so furnished or the entry having been so read over and in either case the reply, if any, made by the offender shall likewise be entered and signed in manner aforesaid; and

(iv) in any subsequent legal proceedings the entries by this section required shall, if practicable, be produced or proved, and, in default of that production or proof, the Court hearing the case may, in its discretion, refuse to receive evidence of the offence or act of misconduct

Act XIII of 1876, s. 6.

Report of desertions and absences without leave.

106. (1) Whenever any seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India deserts or otherwise absents himself in British India without leave from a British ship in which he is engaged to serve, the master of the ship shall within forty-eight hours of discovering such desertion or absence report the same to the shipping-master or to such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, unless, in the meantime, the deserter or absentee returns.

(2) Any master wilfully neglecting to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to both.

Act I of 1859, s. 89. M. S. A., s. 229.

Entries and certificates of desertion abroad.

107. (1) In every case of desertion from a ship registered in British India whilst such ship is at any place out of British India, the master shall produce the entry of the desertion in the official log-book to the person authorised by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, to grant certificates for leaving seamen behind abroad; and that person shall thereupon make and certify a copy of the entry.

6 Edw. 7, c. 48.

(2) The master shall forthwith transfer such copy to the shipping-master at the port at which the seaman or apprentice was shipped, and the shipping-master shall, if required, cause the same to be produced in any legal proceeding.

(3) Such copy, if purporting to be so made and certified as aforesaid, shall, in any legal proceeding relating to such desertion, be admissible in evidence.

Facilities for proving desertion in proceedings for forfeiture of wages.

108. (1) Whenever a question arises whether the wages of any seaman or apprentice are forfeited for desertion from a ship, it shall be sufficient for the person insisting on the forfeiture to show that the seaman or apprentice was duly engaged in or belonged to the ship, and either that he left the ship before the completion of the voyage or engagement or, if the voyage was to terminate in British India and the ship has not returned, that he is absent from her and that an entry of his desertion has been duly made in the official log-book.

Act I of 1859, s. 90. M. S. A., s. 231.

(2) The desertion shall thereupon, so far as relates to any forfeiture of wages under this Part, be deemed to be proved unless the seaman or apprentice can produce a proper certificate of discharge or can otherwise show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had sufficient reasons for leaving his ship.

Application of forfeitures.

109. (1) Where any wages or effects are under this Act forfeited for desertion from a ship, they shall be applied towards re-imbursing the expenses caused by the desertion to the master or the owner of the ship and, subject to that re-imbursement, shall be paid into the public treasury and carried to the account of Government.

Act I of 1859, s. 93. M. S. A., s. 232.

(2) For the purposes of such re-imbursement the master or the owner or his agent may, if the wages are earned subsequent to the desertion, recover them in the same manner as the deserter could have recovered them if not forfeited; and the Court in any legal proceeding relating to such wages may order them to be paid accordingly.

(3) Where wages are forfeited under the foregoing provisions of this Act in any case other than for desertion, the forfeiture shall, in the absence of any specific provision to the contrary, be for the benefit of the master or owner by whom the wages are payable.

Decision of questions of forfeiture and deduction in suits for wages.

110. Any question concerning the forfeiture of or deductions from the wages of a seaman or apprentice may be determined in any proceeding lawfully instituted with respect to those wages notwithstanding that the offence in respect of which the question arises, though by this Act made punishable by imprisonment as well as forfeiture, has not been made the subject of any criminal proceeding.

Act I of 1859, s. 94. M. S. A., s. 231.

Ascertainment of amount of forfeiture out of wages.

111. (1) If a seaman contracts for wages by the voyage or by the run or by the share and not by the month or other stated period of time, the amount of forfeiture to be incurred under this Act shall be an amount bearing the same proportion to the whole wages or share as a month or any other period hereinbefore mentioned in fixing the amount of

Act I of 1859, s. 92. M. S. A., s. 234.

forfeiture (as the case may be) bears to the whole time spent in the voyage or run.

(2) If the whole time spent in the voyage or run does not exceed the period for which the pay is to be forfeited, the forfeiture shall extend to the whole wages or share.

Act I of 1859, s. 96. Cf. M. S. A., s. 235 (now M. S. A., 1906, s. 44).

Payment of fines imposed under agreement to shipping-master.

112. (1) Every fine imposed on a seaman for any act of misconduct for which his agreement imposes a fine shall be deducted and paid over as follows, namely :—

(i) if the offender is discharged at any port or place in British India, and the offence and such entries in respect thereof as aforesaid are proved, in the case of a foreign-going ship to the satisfaction of the shipping-master before whom the offender is discharged, and in the case of a home-trade ship to the satisfaction of the shipping-master at or nearest to the place at which the crew is discharged, the master or owner shall deduct such fine from the wages of the offender and pay the same over to such shipping-master; and

(ii) if before the final discharge of the crew in British India, any such offender as aforesaid enters into any of His Majesty's ships or is discharged at any place not in British India, and the offence and such entries as aforesaid are proved to the satisfaction of the officer in command of the ship into which he so enters or of the consular officer, officer of Customs, or other person by whose sanction he is so discharged, the fine shall thereupon be deducted as aforesaid, and an entry of such deduction shall then be made in the official log-book (if any) and signed by such officer or other person; and on the return of the ship to British India, the master or owner shall pay over such fine, in the case of foreign-going ships to the shipping-master before whom the crew is discharged, and in the case of home-trade ships to the shipping-master at or nearest to the place at which the crew is discharged.

(2) If any master or owner neglects or refuses so to pay over the fine he shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding six times the amount of the fine retained by him.

(3) An act of misconduct for which any such fine has been inflicted and paid shall not be otherwise punished under the provisions of this Act.

Act I of 1859, s. 97. M. S. A., s. 236.

Penalty for enticing to desert.

113. If a person by any means whatever persuades or attempts to persuade a seaman or apprentice to neglect or refuse to join or proceed to sea in or desert from his ship, or otherwise to absent himself from his duty, he shall for each offence in respect of each seaman or apprentice be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for harbouring deserters.

114. If a person wilfully harbours or secretes a seaman or apprentice who has wilfully neglected or refused to join or has deserted from his ship, knowing or having reason to believe the seaman or apprentice to have so done, he shall for every seaman or apprentice so harboured or secreted be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Act I of 1859, ss. 86 and 98. M. S. A., s. 237.

Penalty on stowaways and discipline of stowaways and seamen carried under compulsion.

115. (1) If a person secretes himself and goes to sea in a ship without the consent of either the owner, consignee or master, or of a mate, or of the person in charge of the ship or of any other person entitled to give that consent, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to four weeks.

(2) Every sea-faring person whom the master of a ship is under the authority of this Act or any other law compelled to take on board and convey, and every person who goes to sea in a ship without such consent as aforesaid, shall, so long as he remains in the ship, be subject to the same laws and regulations for preserving discipline and to the same fines and punishments for offences constituting or tending to a breach of discipline as if he were a member of and had signed the agreement with the crew.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 8, as amended by Act XII of 1891.

Procedure where seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India is imprisoned on complaint of master or owner.

116. (1) If any seaman or apprentice who is not shipped in British India is imprisoned on complaint made by or on behalf of the master or owner of the ship or for any offence for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, then—

(a) while such imprisonment lasts, no person shall, without the previous sanction in writing of the Local Government or of such officer as it may appoint in this behalf, engage any native of India to serve as a seaman on board such ship; and

(b) the Local Government or such officer as it may appoint in this behalf may tender such seaman or apprentice to the master or owner of the ship in which he is engaged to serve, and if such master or owner, without assigning reasons satisfactory to the Local Government or to such officer as aforesaid, refuses to receive him on board, may require such master or owner to deposit in the local shipping office—

(i) the wages due to such seaman or apprentice and his money and effects; and

(ii) such sum as may, in the opinion of the Local Government or such officer as aforesaid, be sufficient to defray the cost of the passage of such seaman or apprentice to the port at which he was shipped according to the scale of costs usual in the case of distressed seamen.

(2) If any person wilfully disobeys the prohibition contained in clause (a) of sub-section (1), he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to both.

(3) Any master or owner refusing or neglecting to deposit any wages, money, effects or sum when so required by this section, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 88. Act XIII of 1876, s. 7. See M. S. A., s. 223.

Power to send on board seaman or apprentice not shipped in British India who is undergoing imprisonment.

117. If any seaman or apprentice who is not shipped in British India is imprisoned for any offence for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, and if during such imprisonment and before his engagement is at an end his services are required on board his ship, any Magistrate may, at the request of the master or owner or his agent, cause the seaman or apprentice to be conveyed on board the ship for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage or to be delivered to the master or any mate of the ship or to the owner or his agent to be by them so conveyed, notwithstanding that the period for which he was sentenced to imprisonment has not terminated.

Act I of 1859, s. 99, M. S. A., s. 258.

On change of master, documents to be handed over to successor.

118. (1) If during the progress of a voyage the master of any ship registered in British India is removed or superseded or for any other reason quits the ship and is succeeded in the command by some other person, he shall deliver to his successor the various documents relating to the navigation of the ship and the crew thereof which are in his custody and shall in default be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(2) Such successor shall immediately on assuming the command of the ship enter in the official log-book a list of the documents so delivered to him.

Leaving Seamen or Apprentices in British India.

Act XIII of 1876, s. 4. M. S. A., s. 188. See now M. S. A., 1906, ss. 30 and 36.

Discharge or leaving behind in British India of seamen or apprentices not shipped in British India.

119. (1) No seaman or apprentice who was not shipped in British India shall be discharged at any port in British India without the previous sanction in writing of such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf. Such sanction shall be given or withheld at the discretion of the officer so appointed, but, whenever it is withheld, the reasons for so withholding it shall be recorded by him in writing.

(2) If any person discharges a seaman or apprentice in wilful disobedience to the prohibition contained in sub-section (1), he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to both.

Official Logs.

Act I of 1859, s. 103. M. S. A., s. 239.

Official logs to be kept and to be dated.

120. (1) An official log shall be kept in every ship registered in British India except home-trade ships not exceeding three hundred tons burden in the form sanctioned by the Local Government.

(2) The official log may, at the discretion of the master or owner, be kept distinct from or united with the ordinary ship's log so that in all cases the spaces in the official log-book be duly filled up.

(3) An entry required by this Act in the official log-book shall be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates, and, if not made on the same day as that occurrence, shall be made and dated so as to show the date of the occurrence and of the entry respecting it; and if made in respect of an occurrence happening before the arrival of the ship at her final port of discharge, shall not be made more than twenty-four hours after that arrival. Act I of 1859, s. 10

(4) Every entry in the official log-book shall be signed by the master and by the mate or some other of the crew and also—

(a) if it is an entry of injury or death, shall be signed by the Surgeon or medical practitioner on board, if any; and Act I of 1859, s. 10

(b) if it is an entry of wages due to or of the sale of the effects of a seaman or apprentice who dies, shall be signed by the mate and by some member of the crew besides the master; and

(c) if it is an entry of wages due to a seaman who enters His Majesty's naval service, shall be signed by the seaman or by the officer authorised to receive the seaman into that service.

(5) Every entry made in an official log-book in the manner provided by this Act shall be admissible in evidence. Act I of 1859, s. 1[illegible]

Entries required in official log-book.

121. The master of a ship for which an official log is required shall enter or cause to be entered in the official log-book the following matters, namely:— Act I of 1859, s. 1[illegible] M. S. A., s. 240.

(i) every conviction by a legal tribunal of a member of his crew, and the punishment inflicted;

(ii) every offence committed by a member of his crew for which it is intended to prosecute or to enforce a forfeiture or exact a fine together with such statement concerning the reading over of that entry, and concerning the reply (if any) made to the charge as is by this Act required;

(iii) every offence for which punishment is inflicted on board and the punishment inflicted;

(iv) a statement of the conduct, character and qualifications of each of his crew, or a statement that he declines to give an opinion on those particulars;

(v) every case of illness or injury happening to a member of the crew with the nature thereof, and the medical treatment adopted (if any);

(vi) every case of death happening on board and the cause thereof;

(vii) every birth happening on board with the sex of the infant and the names of the parents;

(viii) every marriage taking place on board with the names and ages of the parties;

(ix) the name of every seaman or apprentice who ceases to be a member of the crew otherwise than by death, with the place, time, manner and cause thereof;

(x) the wages due to any seaman who enters His Majesty's naval service during the voyage;

(xi) the wages due to any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage and the gross amount of all deductions to be made therefrom;

(xii) the sale of the effects of any seaman or apprentice who dies during the voyage, including a statement of each article sold and of the sum received for it;

(xiii) every collision with any other ship and the circumstances under which the same occurred.

Act I of 1859, s. 107. M. S. A., s. 241.

Offences in respect of official logs.

122. (1) If an official log-book is not kept in the manner required by this Act, or if an entry directed by this Act to be made therein is not made at the time and in the manner directed by this Act, the master shall, if no other penalty is provided by this Act, be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) If any person makes or procures to be made or assists in making any entry in any official log-book in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port of discharge more than twenty-four hours after such arrival, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to three hundred rupees.

(3) If any person wilfully destroys or mutilates or renders illegible any entry in any official log-book or wilfully makes or procures to be made or assists in making a false or fraudulent entry in or omission from an official log-book, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year.

Act I of 1859, s. 109. M. S. A., s. 242.

Delivery of official logs to shipping-masters.

123. (1) The master of every foreign-going ship shall, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival at her final port of destination in British India or upon the discharge of the crew, whichever first happens, deliver the official log-book of the voyage to the shipping-master before whom the crew is discharged.

(2) The master or owner of every home-trade ship, for which an official log is required to be kept, shall, within twenty-one days of the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in every year, transmit or deliver to some shipping-master in British India the official log-book for the preceding half-year.

(3) If the master or owner of a ship fails without reasonable cause to comply with this section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Act I of 1859, s. 110. M. S. A., s. 243.

Official logs to be sent to shipping-master in case of transfer of ship and in case of loss.

124. (1) Where, by reason of transfer of ownership or change of employment of a ship, the official log ceases to be required in respect of the ship or to be required on the same date, the master or owner of the ship shall, if the ship is then in British India, within one month, and, if she is elsewhere, within six months, after the cessation, deliver or transmit to the shipping-master at the port to which the ship belonged the official log-book, if any, duly made out at the time of the cessation.

(2) If a ship is lost or abandoned the master or owner thereof shall, if practicable, and as soon as possible, deliver or transmit to the shipping-master at the port to which the ship belonged the official log-book, if any, duly made out to the time of the loss or abandonment.

(3) If the master or owner of the ship fails without reasonable cause to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

PART III.

PASSENGER SHIPS.

Survey of Passenger Ship.

No steam-ship to carry passengers without a certificate of survey.

Act VII of 1884, s. 4, inserted by Act I of 1909, s. 3. M. S. A., s. 271 (1).

125. (1) No steam-ship shall carry more than twelve passengers between places in British India or to or from any place in British India from or to any place out of British India, unless she has a certificate of survey under this Part in force and applicable to the voyage on which she is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed.

Act VII of 1884, s. 5 (a), (b), (c). Cf. M. S. A., ss. 278 (2) and 284.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to—

(a) any steam-ship having a certificate of survey granted by the Board of Trade, or by the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions where such certificate has been declared under section 284 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, to be of the same force as if granted under that Act, unless it appears from the certificate that it is inapplicable to the voyage on which the steam-ship is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed, or unless there is reason to believe that the steam-ship has, since the grant of the certificate, sustained injury or damage or been found unseaworthy or otherwise inefficient; or

57 and 58 Vict. C. 60.

(b) any steam-ship having a certificate of survey granted under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1917, in force and applicable to the voyage on which the steam-ship is about to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed; or

I of 1917.

(c) any steam-ship carrying passengers during the interval between the time at which her certificate of survey under this Part expires and the time at which it is first practicable to have the certificate renewed.

Power for Local Government to exempt certain steam-ships.

Act VII of 1884, s. 25. Act III of 1902, s. 3.

126. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Part relating to the survey of steam-ships shall not apply in the case of any specified steam-ship or class of steam-ships, or shall apply thereto with such modifications as the Local Government may direct.

Act VII of 1884, s. 7. M. S. A., s. 271 (1) (b).

127. No officer of Customs shall grant a port-clearance, nor shall any pilot be assigned, to any steam-ship for which a certificate of survey is required by this Part until after the production by the owner or master thereof of a certificate under this Part in force and applicable to the voyage on which she is about to proceed and the service on which she is about to be employed.

No port-clearance until certificate of survey produced.

Act VII of 1884, s. 8. M. S. A., s. 271 (2).

128. If any steam-ship for which a certificate of survey is required by this Part leaves or attempts to leave any port of survey without a certificate, any officer of Customs or any pilot on board the steam-ship may detain her until she obtains a certificate.

Power to detain steam ship not having certificate of survey.

Act VII of 1884, s. 9. M. S. A., s. 724 (1).

129. The Local Government may appoint so many persons as it thinks fit to be surveyors for the purposes of this Part at such ports within the territories under its administration as it may appoint to be ports of survey.

Appointment of surveyors and ports of survey.

Act VII of 1884, s. 10. M. S. A., s. 725.

130. (1) For the purposes of a survey under this Part, any surveyor appointed under this Part may, at any reasonable time, go on board a steam-ship, and may inspect the steam-ship and any part thereof, and the machinery, equipments or articles on board thereof:

Powers of surveyor.

Provided that he does not unnecessarily hinder the loading or unloading of the steam-ship, or unnecessarily detain or delay her from proceeding on any voyage.

(2) The owner, master and officers of the steam-ship shall afford to the surveyor all reasonable facilities for a survey, and all such information respecting the steam-ship and her machinery and equipments, or any part thereof, respectively, as he reasonably requires.

Act VII of 1884, s. 10-A. (Inserted by Act III of 1890, s. 15). M. S. A., s. 277.

131. Before a survey under this Part is commenced, the owner or master of the steam-ship to be surveyed shall pay to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf—

Fees in respect of surveys.

(a) a fee calculated on the tonnage of the steam-ship according to the rates in Schedule II or according to any other prescribed rates; and

(b) when the survey is to be made in any port of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee, in respect of the expense (if any) of the journey of the surveyor to the port, as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

Act VII of 1884, s. 20.

132. A survey under this Part shall ordinarily be made by one surveyor, but two surveyors may be employed if the Local Government, by order in writing, so directs, either generally in the case of all steam-ships at any port of survey, or specially in the case of any particular steam-ship or class of steam-ships at any such port.

Power for Local Government to direct that two surveyors be employed.

Act VII of 1884, s. 22

133. When a survey is made under this Part by two surveyors, each of the surveyors making the survey shall perform a prescribed portion of the duties assigned by this Part or the rules made thereunder to a surveyor making a survey.

Division of duties when two surveyors employed.

134. When a survey under this Part is completed, the surveyor making it shall forthwith, if satisfied that he can with propriety do so, give to the owner or master of the steam-ship surveyed a declaration of survey in the prescribed form containing the following particulars, namely:—

Declaration of surveyor.

Act VII of 1884, s. 11. M. S. A., s. 272 (2), (3) and (4).

(a) that the hull and machinery of the steam-ship are sufficient for the service intended and in good condition;

(b) that the equipments of the steam-ship and the certificates of the master, mate or mates, and engineer or engineers or engine-driver, are such and in such condition as are required by any law for the time being in force and applicable to the steam-ship;

(c) the time (if less than one year) for which the hull, machinery and equipments of the steam-ship will be sufficient;

(d) the limit (if any) beyond which, as regards the hull, machinery or equipments, the steam-ship is in the surveyor's judgment not fit to ply;

(e) the number of passengers which the steam-ship is, in the judgment of the surveyor, fit to carry, distinguishing, if necessary, between the respective numbers to be carried on the deck and in the cabins and in different parts of the deck and cabins; the number to be subject to such conditions and variations, according to the time of year, the nature of the voyage, the cargo carried or other circumstances, as the case requires; and

(f) any other prescribed particulars.

135. (1) The owner or master to whom a declaration of survey is given shall, within fourteen days after the date of the receipt thereof, send the declaration to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

Sending of declaration by owner or master to Local Government.

Act VII of 1884, s. 12. M. S. A., s. 273.

(2) If he fails to do so, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five rupees for every day during which the sending of the declaration is delayed.

(3) The owner or master shall pay any sum so forfeited on the delivery of the certificate of survey.

136. (1) Upon receipt of a declaration of survey, the Local Government shall, if satisfied that the provisions of this Part have been complied with, cause a certificate, in duplicate, to be prepared and delivered, through such officer at the port at which the steam-ship was surveyed as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, to the owner or master of the steam-ship surveyed, on his applying and paying the sums (if any) mentioned in this Part as payable on delivery of a certificate.

Grant of certificate of survey by Local Government.

Act VII of 1884, s. 13. M. S. A., ss. 274 and 276.

(2) A certificate granted under this section shall be in the prescribed form; shall contain a statement to the effect that the provisions of this Part with respect to the survey of the steam-ship and the transmission of the declaration of survey in respect thereof have been complied with; and shall set forth—

(a) the particulars concerning the steam-ship which clauses (c), (d) and (e) of section

134 require the declaration by the surveyor to contain; and

(b) any other prescribed particulars.

(3) When a certificate is ready for delivery under this section, the Local Government shall cause notice thereof to be given by post or otherwise to the owner or master of the steam-ship to which the certificate relates.

(4) The Local Government may delegate to any person—

Act III of 1890, s. 17 (2). XXVIII of 1920, s. 2.

(a) the function, assigned to the Local Government by sub-section (1), of granting a certificate of survey under that sub-section;

(b) the function, assigned to the Local Government by sub-section (3), of causing notice to be given of a certificate of survey being ready for delivery:

Provided, with respect to clause (a) of this sub-section, that no delegation of the function mentioned in that clause shall be construed to authorise the grant of a certificate of survey by the surveyor who gave the declaration of survey.

Act VII of 1884, s. 21, amended by Act of 1890, s. 20. M. S. A., s. 275.

Power for Local Government to order a second survey.

137. (1) If the surveyor or surveyors making a survey under this Act refuses or refuse to give a declaration of survey under section 134 with regard to any steam-ship, or gives or give a declaration with which the owner or master of the steam-ship surveyed is dissatisfied, the Local Government may, on the application of the owner or master, and the payment by him of such fee, not exceeding twice the amount of the fee for the previous survey, as the Local Government may require, direct two other surveyors appointed under this Part to survey the steam-ship.

(2) The surveyors so directed shall forthwith survey the steam-ship, and may, after the survey, either refuse to give a declaration or give such declaration as under the circumstances seems to them proper, and their decision shall be final.

Act VII of 1884, s. 16. M. S. A., s. 278 (1).

Duration of certificates of survey.

138. A certificate of survey granted under this Part shall not be in force—

(a) after the expiration of one year from the date thereof; or

(b) after the expiration of the period, if less than one year, for which the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments have been stated in the certificate to be sufficient; or

(c) after notice has been given, by the Local Government, to the owner or master of the steam-ship to which the certificate relates that the Local Government has cancelled or suspended it.

Act VII of 1884, s. 17. M. S. A., s. 279.

Cancellation or suspension of certificate of survey by Local Government.

139. Any certificate of survey granted under this Part may be cancelled or suspended by a Local Government if it has reason to believe—

(a) that the declaration by the surveyor of the sufficiency and good condition of the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steam-ship has been fraudulently or erroneously made; or

(b) that the certificate has otherwise been issued upon false or erroneous information; or

(c) that, since the making of the declaration, the hull, boilers, engines or any of the equipments of the steam-ship have sustained any injury, or have otherwise become insufficient.

Power to require delivery of expired or cancelled certificate of survey.

140. (1) The Local Government may require any certificate of survey granted under this Part which has expired, or has been cancelled or suspended, to be delivered up to such person as it directs. Act VII of 1884, s. 18. M. S. A., s. 280.

(2) If the owner or master of a steam-ship, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to deliver up a certificate when required to do so under this section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Report of cancellation or suspension of certain certificates.

141. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends a certificate of survey granted under this Part is not the Local Government which or whose delegate granted the certificate, the Local Government cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the fact of cancellation or suspension, together with the reasons thereof, to the Local Government which or whose delegate granted the certificate. Act VII of 1884, s. 19, as amended by Act III of 1890, s. 19.

Certificate of survey to be affixed in conspicuous part of steam-ship.

142. (1) The owner or master of every steam-ship for which a certificate of survey has been granted under this Part shall forthwith, on the receipt of the certificate, cause one of the duplicates thereof to be affixed, and kept affixed so long as the certificate remains in force and the steam-ship is in use, on some conspicuous part of the steam-ship where it may be easily read by all persons on board thereof. Act VII of 1884, s. 15. M. S. A., s. 281 (1) (2).

(2) If the certificate is not so kept affixed, the owner and master of the steam-ship shall each be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for carrying passengers in contravention of the Act.

143. If a steam-ship on any voyage carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section 125 or has on board or in any part thereof a number of passengers which is greater than the number set forth in the certificate of survey as the number of passengers which the steam-ship or the part thereof is fit to carry on that voyage, the owner and the master shall each be punishable with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and also with an additional fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every passenger above the number so set forth, or, if the fare of any passenger on board exceeds twenty rupees, not exceeding double the amount of the fares of all the passengers above the number so set forth, reckoned at the highest rate of fare payable by any passenger on board; and if the master or any other officer of any steam-ship which carries or attempts to carry passengers in contravention of section 125 is a licensed pilot, he shall be liable to have his licence as a pilot suspended or cancelled for any period by the Local Government. Act VII of 1884, s. 14, inserted by Act I of 1920. M. S. A., s. 283.

Steam-ships with foreign certificates of survey or certificates of partial survey.

144. (1) When a steam-ship requires to be furnished with a certificate of survey under this Part and the Local Government is satisfied, by the production of a certificate of survey attested by a Act VII of 1884, s. 28, inserted by Act I of 1909, s. 4. M. S. A., s. 336.

British Consular Officer at the port where the survey was made, that the ship has been officially surveyed at a foreign port, and that the requirements of this Act are proved by that survey to have been substantially complied with, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, dispense with any further survey of the ship in respect of the requirements so complied with, and give a certificate which shall have the same effect as a certificate given after survey under this Part:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply in the case of a foreign steam-ship to an official survey at any foreign port with respect to which His Majesty has by Order in Council directed that section 363 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall not apply. 57 and 58 Vict., C. 60.

(2) When the Local Government has, by notification in the local official Gazette, declared that it is satisfied that an official survey at any foreign port specified in the declaration is such as to prove that the requirements of this Act have been substantially complied with, any person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may exercise the power to dispense with a survey and to give a certificate conferred on the Local Government by sub-section (1) in the case of any steam-ship furnished with a valid certificate of survey granted at such foreign port and duly attested by the British Consular Officer at that port.

(3) The procedure prescribed in sub-section (1) shall be applicable in the case of steam-ships furnished with valid certificates of partial survey, including docking certificates, granted by the Board of Trade or any British Colonial Government, as if they were steam-ships furnished with like certificates of survey granted at foreign ports, subject to the modification that the powers of the Local Government under the said sub-section may be exercised by any person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

Act VII of 1884, ss. 24, and 42 (5).

Power for Local Government to make rules as to surveys.

145. (1) The Local Government may, subject to the condition of previous publication and the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules to regulate the making of surveys under this Part.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) declare the times and places at which, and the manner in which, surveys are to be made;

(b) regulate the duties of the surveyor making a survey and, where two surveyors are employed, assign the respective duties of each of the surveyors employed;

(c) declare the form in which the declarations of surveyors and certificates of survey under this Part are to be framed, and the nature of the particulars which are to be stated therein, respectively; and

Act III of 1890, s. 21.

(d) fix the rates according to which the fees payable in respect of surveys are to be calculated in the case of all or any of the ports of survey within the territories under its administration.

Provisions in case of Wreck of Ship carrying Steerage Passengers.

Act XII of 1885, ss. 3, 5, 6 and 7. 57 & 58 Vict., C. 60.

Application of certain sections of Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in case of wreck of ship carrying steerage passengers on certain voyages.

146. (1) The provisions contained in Part I of Schedule III (being sections 332, 333, 334 and 335 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) are declared applicable to ships carrying steerage passengers upon the following voyages, namely:—

(a) voyages from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis and Fiji;

(b) voyages from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to the French Colonies of Ré-union, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana;

(c) voyages from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to the Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana;

(d) voyages from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to the Danish colony of St. Croix;

(e) voyages under Part IV of this Act (which relates to native passenger ships) from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon and other ports in British India to the Straits Settlements, to the Protected Native States adjoining the Straits Settlements, to Australia, and to ports in the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden or Persian Gulf and on the East Coast of Africa.

(2) This section shall not come into operation until His Majesty's pleasure thereon has been publicly signified by notification in the Gazette of India.

(3) On such signification of such pleasure, the Indian Sea Passengers Act, 1885, shall be repealed. XII of 1885

PART IV.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS AND PILGRIM SHIPS.

Act X of 1887, s. 2. Act XIV of 1895, s. 2.

Application of Part.

147. (1) This Part applies—

(a) to all subjects of His Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India;

(b) to all Indian subjects of His Majesty without and beyond British India.

(2) But the provisions of this Part relating to native passenger ships do not apply—

(a) to any steam-ship not carrying as passengers more than sixty natives of Asia or Africa,

(c) to any ship not intended to carry natives of Asia or Africa as passengers to or from any port in British India, or

I of 1917. (d) to any ships to which the provisions of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, are applicable.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-sections (1) and (2), the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare all or any of the provisions of this Part relating to native passenger ships to apply to sailing-ships, or any class of sailing-ships, carrying as passengers more than fifteen natives of Asia or Africa, and to steam-ships, or any class of steam-ships, carrying as passengers more than thirty such persons.

Act X of 1887, s. 57.

148. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, subject to such conditions as it thinks fit, exempt any ship or class of ships from any provision of this Part relating to native passenger ships.

Power to exempt ship from provisions of Part IV.

(2) In imposing a condition under this section the Local Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Act X of 1887, s. 5.

149. In this Part, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(1) "native passenger" means a passenger by a ship who is a native of Asia or Africa of the age of twelve years or upwards and is not on the articles of the ship as one of the crew; but it does not include either a passenger in attendance on a person who is not a native of Asia or Africa or a child under one year of age; and, in the computation of passengers for any of the purposes of this Part, two persons of the age of one year or upwards and under the age of twelve years shall be reckoned as one passenger;

(2) "native passenger ship" means, save as otherwise provided in this Part, a ship carrying more than thirty native passengers;

Act XIV of 1895, s. 5(1). (3) "pilgrim" means a Muhammadan passenger going to, or returning from, the Hedjaz; but it does not include a child under one year of age, and, in the computation of pilgrims for all or any of the purposes of this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that two persons of the age of one year or upwards and under the age of twelve years shall be reckoned as one pilgrim;

Explanation I.—A Muhammadan passenger who has embarked with the intention of going to the Hedjaz, but is returning without having actually landed there, shall be deemed to be a pilgrim for the purposes of this Act:

Act XIV of 1895, s. 6. *Explanation II.*—Every passenger, whether a pilgrim or not, on board a pilgrim ship shall be deemed to be a pilgrim for the purposes of this Part;

(4) "pilgrim ship" means a ship conveying or about to convey pilgrims from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea other than Suez: Act XIV of 1895, s. 5(2).

Provided that no ship carrying passengers other than pilgrims of the lowest class and having on board pilgrims of the lowest class in a less proportion than one pilgrim for every one hundred tons of the gross tonnage of the ship shall be deemed to be a pilgrim ship within the meaning of this Act.

Explanation.—"A pilgrim of the lowest class" is a pilgrim for whom no separate accommodation in any cabin, state-room or saloon is reserved:

(5) "voyage" means the whole distance between the ship's port or place of departure and her final port or place of arrival: Act XIV of 1895, s. 5(3).

(6) "Chief Customs-officer" means the chief executive officer of sea-customs in any port or place to which this Part applies. Act XIV of 1895, s. 5(3).

General Provisions as to Native Passenger and Pilgrim Ships.

150. (1) A native passenger ship shall not, nor shall a pilgrim ship, depart or proceed from, or discharge native passengers or pilgrims, as the case may be, at any port or place within British India other than a port or place appointed in this behalf by the Local Government for native passenger ships or pilgrim ships, as the case may be. Act X of 1887, s. 6. Act XIV of 1897, s. 7.

Places appointed by the Government.

(2) After a ship has departed or proceeded on a voyage from a port or place so appointed, a person shall not be received on board as a native passenger or pilgrim, as the case may be, except at some other port or place so appointed.

151. (1) The master, owner or agent of a native passenger or pilgrim ship so departing or proceeding shall give notice to an officer, appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, that the ship is to carry native passengers or pilgrims and of her destination and of the proposed time of sailing. Act X of 1887, s. 7. Act XIV of 1895, s. 8.

Notice to be given of day of sailing.

(2) The notice shall be given—

(a) in the case of a native passenger ship not less than twenty-four hours before that time;

(b) in the case of a pilgrim ship at the original port of departure if in British India, and in other cases at the first port at which she touches in British India, not less than three days, and at all other ports not less than twenty-four hours before that time.

152. After receiving the notice, the officer or a person authorised by him shall be at liberty at all times to enter on the ship and inspect her and her fittings and the provisions and stores on board. Act X of 1887, s. 8. Act XIV of 1895, s. 9.

Power to enter on and inspect ship.

153. (1) A ship intended to carry native passengers or pilgrims shall not commence a voyage from a port or place appointed under this Part, unless the Act X of 1887, s. 9. Act XIV of 1895, s. 10.

Ship not to sail without two certificates.

master holds two certificates to the effect mentioned in the two next following sections.

(2) The officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for the ship shall not grant it unless the master holds those certificates.

Act X of 1887, s. 10. Act XIV of 1895, s. 11.

Contents of certificate A.

154. The first of the certificates (hereinafter called "certificate A") shall state that the ship is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated, and—

(a) in the case of a native passenger ship, the number of passengers which she is capable of carrying;

(b) in the case of a pilgrim ship, the number of pilgrims of each class which she is capable of carrying.

Act X of 1887, s. 11. Act XIV of 1895, s. 12.

Contents of certificate B.

155. The second of the certificates (hereinafter called "certificate B") shall state—

(a) the voyage which the ship is to make, and the intermediate ports (if any) at which she is to touch;

(b) that she has the proper complement of officers and seamen;

(c) that food, fuel and pure water over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things (if any) prescribed for native passengers or pilgrim ships, as the case may be, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed properly packed, and sufficient to supply the native passengers or pilgrims on board during the voyage which the ship is to make (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable) according to the prescribed scale;

(d) that the master holds certificate A;

(e) in the case of a native passenger ship if the ship is to make a short voyage, as hereinafter defined, in a season of foul weather, and to carry upperdeck passengers, that she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or with other sufficient protection against the weather;

(f) in the case of a native passenger ship, if she is to carry passengers to any port in the Red Sea, that she is propelled principally by steam, and, if she is to carry more than one hundred passengers to any such port, that she has on board a medical officer licensed in the prescribed manner;

(g) in the case of a pilgrim ship, that she is propelled principally by steam and that she is of the tonnage and steam power (if any) prescribed;

(h) in the case of a pilgrim ship, if she is to carry more than one hundred pilgrims, that she has on board the medical officer or officers required by this Part and the prescribed attendants; and

(i) such other particulars, if any, as may be prescribed for native passenger or pilgrim ships, as the case may be.

Supply by passengers of their own food.

Act X of 1887, s. 17. Act XIV of 1895, s. 18.

156. If an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government is satisfied that a native passenger or pilgrim has brought on board a native passenger or pilgrim ship for his own use food of the quality and in the quantity prescribed, the requirements of this Part, respecting the supply of food for passengers or pilgrims, shall not apply so far as regards the supply of food for that passenger or pilgrim.

Grant of certificates.

Act X of 1887, s. 12. Act XIV of 1895, s. 13.

157. The person by whom certificate A and certificate B are to be granted shall be the officer appointed under section 151 who is hereinafter referred to as the certifying officer.

Substitute for certificate A.

Act X of 1887, s. 13. Act XIV of 1895, s. 14.

158. Where the master of a ship produces to the certifying officer one of the certificates of survey referred to in sections 136 and 144 in respect of the ship in force and applicable to the voyage on which the ship is to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed, the certifying officer may, if the particulars required by section 154 are certified thereby, take the certificate as evidence of those particulars, and it shall then be deemed to be a certificate A for the purposes of this Part.

Survey of ship.

Act X of 1887, s. 14. Act XIV of 1895, s. 15.

159. (1) After receiving the notice required by section 151 the certifying officer may, if he thinks fit, cause the ship to be surveyed at the expense of the master or owner by competent surveyors, who shall report to him whether the ship is, in their opinion, seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for the service on which she is to be employed:

Provided that he shall not cause a ship holding one of the certificates of survey referred to in Part III to be surveyed unless, by reason of the ship having met with damage or having undergone alterations, or on other reasonable ground, he considers it likely that she may be found unseaworthy or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for the service on which she is to be employed.

(2) If the officer causes a survey to be made of a ship holding any such certificate, and the surveyors report that the ship is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for the voyage, and that there was no reasonable ground why the officer should have thought it likely that she would be found unseaworthy, or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for the service on which she is to be employed, the expense of the survey shall be paid by the Local Government.

Discretion as to grant of certificate.

Act X of 1887, s. 15. Act XIV of 1895, s. 16.

160. (1) The certifying officer shall not grant a certificate unless he is satisfied that the ship has not on board any cargo likely from its quality, quantity or mode of stowage to prejudice the health or safety of the native passengers or pilgrims.

(2) Save as aforesaid, and subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), it shall be in the discretion of the certifying officer to grant or withhold the certificate.

(5) In the exercise of that discretion that officer shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, and of any intermediate authority which that Government appoints in this behalf.

Act X of 1887, s. 16, Act XIV of 1895, s. 17.

Copy of certificates to be exhibited.

161. The master or owner shall post up in a conspicuous part of the ship, so as to be visible to persons on board thereof, a copy of each of the certificates granted under this Part in respect of the ship, and shall keep those copies so posted up throughout the voyage.

Act X of 1887, s. 31. Act XIV of 1895, s. 37.

Penalty for ship unlawfully departing or receiving passengers on board.

162. (1) If a native passenger or pilgrim ship departs or proceeds on a voyage from, or discharges native passengers or pilgrims at, any port or place within British India in contravention of the provisions of this Part, or if a person is received as a native passenger or pilgrim on board any such ship in contravention of the provisions of this Part, the master or owner shall, for every native passenger or pilgrim carried in the ship, or for every native passenger or pilgrim so discharged or received on board, be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to both:

Provided that the aggregate term of imprisonment awarded under this section shall not exceed one year.

(2) The ship, if found within two years in any port or place within British India, may be seized and detained by a Chief Customs-officer until the penalties incurred under this Part by her master or owner have been adjudicated, and the payment of the fines imposed on him under this Part with all costs, has been enforced, under the provisions of this Part.

Act X of 1887, s. 32. Act XIV of 1895, s. 98.

Penalty for opposing entry on or inspection of ships.

163. If a person impedes or refuses to allow any entry or inspection authorised by or under this Part, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each offence, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to both.

Act X of 1887, s. 33. Act XIV of 1895, s. 39.

Penalty for not exhibiting copy of certificates.

164. If the master or owner of a native passenger or pilgrim ship without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, fails to comply with the requirements of this Part with respect to the posting of copies of certificates, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to both.

Act X of 1887, s. 35. Act XIV of 1895, s. 41.

Penalty for fraudulent alteration in ship after certificate obtained.

165. If the master of a native passenger or pilgrim ship after having obtained any of the certificates mentioned in this Part fraudulently does or suffers to be done anything whereby the certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the ship, her native passengers or pilgrims, as the case may be, or other matters to which the certificate relates, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

Act X of 1887, s. 36. Act XIV of 1895, s. 42.

Penalty for failing to supply native passengers or pilgrims with prescribed provisions.

166. If the master of a native passenger or pilgrim ship without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, omits to supply to any passenger or pilgrim the prescribed allowance of food, fuel and water, as required by the provisions of this Part, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every native passenger or pilgrim who has sustained detriment by the omission.

Act X of 1887, s. 37. Act XIV of 1895, s. 43.

Penalty for having excessive number of passengers on board.

167. (1) If a native passenger or pilgrim ship has on board a number of native passengers or pilgrims which is greater than the number allowed for the ship by or under this Part, the master and owner shall, for every such passenger or pilgrim over and above that number, be each liable to a fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and the master shall further be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one week in respect of each such passenger or pilgrim:

Provided that the aggregate term of imprisonment awarded under this section shall not exceed six months.

(2) Any officer authorised in this behalf by the Local Government may cause all native passengers or pilgrims over and above the number allowed by or under this Part to disembark, and may forward them to any port at which they may have contracted to land, and recover the cost of so forwarding them from the master or owner of the ship as if the cost were a fine imposed under this Part, and a certificate under the hand of that officer shall be conclusive proof of the amount of the cost aforesaid.

Act X of 1887, s. 39. Act XIV of 1895, s. 44.

Penalty for landing native passenger or pilgrim at a place other than that at which he has contracted to land.

168. If the master of a native passenger or pilgrim ship lands any native passenger or pilgrim at any port or place other than the port or place at which the native passenger or pilgrim may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent, or unless the landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the master shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to both.

Act X of 1887, s. 40. Act XIV of 1895, s. 45.

Penalty for making voyage in contravention of contract.

169. If a native passenger or pilgrim ship, otherwise than by reason of perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, touches at any port or place in contravention of any express or implied contract or engagement with the native passengers or pilgrims with respect to the voyage which the ship was to make and the time which that voyage was to occupy, whether the contract or engagement was made by public advertisement or otherwise, the master and owner shall each be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to both.

Act X of 1887, s. 51. Act XIV of 1895, s. 56.

Information to be sent to ports of embarkation and discharge.

170. (1) The Chief Customs-officer, or other officer, if any, appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, at any port or place within British India at which a native passenger or pilgrim ship touches or arrives, shall, with advertence to the provisions of this Part, send any particulars which he may deem important

respecting the native passenger or pilgrim ship, and the native passengers or pilgrims carried therein, to the officer at the port or place from which the ship commenced her voyage, and to the officer at any other port or place within British India where the native passengers or pilgrims or any of them embarked or are to be discharged.

(2) The Chief Customs-officer, or other officer, if any, appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, at any port or place in British India at which a ship to which this Part applies touches or arrives, may enter on the ship and inspect her in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act as to the number of native passengers or pilgrims and other matters have been complied with.

Act X of 1887, s. 52. Act XIV of 1895, s. 57.

Report of Consul.

171. In any proceeding for the adjudication of any penalty incurred under this Part any document purporting to be a report of such particulars as are referred to in sub-section (1) of the last foregoing section, or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated, and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of His Majesty in any foreign port, shall be received in evidence, if it appears to have been officially transmitted to any officer at or near the place where the proceeding under this Part is held.

Act X of 1887, s. 48. Act XIV of 1895, s. 53.

Authority to institute proceedings for penalties.

172. The penalties to which masters and owners of native passenger and pilgrim ships are made liable by this Part shall be enforced only on information laid at the instance of a certifying officer, or at any port or place where there is no such officer, at the instance of the Chief Customs-officer.

Act X of 1887, s. 54. Act XIV of 1895, s. 60.

Appointment of officers.

173. The Local Government shall appoint such persons as it thinks fit to exercise and perform the powers and duties which are conferred and imposed by this Part or may be conferred and imposed thereunder.

Special Provisions relating to Native Passenger Ships.

Act X of 1887, s. 5.

Definitions.

174. (1) "Long voyage" means, subject to the provisions of this Part relating to native passenger ships, any voyage during which the ship performing it will in ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours or upwards continuously out of port.

(2) "Short voyage" means, subject to the provisions of this Part relating to native passenger ships, any voyage during which the ship performing it will not in ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours continuously out of port.

Act X of 1887, s. 56.

Power to declare what shall be deemed "seasons of fair weather", "seasons of foul weather" and "long voyages" and "short voyages".

175. The Governor General in Council may declare, by notification in the Gazette of India, what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Part relating to native passenger-ships, "seasons of fair weather" and "seasons of foul weather", and, for sailing-ships and steam-ships, respectively, a "long voyage" and a "short voyage."

Act X of 1887, s. 18.

Space to be available for passengers.

176. (1) For seasons of fair weather, a native passenger ship performing a short voyage shall, subject to the provisions of this Part, contain in the between-decks at least six superficial feet and thirty-six cubic feet of space available for every between-decks passenger, and on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet available for each such passenger and six superficial feet available for each upper-deck passenger.

(2) For seasons of foul weather, a native passenger ship propelled by sails and performing a short voyage shall, subject as aforesaid, contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space available for every between-decks passenger, and on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet available for each such passenger and twelve superficial feet available for each upper-deck passenger.

(3) For seasons of foul weather, a native passenger ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a short voyage shall, subject as aforesaid, contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space available for every between-decks passenger, and on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet available for each such passenger and nine superficial feet available for each upper-deck passenger.

(4) In seasons of foul weather a native passenger ship shall not carry upper-deck passengers unless she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or with other sufficient protection against the weather.

Act X of 1887, s. 19.

Ship taking additional passengers at intermediate place.

177. If a native passenger ship performing a short voyage takes additional native passengers on board at an intermediate port or place, the master shall obtain from the certifying officer at that port or place a supplementary certificate stating—

(a) the number of native passengers so taken on board, and

(b) that food, fuel and pure water over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for the ship, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed, properly packed and sufficient to supply the native passengers on board during the voyage which the ship is to make (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable) according to the scale for the time being prescribed:

Provided that, if the certificate B held by the master of the ship states that food, fuel and pure water over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for her, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by the rules, properly packed and sufficient to supply the full number of native passengers which she is capable of carrying, the master shall not be bound to obtain any such supplementary certificate.

Act X of 1887, s. 20. Act XXXVII of 1920.

Deaths on voyage.

178. When the ship after performing a short voyage reaches her final port or place of arrival, the master shall notify to such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf the date and supposed cause of death of every passenger dying on the voyage.

Act X of 1887, s. 21.

Space to be available for passengers.

179. (*1*) A native passenger ship propelled by sails and performing a long voyage shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space available for every passenger.

(*2*) A native passenger ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a long voyage, shall, subject as aforesaid, contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space available for every passenger.

Act X of 1887, s. 22.

Statements concerning passengers.

180. The master of a native passenger ship departing or proceeding on a long voyage from any port or place in British India shall sign two statements, specifying the number and the respective sexes of all the native passengers, and the number of the crew, and shall deliver them to the certifying officer, who shall thereupon, after having first satisfied himself that the numbers are correct, countersign and return to the master one of the statements.

Act X of 1887, s. 23.

Deaths on voyage.

181. The master of any such ship shall note in writing on the statement returned to him, and on any additional statement to be made under the next following section, the date and supposed cause of death of any native passenger who may die on the voyage, and shall, when the ship arrives at her port or place of destination or at any port or place where it may be intended to land native passengers, and before any passenger leaves the ship, produce the statement with any additions made thereto to a person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of His Majesty at the port or place, or to the Chief Customs-officer thereat or the certifying officer, if any, appointed there.

Act X of 1887, s. 24.

Ship taking additional passengers at intermediate place.

182. (*1*) In either of the following cases, namely,—

(*a*) if after the ship has departed or proceeded on a long voyage any additional native passengers are taken on board at a port or place within British India appointed under this Part for the embarkation of native passengers, or

(*b*) if the ship upon her voyage touches or arrives at any such port or place, having previously received on board additional native passengers at any place beyond British India,

the master shall obtain a fresh certificate to the effect of certificate B from the certifying officer at that port or place, and shall make additional statements specifying the number and the respective sexes of all the additional passengers.

(*2*) All the foregoing provisions of this Part with respect to certificate B and statements concerning native passengers shall be applicable to any certificate granted or statement made under this section.

Act X of 1887, s. 25.

Certain ships to be propelled by steam.

183. (*1*) A ship carrying native passengers from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea shall be propelled principally by steam.

(*2*) If this section is not complied with, the master and owner shall each be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment which may extend to three months, or to both. Act X of 1887, s. 41.

Act X of 1887, s. 26.

Certain ships to carry medical officer.

184. (*1*) A ship carrying more than one hundred native passengers from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea shall have on board a medical officer licensed in the prescribed manner.

(*2*) If this section is not complied with, the master shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to both. Act X of 1887, s. 42.

Act X of 1887, s. 27.

Ships carrying passengers to or from port in Red Sea to touch at Aden.

185. (*1*) A ship carrying native passengers from or to any port in British India other than Aden to or from any port in the Red Sea shall touch at Aden, and shall not leave that port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

(*2*) If the master without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, fails to touch at Aden or leaves that port without having obtained a bill of health under this section, he shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both. Act X of 1887, s. 43.

(*3*) If, in the case of any such ship as is referred to in this section, the master or the medical officer, if any, of the ship without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, breaks, or omits or neglects to obey, any rule under this Part applicable to the ship, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to both. Act X of 1887, s. 44.

Act X of 1887, s. 28.

Bill of health at Aden.

186. The authority at Aden empowered to grant the bill of health shall refuse to grant it if the ship has on board a greater number of native passengers than the number allowed for the ship by or under this Part, and may refuse to grant it if the requirements of any rule under this Part are not complied with on board the ship.

Act X of 1887, s. 29.

Bond where ship clears for port in Red Sea.

187. In the case of a ship carrying native passengers from any port in British India other than Aden to any port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for the ship shall not grant the clearance unless and until the master, owner or agent of the ship and two sureties resident in British India have executed in favour of the Secretary of State for India in Council a joint and several bond, for the sum of five thousand rupees, conditioned—

(*a*) that the ship shall touch at Aden on the outward voyage and there obtain a clean bill of health, and shall do the same on the homeward voyage if the ship continues to carry more than sixty native passengers, and

(b) that the master and medical officer (if any) of the ship shall on the outward voyage, and also on the homeward voyage if the ship continues to carry more than sixty native passengers, comply with the provisions of this Part and of such rules relating to ships carrying native passengers between ports in British India and ports in the Red Sea as the Governor General in Council may make under this Part.

Act X of 1887, s. 30.

188. (1) The Local Government may direct that no native passenger shall be received on board any ship, or any ship of a specified class, carrying native passengers from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea, unless and until the passenger has been inspected, at such time and place, and in such manner, as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, by a medical officer to be appointed by that Government for the purpose.

Power for Local Government to direct medical inspection of passengers.

(2) If, in the opinion of the officer making an inspection under this section, a native passenger is suffering from any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, the passenger shall not be permitted to embark.

Act X of 1887, s. 45.

(3) If the master of any such ship knowingly receives on board the ship any person in contravention of this section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each person so received, or to imprisonment which may extend to three months or to both.

Act X of 1887, s. 34.

189. If a master fails to comply with any of the requirements of section 180 or section 181 as to the statements concerning native passengers, or wilfully makes any false entry or note in or on any such statement, or without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, fails to obtain any such supplementary certificate as is mentioned in section 177 or to report deaths as required by section 178 or to obtain any such fresh certificate, or to make any such statement of the number of additional native passengers, as is mentioned in section 182, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every such offence, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to both.

Penalty for not complying with requirements as to statements concerning passengers and certain other matters.

Act X of 1887, s. 38.

190. If a ship carrying native passengers from any port or place beyond British India to any port or place in British India has on board a number of passengers greater either than the number allowed for the ship by or under this Part or than the number allowed by the licence or certificate, if any, granted in respect of the ship at her port or place of departure, the master and owner shall, for every native passenger in excess of that number, be each liable to a fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalty for bringing passengers from foreign port in excess of authorised number.

Act X of 1887, s. 53

191. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent with this Part to regulate, in the case of any native passenger ship or class of such ships, all or any of the following matters, namely :—

Power for Governor General in Council and Local Government to make rules.

(a) the scale on which food, fuel and water are to be supplied to the passengers or to any class or classes of passengers, and the quality of the food, fuel and water;

(b) the medical stores and other appliances and fittings to be provided on board for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency;

(c) the licensing and appointment of medical officers in cases where they are required by this Part to be carried;

(d) the boats, anchors and cables to be provided on board;

(e) the instruments for purposes of navigation to be supplied;

(f) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires on board and the precautions to be taken to prevent such fires;

(g) the provision of appliances for saving life and of means for making signals of distress, and the supply of lights inextinguishable in water and fitted for attachment to lifebuoys;

(h) the functions of the master, medical officer (if any) and other officers of the ship during the voyage;

(i) the access of between-decks passengers to the upper deck; and

(j) generally, to carry out the purposes of this Part.

(2) The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Part to regulate, in the case of any native passenger ship or class of such ships,— Act XXXVIII of 1920, s. 2.

(a) the local limits within which, and the time and mode at and in which, passengers are to be embarked or discharged at any port or place appointed under this Part in that behalf; and

(b) the time within which the ship or any ship of the class is to depart or proceed on her voyage after commencing to take passengers on board.

(3) In making a rule under this section the authority making it may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(4) The power to make rules under this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

192. The Governor General in Council may by order prescribe, in the case of any native passenger ship or class of such ships and for all or any voyages, the number of superficial or of cubic feet of space to be available for native passengers; and the order shall be alternative to, or override, as the Governor General in Council may direct, the requirements on that subject of this Part so far as they apply to that ship or class of ships. Act X of 1887, s. 56.

Power to prescribe space to be available for passengers.

Special Provisions regarding Pilgrim Ships.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 19.

Space to be provided for pilgrims.

193. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may by order determine the number of superficial and cubic feet of space (not being less than the space for the time being required for passengers under this Act) to be available in the between-decks for pilgrims of each class respectively on board pilgrim ships.

(*2*) Every pilgrim ship shall have reserved for the use of the pilgrims on board gratuitously by day and by night so much of the upper deck as is not required for the airing space of the crew or for permanent structures:

Provided that the upper-deck space available for pilgrims shall in no case be less than six superficial feet for each pilgrim of the age of twelve years or upwards on board.

(*3*) Subject as aforesaid and to any rules which may be made under this Act, such space may be allotted among the different classes of pilgrims in such proportion as may be thought fit:

Provided that not less space shall be allotted to any one class than will provide six superficial feet of space available for each pilgrim of the age of twelve years or upwards of that class on board.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 20.

Disposal of pilgrims' baggage.

194. The baggage of all pilgrims shall be disposed of on board in such manner as may be prescribed.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 21.

Hospital accommodation.

195. There shall be a regularly appointed hospital on board every pilgrim ship offering such conditions of security, health and space, and capable of accommodating such number, not exceeding five per cent. of the pilgrims embarked, as may be prescribed.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 22.

Statement concerning pilgrims to be delivered before ship departs.

196. The master of every pilgrim ship departing or proceeding from any port or place in British India shall sign a statement in duplicate in the prescribed form specifying the total number and the number of each sex of all the pilgrims embarked and the number of the crew, and such other particulars as may be prescribed, and shall deliver both copies to the certifying officer who shall thereupon, after having first satisfied himself that the entries are correct, countersign and return to the master one of the copies.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 23.

Deaths on voyage.

197. The master of every pilgrim ship shall note in writing on the copy of the statement returned to him under the last foregoing section, and on any additional statement to be made under the next following section, the date and supposed cause of death of any pilgrim who may die on the voyage, and shall, when the pilgrim ship arrives at her port or place of destination, or at any port or place at which it may be intended to land pilgrims, and before any pilgrims disembark, produce the statement, with any additions thereto made, to a person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of His Majesty at the port or place or to the Chief Customs-officer thereat or the certifying officer (if any) appointed there.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 24.

Pilgrim ship taking additional pilgrims at intermediate place.

198. (*1*) In either of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) if, after a pilgrim ship has departed or proceeded on her voyage, any additional pilgrims are taken on board at a port or place within British India appointed under this Act for the embarkation of pilgrims, or

(*b*) if a pilgrim ship upon her voyage touches or arrives at any such port or place, having previously received on board additional pilgrims at any place beyond British India,

the master shall obtain a fresh certificate to the effect of certificate B from the certifying officer at that port or place, and shall furnish an additional statement, in duplicate in the prescribed form, respecting such additional pilgrims.

(*2*) All the foregoing provisions of this Part with respect to certificate B, and the statement concerning pilgrims to be signed and delivered by the masters of pilgrim ships, shall be applicable to any certificate granted or statement furnished under this section.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 25.

Statement concerning pilgrims to be delivered before pilgrims disembark in British India.

199. The master of every pilgrim ship arriving at any port or place in British India at which it may be intended to discharge pilgrims shall, before any pilgrims disembark, deliver a statement signed by him, specifying the total number and the number of each sex of all the pilgrims on board and the number of the crew, and such other particulars as may be prescribed, to the certifying officer appointed thereat.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 26.

Pilgrim ships to be propelled principally by steam and to be of certain tonnage and steam-power.

200. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship shall be propelled principally by steam, and shall be of the tonnage and steam-power (if any) prescribed.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 46.

(*2*) If this section is not complied with, the master and owner shall each be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment which may extend to three months, or to both.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 27.

Certain pilgrim ships to carry medical officers and attendants.

201. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship carrying more than one hundred pilgrims shall have on board a medical officer licensed as prescribed and, if the number carried exceed one thousand, a second medical officer similarly licensed, and also in all cases such attendants as may be prescribed.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 47.

(*2*) If this section is not complied with, the master shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment which may extend to three months, or to both.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 28.

Medical officers' diaries and reports.

202. The medical officer or officers of every pilgrim ship shall keep such diaries, and shall submit such reports or other returns, as may be prescribed.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 29.

Pilgrim ships to touch at Aden on the outward voyage.

203. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship, proceeding from any port in British India other than Aden to any port in the Red Sea, shall touch at Aden, and shall not leave that port without having

obtained from the proper authority a certificate stating whether any case of cholera has or has not occurred on board since the ship left the port of last departure.

Act XIV 1895, s. 48. (2) If the master of any such ship, without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, fails to touch at Aden or leaves that port without having obtained the certificate required by this section, he shall for every such offence be liable to a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 30. When authority at Aden may refuse to let ship leave.

204. The authority at Aden empowered to grant the certificate required under section 203 may refuse to permit the ship to leave that port if the provisions of this Part or any rule thereunder are not complied with on board such ship.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 31. Bond where pilgrim ship proceeds on outward voyage.

205. In the case of every pilgrim ship proceeding from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance shall not grant the clearance unless or until the master, owner or agent and two sureties resident in British India have executed, in favour of the Secretary of State for India in Council, a joint and several bond, for the sum of five thousand rupees, conditioned—

(a) that the ship (if the voyage do not commence at Aden) shall touch at Aden on the outward voyage and there obtain the certificate required by section 203, and

(b) that the master and medical officer or officers (if any) shall comply with the provisions of this Part and the rules thereunder.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 32. Medical inspection and permission required before embarkation of pilgrims.

206. (1) No pilgrim shall be received on board any pilgrim ship at any port or place in British India unless and until he has been medically inspected at such time and place, and in such manner, as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, nor until the certifying officer has given permission for the embarkation of pilgrims to commence.

(2) If, in the opinion of the officer making an inspection under this section, any pilgrim is suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition, or any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, or shows any signs of the same or any other suspicious symptoms, such pilgrim shall not be permitted to embark.

(3) All articles which have been contaminated by persons suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition, or any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, or are suspected of having been so contaminated shall, before being taken on board a pilgrim ship, be disinfected, under the supervision of a medical officer appointed by the Local Government for the purpose, in such manner as may be prescribed.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 49. (4) If the master of any such ship knowingly receives on board any pilgrim or contaminated article in contravention of this section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each pilgrim or fifty rupees for each article so received, or to imprisonment which may extend to three months, or to both.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 33. Medical inspection after embarkation in certain cases.

207. (1) If in any case a pilgrim ship does not proceed on her voyage within forty-eight hours after all the pilgrims have been received on board, and there is reason to suspect that any person on board is suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition or any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, a medical inspection of all persons on board may be held in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

(2) If on such inspection any person is found to be suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition or any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, or shows any signs of the same or any other suspicious symptoms, he shall, together with all articles belonging to him, be at once removed from the ship.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 49. (3) If the master of any such ship knowingly keeps on board any pilgrim or article ordered to be removed under this section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each pilgrim, or to fifty rupees for each article, so kept on board, or to imprisonment which may extend to three months, or to both.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 34. Medical inspection of women.

208. So far as may be practicable, and subject to any rules which may be made under this Act, the medical inspection of female pilgrims shall be carried out by women.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 35. Issue and production of tickets and refund of passage-money.

209. (1) Every pilgrim shall be entitled, on payment of his passage-money and fulfilment of the other prescribed conditions (if any), to receive a ticket in the prescribed form, and shall be bound to produce the same to such officers and on such occasions as may be prescribed, and otherwise to deal with the same in the prescribed manner.

(2) Every pilgrim prevented from embarking under section 206 or removed from the ship under section 207, or otherwise prevented from proceeding shall be entitled to the refund of any passage-money he may have paid, subject to any conditions or deductions which may be prescribed.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 36. Sanitary taxes payable by master of pilgrim ship.

210. The master of every pilgrim ship shall be bound to pay the whole amount of the sanitary taxes imposed by lawful authority at the ports visited if and so far as such taxes are included in the cost of the tickets issued to the pilgrims.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 40. Penalty on master for not complying with requirements as to statements concerning pilgrims and certain other matters.

211. If the master of a pilgrim ship fails to comply with any of the requirements of section 196, section 197 or section 199 as to the statements concerning pilgrims, or wilfully makes any false entry or note in or on any such statement, or fails to obtain any such fresh certificate or to make any such statement of the number of additional pilgrims as is mentioned in section 198, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every such offence, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to both.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 50.

Penalty on master or medical officer of pilgrim ship disobeying rules under this Act.

212. If the master or the medical officer (if any) of a pilgrim ship, without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, breaks, or omits or neglects to obey, any rule under this Part, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to both.

Act XIV of 1895, s. 58.

Power for Governor General in Council and Local Government to make rules.

213. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the boats, anchors and cables to be provided on board pilgrim ships;

(b) the instruments for purposes of navigation to be supplied;

(c) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires on board and the precautions to be taken to prevent and deal with such fires;

(d) the provision of appliances for saving life and of means for making signals of distress, and the supply of lights inextinguishable in water and fitted for attachment to life-buoys;

(e) the fittings and other appliances to be provided in the upper and between-decks for the comfort and convenience of pilgrims;

(f) the scale on which, and manner in which, food, fuel and water are to be supplied to pilgrims, and the quality of such food, fuel and water;

(g) the quality, quantity and storage of the cargo to be carried;

(h) the allotment of the upper-deck space between the various classes of pilgrims;

(i) the amount and distribution of the baggage of pilgrims;

(j) the nature and the extent of the hospital accommodation and the medical stores, disinfectants, and other appliances and fittings to be provided on board for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency;

(k) the form of the statements to be furnished by the master under sections 196 and 199, and the particulars to be entered therein;

(l) the tonnage and steam-power to be required in the case of pilgrim ships, and the voyages to which, and seasons at which, such rules shall respectively apply;

(m) the licensing and appointment of medical officers and other attendants in cases where they are required by this Part to be carried, and the diaries, reports and other returns to be kept or submitted by such medical officers;

(n) the manner in which contaminated articles shall be disinfected before being taken on board a pilgrim ship;

(o) the manner in which, and the persons by whom, the medical inspection of women shall be carried out;

(p) the supply of tickets to intending pilgrims, the form of such tickets and the conditions and other matters to be specified thereon, and the amount of the sanitary taxes to be included in the cost thereof;

(q) the refund of passage-money to intending pilgrims who may not be permitted to embark, or who having embarked may be removed from the ship under the powers conferred by this Part or who may otherwise for any unavoidable cause be prevented from proceeding in any pilgrim ship;

(r) the functions of the master, medical officer or officers (if any) and other officers during the voyage; and

(s) generally, to carry out the provisions of this Part relating to pilgrim ships.

(2) The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act to regulate— Act IV of 1914, Sch. Part I.

(a) the local limits within which, and the time and mode at and in which, pilgrims shall be embarked or discharged at any port or place appointed under this Part in that behalf; and

(b) the time within which a pilgrim ship shall depart or proceed on her voyage after commencing to take pilgrims on board.

(3) In making a rule under this section, the authority making it may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(4) The power to make rules under this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

PART V.

SAFETY.

Prevention of Collisions.

Appointment of inspectors of lights and fog-signals.

214. (1) The Local Government may appoint persons to inspect, in any port, ships to which the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, issued under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, or any other similar law for the time being in force, may apply, for the purpose of seeing that such ships are properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals, in pursuance of such regulations or law. Act VII of 1880, s. 81. M. S. A., s. 420.

(2) Every person so appointed shall in the port for which he is appointed have, for the purposes of such inspection, the following powers— Act VII of 1880, s. 11.

(a) he may go on board any ship and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, equipments and cargo on board thereof, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from discharging, unloading or proceeding on any voyage;

(b) he may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him, may examine such persons, and may, by a like summons, require returns in writing to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(c) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important; and

(d) he may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of administering an oath, require every person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

Act VII of 1880, s. 82. M. S. A., s. 420 (1).

Notice of deficiency to be given to master or owner by such inspectors.

215. If any person so appointed finds that any ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also what is, in his opinion, requisite in order to remedy the same.

Act VII of 1880, s. 83.

Ship not to be cleared by Customs-collector till inspector certifies it is properly provided with lights, etc.

216. Every notice so given shall be communicated in such manner as the Local Government may direct to the Customs-collector at any port from which such ship may seek to clear; and no Customs-collector to whom such communication is made shall grant such ship a port-clearance or allow her to proceed to sea without a certificate under the hand of some person appointed as aforesaid, to the effect that the said ship is properly provided with lights and with the means of making fog-signals in pursuance of the said regulations or law.

Draught of Water and Load-line.

Act VII of 1880, ss. 33 and 85 as amended by Act XVII of 1891, s. 4, and Act XVIII of 1908, s. 4. M. S. A., s. 437.

Marking of deck-lines.

217. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, every ship, British or foreign, while in any port in British India shall be permanently and conspicuously marked outside with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth painted longitudinally on each side amidships, or as near thereto as practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

(2) The upper edge of each of these lines shall be level with the upper side of the deck-plank next the waterway at the place of marking.

(3) The lines shall be white or yellow on a dark ground, or black on a light ground.

(4) In this Part the expression "amidships" means the middle of the length of the loadwater-line as measured from the fore side of the stem to the aft side of the stern-post.

Act VII of 1880, ss. 34, 36 and 85 as amended by Act XVII of 1891, s. 4, and Act XVIII of 1908, s. 4. M. S. A., s. 438.

Marking of load-lines.

218. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the master of every ship, British or foreign, while in any port in British India shall, before the time hereinafter mentioned, mark outside upon each of her sides amidships, or as near thereto as practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre.

(2) The centre of the disc shall be placed at such level below the deck-line marked under the provisions of this Part or of the Merchant Shipping Acts, as may be approved by the Local Government, and shall indicate the maximum load-line in perfectly smooth salt-water to which it shall be lawful to load the ship.

(3) The position of the disc shall be fixed in accordance with the tables used from time to time by the Board of Trade subject to such allowance as may be necessary in consequence of any difference between the position of the deck-line marked under the provisions of this Part or of the Merchant Shipping Acts, and the position of the line from which free-board is measured under the said tables, and subject also to such modifications, if any, of the tables and the application thereof, as may from time to time, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, be sanctioned by the Local Government. Act VII of 1880, s. 39.

(4) Any load-line marked under the Merchant Shipping Acts or under any enactment of any British Possession regarding which an Order in Council under section 444 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, exists, and any certificate given in pursuance of these Acts or any such enactment in respect of such marking, shall have the same effect as if it had been marked or given in pursuance of this Part. Act VII of 1880, s. 43. 57 & 58 Vict., c. 60.

Act XVIII of 1908, s. 3. M. S. A., s. 439.

Ships with submerged load-lines deemed unsafe.

219. If any ship, British or foreign, while in any port in British India, is so loaded as to submerge in perfectly smooth salt water the centre of the disc indicating the load-line, the ship shall be deemed to be an unsafe ship within the meaning of the provisions hereinafter contained in this Part.

Act VII of 1880, s. 34 (1), M. S. A., s. 440.

Time of marking load-line in case of foreign going vessels.

220. (1) When any British or foreign-going ship proceeds on any voyage from a port in British India for which the owner is required to enter the ship outwards, the disc indicating the load-line shall be marked before so entering her, or, if that is not practicable, as soon afterwards as may be.

(2) Every person applying for entry of any such ship outwards shall insert, in the form of application made to the Customs-collector, a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of such disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above such centre; and, if default be made in delivering this statement, the Customs-collector may refuse to enter the ship outwards. Act VII of 1880, s. 35.

(3) The master of every British or foreign-going ship shall enter a copy of this statement in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew, and no shipping-master shall proceed with the engagement of a crew for any such ship until this entry has been made. Act VII of 1880, s. 35.

(4) The master of every British or foreign-going ship shall enter a copy of this statement in the official log-book (if any).

(5) When a ship has been marked as by this section required, she shall be kept so marked until she next returns to a port of discharge in British India or arrives at a port in the United Kingdom. Act VII of 1880, s. 34 (3).

Act VII of 1880, s. 36 (1). M. S. A., s. 441. VIII of 1878.

Time for marking load-line in case of coasting vessels.

221. (1) When a ship which is a coasting vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, is required to be marked with the disc indicating the load-line, she shall be so marked before the ship proceeds to sea from any port.

Act VII of 1880, s. 37.

(2) The master shall also once in every twelve months, immediately before the ship proceeds to sea, send or deliver to the Customs-collector, or other principal officer of Customs, of such port as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above that centre.

(3) The master, before the ship proceeds to sea after any renewal or alteration of the disc, shall send or deliver to the Customs-collector or other principal officer of Customs aforesaid notice in writing of such renewal or alteration, together with such statement in writing as before mentioned of the distance between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the deck-lines.

Act VII of 1880, s. 36 (3).

(4) If default be made in sending or delivering any notice or statement required by this section to be sent or delivered, the master shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(5) When a ship has been marked as required by this section, she shall be kept so marked until notice has been given of an alteration.

Act VII of 1880, ss. 41 and 42. M. S. A., s. 442.

222. (1) If—

Penalty for offences relating to marking of load-line.

(a) any master of a ship neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this Part required or to keep her so marked, or allows the ship to be so loaded that when in perfectly smooth salt-water the centre of the disc is submerged; or

(b) any person conceals, removes, alters, defaces or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface or obliterate, any of the lines or marks prescribed by or under this Part, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy;

he shall be liable in respect of each such offence to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(2) The master of any ship on which any of the marks or lines prescribed by or under this Part is inaccurately placed so as to be likely to mislead, who does not forthwith cause such inaccuracy to be corrected, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Act VII of 1880, s. 39 (2). M. S. A., s. 443.

223. The Local Government shall appoint—

Power to appoint officer to certify position of disc.

(a) a surveyor employed by Lloyd's or by any other society, corporation or, association for the survey or registry of shipping approved by the Board of Trade under section 443 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and specially authorised in this behalf by Lloyd's or by such society, corporation or association, as the case may be, or

57 & 58 Vict., C. 60.

(b) an officer specially selected by the Local Government for the purpose,

to approve and certify on its behalf from time to time the position of any disc indicating the load line, and any alteration thereof, and may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix the fees to be taken in respect of any such approval or certificate.

224. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules— Act VII of 1880, s. 40, amended by Act XVII of 1891, s. 4. M. S. A., s. 443 (2).

Power to make rules.

(a) determining the lines or marks to be used in connection with any such disc as aforesaid, in order to indicate the maximum load-line under different circumstances and at different seasons, and declaring that the provisions of this Part are to have effect as if any such line were drawn through the centre of the disc;

(b) as to the mode in which the disc and the lines or marks to be used in connection therewith are to be marked or affixed on the ship, whether by painting, cutting or otherwise;

(c) as to the mode of application for, and form of, certificates under this Chapter; and

(d) as to the entry of such certificates, and any other prescribed particulars concerning the draught of water and free-board of the ship, in the official log (if any) of the ship, or other publication thereof on board the ship, and as to delivering copies of such entries.

(2) Rules under clause (a) of sub-section (1) may, with respect to any class or classes of ships,—

(i) declare what shall be deemed to be seasons of fair weather and seasons of foul weather, respectively, for any of the purposes of the rules, and

(ii) modify the tables referred to in sub-section (3) of section 218.

Grain-Cargoes.

225. No cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut-kernels (hereinafter referred to as grain-cargo) shall be carried on board any British or foreign ship unless the same be contained in bags, sacks or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards or bulkheads or otherwise. Act VII of 1880, s. 22 M. S. A., s. 462.

Stowage of cargo of grain, etc.

226. If the owner or master of any ship, or any agent of such owner who is charged with the loading of such ship or the sending her to sea, knowingly allows any grain-cargo or part of a grain-cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of the last foregoing section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Penalty for improper stowage of such cargo.

Savings.

227. Nothing in the provisions of this Part relating to the overloading and improper loading of ships or to the marking of deck and load-lines shall apply to— Act VII of 1880, s. 35, as amended by Act XVIII of 1908, s. 4.

Saving for certain ships.

(i) any sailing-ship of less than one hundred and fifty tons employed in plying coastwise between ports situated in India and Ceylon; Act VII of 1880, s. 3. Act XVIII of 1908, s. 4.

(ii) any ship of less than one hundred and fifty tons solely employed in fishing;

(iii) any pleasure yacht;

(iv) any foreign ship not bound to a port in British India for any purpose other than the purpose of embarking or landing passengers or taking in or discharging cargo or taking in bunker coal;

(v) any foreign ship which, if in a port of the United Kingdom, would be entitled to the benefit of a direction of His Majesty in Council under section 445 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Act XVII of 1891, s. 2.

Power to exclude or re-include certain classes of ships.

228. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exclude from, or bring again within the operation of, all or any of the provisions of this Part relating to the overloading and improper loading of ships or to the marking of deck and load-lines subject to such modifications thereof (if any) as may be specified in the notification, any native craft not square-rigged.

Act XVIII of 1908, s. 2.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exclude from, or bring again within the operation of, the provisions of this Part relating to the marking of deck and load-lines any steam-ships of less than one hundred and fifty tons which are employed in plying coastwise between ports situated in India and Ceylon and do not carry cargo.

Unseaworthy Ships.

Act VII of 1880, s. 5. M. S. A., s. 457.

Every person sending unseaworthy ship to sea liable to penalty.

229. (1) Every person who sends or attempts to send a British ship to sea from any port in British India in such an unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered shall, unless he proves that he used all reasonable means to insure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state or that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to both.

(2) Every master of a British ship who knowingly takes such ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person is likely to be thereby endangered shall, unless he proves that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances reasonable and justifiable, be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or to both.

(3) For the purpose of giving such proof, every person charged under this section may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness

(4) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the consent of, the Local Government.

Act VII of 1880, s. 4.

Unseaworthy ships.

230. A ship is "unseaworthy" within the meaning of this Part when the materials of which she is made, her construction, the qualifications of the master, the number and description of the crew, the weight, description and stowage of the cargo, the tackle, sails, rigging, stores, ballast, and other equipment are not such as to render her in every respect fit for the proposed voyage or service.

Obligation of owner to crew with respect to seaworthiness.

231. (1) In every contract of service, express or implied, between the owner of a British ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any such ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the owner that such owner and the master, and every agent charged with the loading of such ship or the preparing thereof for sea, or the sending thereof to sea, shall use all reasonable means to secure the seaworthiness of such ship for the voyage at the time when such voyage commences, and to keep her in a seaworthy state for the voyage during the same.

Act VII of 1880, s. 6. M.S.A., s. 458.

(2) Nothing in this section shall subject such owner to any liability by reason of such ship being sent to sea in an unseaworthy state where, owing to special circumstances, the so sending her to sea is reasonable and justifiable.

Detention of unsafe ships by the Local Government.

Power to detain unsafe ship and procedure for detention.

232. (1) Where a British ship in any port to which the Local Government may specially extend this section is an unsafe ship, that is to say, is by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, having regard to the nature of the service for which she is intended, such ship may be provisionally detained for the purpose of being surveyed and either finally detained or released as follows, namely:—

Act VII of 1880, s. 7. M. S. A., s. 459.

(a) The Local Government, if it has reason to believe, on complaint or otherwise, that any such ship is unsafe, may order the ship to be provisionally detained as an unsafe ship for the purpose of being surveyed.

(b) A written statement of the grounds of such detention shall be forthwith served on the master of such ship.

(c) When the Local Government provisionally orders the detention of a ship, it shall, either refer the matter to the Court of Survey for the port where the ship is detained, or forthwith appoint some competent person to survey such ship and report thereon; and, on receiving his report, may either order the ship to be released or, if in its opinion the ship is unsafe, may order her to be finally detained, either absolutely or until the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs, or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Local Government thinks necessary for the protection of human life.

Act VII of 1880, ss. 8 and 10.

(d) Before an order for final detention is made, a copy of the report shall be served upon the master of the ship, and within

seven days after such service the owner or master may appeal against such report, in the manner prescribed, to the Court of Survey for the port where the ship is detained.

Act VII of 1880, s. 9. M.S. A., s. 459 (e). (e) Where a ship has been provisionally detained and a person has been appointed under this section to survey such ship, the owner or master of the ship, at any time before such person makes that survey, may require that he shall take with him as assessor such person as the owner or master may select, being a person named in the list of assessors for the Court of Survey or, if there is no such list, or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of any person named in such list, a person of nautical, engineering or other special skill and experience. If the surveyor and assessor agree that the ship should be detained or released, the Local Government shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, and the owner or master shall have no appeal. If the surveyor and assessor differ in their report, the Local Government may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner or master shall have such appeal touching the report of the surveyor as is hereinbefore provided in this section.

(f) Where a ship has been provisionally detained, the Local Government may, at any time if it thinks it expedient, refer the matter to the Court of Survey for the port where the ship is detained.

Act VII of 1880, s. 44. (g) The Local Government may at any time, if satisfied that a ship detained under this section is not unsafe, order her to be released either upon or without any conditions.

Act VII of 1880, s. 12. (2) Any person appointed by the Local Government for the purpose (in this Act referred to as a "detaining-officer") shall have the same power as the Local Government has under this section of provisionally ordering the detention of a ship for the purpose of being surveyed, and of appointing a person to survey her; and if he thinks that a ship so detained by him is not unsafe, may order her to be released.

(3) A detaining-officer shall forthwith report to the Local Government any order made by him for the detention or release of a ship.

Act VII of 1880, s. 48. (4) A ship detained under this section shall not be released by reason of her British or British Indian register being subsequently closed.

(5) A detaining-officer shall have, for the purpose of his duties under this Part, the following powers, namely :—

(a) he may go on board any British ship and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, equipments and cargo on board thereof, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from discharging, unloading or proceeding on any voyage;

(b) he may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him, may examine such persons, and may, by a like summons, require returns in writing, to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(c) he may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important; and

(d) he may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of administering an oath, require every person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

Costs of detention and damages incidental thereto.

233. If it appears that there was not reasonable and probable cause, by reason of the condition of the ship or the act or default of the owner, for the provisional detention of a ship, the Government shall be liable to pay to the owner of the ship his costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship, and also compensation for any loss or damage sustained by him by reason of the detention or survey. Act VII of 1880, s. 27. M. S. A., s. 460 (1).

Liability of Government for costs and damages when ship wrongly detained.

234. If a ship is finally detained under this Part, or if it appears that a ship provisionally detained was at the time of such detention unsafe, the owner of the ship shall be liable to pay to Government its costs of and incidental to the detention and survey of the ship: and such costs shall, without prejudice to any other remedy, be recoverable as salvage is recoverable. Act VII of 1880, s. 28. M. S. A., s. 460 (2).

Liability of ship-owner for costs when ship rightly detained.

235. For the purposes of this Act, the costs of and incidental to any proceeding before a Court of Survey, and a reasonable amount in respect of the remuneration of the surveyor or any person appointed to represent the Local Government before the Court, shall be deemed to be part of the costs of the detention and survey of the ship. Act VII of 1880, s. 29. M. S. A., s. 460 (3).

What included in costs of detention and survey.

236. When a complaint is made to the Local Government or a detaining-officer that a British ship is unsafe, it shall be in the discretion of such Government or officer (as the case may be) to require the complainant to give security to the satisfaction of such Government or officer for the costs and compensation which such complainant may become liable to pay as hereinafter mentioned: Act VII of 1880, s. 30. M. S. A., s. 461.

Power to require from complainant security for costs, etc.

Provided that, where the complaint is made by one-fourth, being not less than three, of the seamen belonging to the ship, and is not in the opinion of such Government or officer frivolous or vexatious, such security shall not be required; and such Government or officer shall, if the complaint is made in sufficient time before the sailing of the ship, take proper steps to ascertain whether the ship ought to be detained under this Part.

Act VII of 1880, s. 31. M. S. A., s. 461 (3).

Costs, etc., payable by Government recoverable from complainant.

237. Where a ship is detained in consequence of any complaint, and the circumstances are such that the Government is liable under this Part to pay to the owner of the ship any costs of compensation, the complainant shall be liable to pay to the Government all such costs and compensation as the Government incurs, or is liable to pay, in respect of the detention and survey of the ship.

Act VII of 1880, new s. 85, substituted by Act XVIII of 1908, s. 4. M. S. A., s. 462.

Application to foreign ships of provisions as to detention.

238. When a foreign ship is in a port in British India and is, whilst at that port, unsafe by reason of overloading or improper loading, the provisions of this Part with respect to the detention of ships shall apply to that foreign ship as if she were a British ship with the following modifications, namely:—

(i) a copy of the order for the provisional detention of the ship shall forthwith be served on the consular officer for the country to which the ship belongs at or nearest to the port in which such ship is detained;

(ii) the consular officer, at the request of the owner or master of the ship, may require that the person appointed by the Local Government to survey the ship shall be accompanied by such person as the consular officer may select, and in that case, if the surveyor and that person agree, the Local Government shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly; but, if they differ, the Local Government may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner and master shall have the like appeal to a Court of Survey touching the report of the surveyor as is hereinbefore provided in the case of a British ship; and

(iii) where the owner or master of the ship appeals to the Court of Survey, the consular officer, at his request, may appoint a competent person to be assessor in the case in lieu of the assessor who, if the ship were a British ship, would be appointed otherwise than by the Local Government.

Act VII of 1880, s. 53.

Delegation of powers to Port Commissioners, etc.

239. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, delegate, either absolutely or subject to such conditions or restrictions as it thinks fit, to any body of Commissioners or trustees appointed for managing the affairs of a port, all or any of the powers, and require the said body to discharge all or any of the functions of a Local Government under the foregoing sections of this Part, except the power of making rules.

(2) While any such notification remains in force, all costs and damages which would otherwise be recoverable under this Part by or from the Government shall be recoverable in like manner by or from such body; and such body shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any enactment for the time being in force, credit or pay, as the case may be, the amount of any cost or damages so recovered to or from the funds held by them in trust as such body.

Installation of Wireless Telegraphy.

Commencement.

240. The provisions of this Part in regard to the installation of wireless telegraphy on ships registered in British India shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct. Act XLI of 1920. s. 1 (3).

Definitions.

241. In the provisions of this Part relating to the installation of wireless telegraphy, "passenger steamer" means a steam-ship which carries more than twelve passengers. Act XLI of 1920, s. 2.

Wireless telegraphy requirements.

242. (1) Every sea-going British ship registered in British India, being a passenger steamer or a ship of sixteen hundred tons gross tonnage or upwards shall be provided with a wireless telegraph installation of the prescribed description, and shall maintain a wireless telegraph service of the prescribed nature and shall be provided with such certificated operators and watchers as may be prescribed: Act XLI of 1920, s. 3.

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt from the obligations imposed by this section, any ships or classes of ships if he is of opinion that, having regard to the nature of the voyages on which the ships are engaged, or other circumstances of the case, the provision of a wireless telegraph installation is unnecessary or unreasonable.

(2) If this section is not complied with in the case of any such ship, the master or owner of the ship shall be liable in respect of each offence to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Appointment and powers of wireless telegraphy inspectors.

243. (1) The Governor General in Council may appoint officers (hereinafter referred to in this Act as wireless telegraphy inspectors) for the purpose of seeing that the requirements of this Part relating to wireless telegraphy are complied with on board any ship. Act XLI of 1920, s. 4.

(2) A wireless telegraphy inspector may inspect any ship for the purpose of seeing that she is properly provided with a wireless telegraph installation and certificated operators and watchers in conformity with this Part, and for this purpose may go on board any ship at all reasonable times and do all things necessary for the proper inspection of the ship for the purpose of the provisions of this Part relating to wireless telegraphy, and may also require the master of the ship to supply him with any information which it is in the power of the master to supply for that purpose, including the production of any certificate granted under this Part in respect of the installation, and of the certificates of the operators and watchers on the ship.

(3) If a wireless telegraphy inspector finds that a ship is not so provided, he shall give to the master or owner notice in writing pointing out the deficiency, and also pointing out what in his opinion is requisite to remedy the same.

(4) Every notice given under sub-section (3) shall be communicated, in the prescribed manner, to the Chief Officer of Customs of any port at which the ship may seek to obtain port-clearance, who

shall order that the ship shall be detained until a certificate under the hand of a wireless telegraphy inspector is produced to the effect that the ship is properly provided with a wireless telegraph installation and certified operators and watchers in conformity with this Part.

Act XLI of 1920, s. 5.

244. Application to ships other than British ships registered in British India. The provisions of this Part relating to wireless telegraphy shall, as from a date three months after the coming into force of those provisions, apply to ships other than British ships registered in British India while they are within any port in British India in like manner as they apply to British ships registered in British India.

Act XLI of 1920, s. 6.

245. Power to make rules. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of the provisions of this Part relating to wireless telegraphy.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may prescribe—

(*a*) the nature of the wireless telegraph installation to be provided and of the service to be maintained, and the number, grades and qualifications of certified operators and watchers to be carried:

Provided that no ship shall be required to carry more than one operator, unless more than one operator would have been required under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914;

4 and 5 Geo. V, c. 50.

(*b*) the manner in which a notice given under sub-section (*3*) of section 243 shall be communicated to the Chief Officer of Customs.

PART VI.

SPECIAL SHIPPING INQUIRIES AND COURTS.

Act V of 1883, s. 6, amended by Act VI of 1891, s. 9 and Act XII of 1891. M. S. A., s. 464.

246. Shipping casualties and report thereof. (*1*) For the purpose of inquiries and investigations under this Part a shipping casualty shall be deemed to occur when—

(*a*) on or near the coasts of British India, any ship is lost, abandoned, stranded or materially damaged;

(*b*) any loss of life ensues by reason of any casualty happening to, or on board of, any ship on or near those coasts;

(*c*) on or near those coasts, any ship causes loss or material damage to any other ship;

(*d*) in any place any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty occurs to, or on board of, any British ship, and any competent witness thereof is found at any place in British India; or

(*e*) any British ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in British India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of.

(*2*) In sub-section (*1*) the word "coasts" includes the coasts of creeks and tidal rivers. Act VI of 1891, s. 9.

(*3*) In the cases mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (*1*), the master, pilot, harbour-master or other person in charge of the ship, or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship, at the time of the shipping casualty, and Act V of 1883, s. 6 (2).

in cases under clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*), where the master of the ship concerned or (except in the case of a loss) where the ship concerned proceeds to any place in British India from the place where the shipping casualty has occurred, the master of the ship,

shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of the shipping casualty to the nearest Magistrate or, when he arrives at a port in British India, to any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf at that port.

(*4*) Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Act V of 1883, s. 6.

247. Report of shipping casualties to the Local Government. (*1*) Whenever any Magistrate or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf receives credible information that a shipping casualty has occurred, he shall forthwith report in writing the information to the Local Government.

(*2*) Any such Magistrate or officer—

(*i*) may go on board any ship, and may inspect the same or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, boats, equipments or articles on board thereof, to which the provisions of this Act apply, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from proceeding on any voyage; Act V of 1883, s. 6 (4), added by Act VI of 1891, s. 9. M. S. A., ss. 465 and 729.

(*ii*) may enter and inspect any premises the entry or inspection of which appears to him to be requisite for the purpose of the report which he is directed to make;

(*iii*) may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him and examine for such purpose, and may require answers or returns to any inquiries he thinks fit to make;

(*iv*) may require and enforce the production of all books, papers or documents which he considers important for such purpose; and

(*v*) may administer oaths, or may, in lieu of requiring or administering an oath, require any person examined by him to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him in his examination.

Act V of 1883, s. 7. Act VI of 1891, s. 10. M. S. A., s. 466.

248. Power for Local Government to appoint special Court of Investigation. (*1*) If the Local Government to which the report prescribed by the last foregoing section has been made or within whose territories any competent witnesses of any shipping casualty have arrived or are to be found, or any evidence thereof can be obtained, is of opinion that a formal investigation into the shipping casualty is requisite or expedient, the Local Government may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct that Court to make the investigation, and may fix the place for making the same.

(2) One of the members of the Court shall be a Magistrate acting in or near the place where the investigation is made; another shall be some person conversant with maritime affairs; and the other or others (if any) shall be conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs.

Act V of 1883, s. 8. Act VI of 1891, s. 11.

Power for other Courts to hold investigations into casualties when so directed.

249. Every Colonial Court of Admiralty in British India, and the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at every port of British India where there is no such Court is hereby authorized, when so directed by the Local Government or by such officer as the Local Government has empowered in this behalf, to make a formal investigation into a shipping casualty.

Act V of 1883, s. 9.

Power for Court of Investigation to inquire into charges against masters, mates and engineers.

250. (1) Any Court making a formal investigation into a shipping casualty may inquire into any charge of incompetency or misconduct arising, in the course of the investigation, against any master, mate or engineer, as well as into any charge of a wrongful act or default on his part causing the shipping casualty.

(2) In every case in which any such charge, whether of incompetency or misconduct, or of a wrongful act or default, as aforesaid, arises against any master, mate or engineer in the course of an investigation, the Court shall, before the commencement of the inquiry, cause to be furnished to him a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

Act V of 1883, s. 10. M. S. A., ss. 471 and 478.

Power for Local Government to direct investigation into charges of incompetency or misconduct.

251. (1) If the Local Government has reason to believe that there are grounds for charging any master, mate or engineer, with incompetency or misconduct, otherwise than in the course of a formal investigation into a shipping casualty, the Local Government—

(a) if the master, mate or engineer holds a certificate under this Act, in any case,

(b) if the master, mate or engineer holds a certificate under the Merchant Shipping Acts, in the following cases:—

(i) where the incompetency or misconduct has occurred on a British ship on or near the coasts of British India, or on board a British ship in the course of a voyage to a port within the colony;

(ii) where the incompetency or misconduct has occurred on board a British ship registered in British India;

(iii) where the master, mate or engineer of a British ship, who is charged with incompetency or misconduct on board that British ship is found in British India;

may transmit a statement of the case to any Court mentioned in section 249 at or nearest to the place at which it may be convenient for the parties and witnesses to attend, and may direct that Court to make an investigation into that charge.

(2) Before commencing the investigation, the Court shall cause the master, mate or engineer so charged to be furnished with a copy of the statement transmitted by the Local Government.

Act V of 1883, s. 11.

Person accused to be heard.

252. For the purpose of an investigation under this Part into any charge against a master, mate or engineer, the Court may summon him to appear, and shall give him full opportunity of making a defence either in person or otherwise.

Act V of 1883, s. 12.

Powers of Courts as to evidence and regulation of proceedings.

253. For the purpose of any investigation under this Part, the Court making the investigation, so far as relates to compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of documents and the regulation of the proceedings, shall have—

(a) if the Court is a special Court—the same powers as are exercisable by the principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction for the place at which the investigation is made;

(b) if the Court is a Court having admiralty jurisdiction or a principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction—the same powers as are exercisable by that Court in the exercise of its admiralty or criminal jurisdiction (as the case may be).

Act V of 1883, s. 13. M. S. A., s. 466.

Assessors.

254. (1) When any investigation involves, or appears likely to involve, any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate or engineer, the Court making the investigation shall constitute as its assessors for the purpose of the investigation two persons having experience in the merchant service; and in every other investigation the Court making it may, if it thinks fit, constitute as its assessor for the purposes of the investigation any person conversant with maritime affairs and willing to act as its assessor.

(2) The assessors shall attend during the investigation and deliver their opinions in writing, to be recorded on the proceedings, but the exercise of all powers conferred on the Court by this Part or any other enactment for the time being in force shall rest with the Court.

Act V of 1883, s. 14.

Power to arrest witnesses and cause entry and detention of vessels.

255. (1) If any Court making an investigation under this Part thinks it necessary for obtaining evidence that any person should be arrested, it may issue a warrant for his arrest, and may, for the purpose of effecting the arrest, authorise any officer (subject, nevertheless, to any general or special instructions from the Local Government) to enter any vessel.

(2) Any officer so authorised may, for the purpose of enforcing the entry, call to his aid any officers of Police or Customs, or any other persons, and may seize and detain the vessel for such time as is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest.

(3) No person shall be detained by virtue of this section for more than forty-eight hours.

Act V of 1883, s. 15.

Power to commit for trial and bind over witnesses.

256. (1) Whenever, in the course of any such investigation, it appears that any person has committed within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India an offence punishable under any law in force in British India, the Court making the investigation may (subject to such rules consistent

with this Act as the High Court may from time to time prescribe) cause him to be arrested, or commit him or hold him to bail to take his trial before the proper Court, and may bind over any person to give evidence at the trial, and may, for the purposes of this section, exercise all the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate.

Acts V of 1883, s. IV. M. S. A., s. 470 (3).

257. (1) The Court shall, in the case of all investigations under this Part, transmit to the Local Government a full report of the conclusions at which it has arrived, together with the evidence.

Report by Court to Local Government.

(2) In cases in which, under the Merchant Shipping Acts, the Court is required to send a report to the Board of Trade, the report shall be sent through the Local Government, and the transmission of the report to the Local Government shall be a sufficient compliance with this section.

Suspension and Cancellation of Certificates and Grant of fresh Certificates.

Act V of 1883, s. 18.

57 & 58 Vict. c. 60. Cf. Act I of 1859, s. 80.

258. Nothing in this Part shall affect the powers conferred by the Merchant Shipping Acts, on the Courts conducting investigations under this Part, to cancel or suspend certificates granted under any of the said Acts, or the power to remove the master of a ship conferred by section 472 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Saving of power to cancel and suspend certificates and remove master under English Acts.

Act V of 1883, s. 19.

259. (1) When any such Court cancels or suspends any such certificate the Local Government may if it thinks fit, and if it is so empowered by any enactment of a British Indian Legislature for the time being in force, grant under that enactment, but without examination, to the holder of the certificate, when the certificate is a certificate as master, a certificate as mate, and, when the certificate is a certificate as mate or engineer, a certificate as mate or engineer, as the case may be, of a grade lower than that which he held at the time of the cancellation or suspension.

Power to issue local certificates in lieu of cancelled or suspended certificates.

(2) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts.

(3) The Local Government may act under this section either in pursuance of a recommendation from the Court or of its own motion.

Act V of 1883, s. 20.

260. (1) Any certificate which has been granted by any Local Government to any master, mate or engineer, may be suspended or cancelled, by that or any other Local Government, in the following cases, that is to say:—

Power for Local Government to suspend or cancel certificates in certain cases.

(a) if, on any investigation made under the Merchant Shipping Acts, or on any investigation made by any Court or tribunal for the time being authorised by the legislative authority in any British possession to make inquiry into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates or engineers of ships, or as to shipwrecks or other casualties affecting ships, the Court or tribunal reports that the master, mate or engineer is incompetent or has been guilty of any gross act of misconduct, drunkenness or tyranny, or that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by his wrongful act or default; M. S. A., s. 470 (1).

(b) if he is proved to have been convicted of any offence which, if committed in British India, would be non-bailable, or, if committed in England, would be a felony; and M. S. A., s. 469.

(c) if (in case of a master) he has been superseded by the order of any Admiralty Court, or of any Naval Court constituted as provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, or by any other law for the time being in force. 57 & 58 Vict., c. 60.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act the Local Government may, at any time, without any formal investigation, suspend or cancel any engine driver's certificate granted by it if, in its opinion, the holder is, or has become, unfit to act as an engine driver. Act VII of 1884, s. 28.

261. If the Local Government which cancels or suspends a certificate of a master, mate or engineer is not the Local Government by or under the authority of which the same was granted, the Local Government so cancelling or suspending the certificate shall report the proceedings, and the fact of cancellation or suspension, to that Local Government. Act V of 1883, s. 22.

Report to other Local Governments.

262. Every Local Government cancelling or suspending under section 260 the certificate of a master, mate or engineer shall, as soon as may be practicable, report to the Board of Trade the fact of such cancellation or suspension. Act V of 1883, s. 23.

Report to Board of Trade.

263. (1) Any Local Government may at any time revoke any order of cancellation or suspension which it may have made under section 260, or grant, without examination to any person whose certificate it has so cancelled, a new certificate of the same or of any lower grade. Act V of 1883, s. 24.

Power to revoke cancellation or suspension and grant new certificate.

(2) A certificate so granted shall have the same effect as if it had been granted after examination, but shall not have the effect of a certificate granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts.

Act V of 1883, s. 24-A(1), inserted by Act VI of 1891, s. 13. M. S. A., s. 470.

264. (1) A certificate of a master, mate or engineer which has been granted by a Local Government under this Act may be cancelled or suspended—

Power of Court of Investigation or Inquiry as to certificates granted by a Local Government.

(a) by a Court holding a formal investigation into a shipping casualty under this Part if the Court finds that the loss, stranding or abandonment of, or damage to, any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by the wrongful act or default of such master, mate or engineer;

(b) by a Court holding an investigation under this Part into the conduct of the master, mate or engineer if the Court finds that he is incompetent or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct.

Act V of 1883, s. 24-A(2) and (3).

(2) At the conclusion of the investigation, or as soon afterwards as possible, the Court shall state in open sitting the decision to which it may have come with respect to the cancelment or suspension of any certificate.

(3) Where the Court cancels or suspends a certificate, the Court shall forward it to the Local Government, together with the report which it is required by this Part to transmit to that Government.

Act V of 1883, s. 24-A(1), proviso and (5).

(4) A certificate shall not be cancelled or suspended by a Court under this section unless a copy of the report or a statement of the case on which the investigation or inquiry has been ordered has been furnished before the commencement of the investigation or inquiry to the holder of the certificate.

(5) The duties imposed and powers conferred by sections 261, 262 and 263 on the Local Government which cancels or suspends a certificate shall, when a Court has under this section cancelled or suspended a certificate, be performed and exercised by the Local Government to which the Court has forwarded the certificate under sub-section (3), as if such Local Government had itself cancelled or suspended the certificate under section 260.

Act I of 1859, s. 80. Act V of 1883, s. 4 (2). Act XVI of 1891, s. 4 (2). M. S. A., s. 472.

265. (1) The principal Court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at any port in British India, where there is no Colonial Court of Admiralty, may remove the master of any ship within the jurisdiction of that Court if that removal is shown to the satisfaction of the Court by evidence on oath to be necessary.

Power to remove master and appoint a new master.

(2) The removal may be made upon the application of the owner of any ship or his agent, or of the consignee of the ship, or of any certificated mate, or of one-third or more of the crew of the ship.

(3) The Court may appoint a new master instead of the one removed, but where the owner, agent or consignee of the ship is within the jurisdiction of the Court, such an appointment shall not be made without the consent of that owner, agent or consignee.

(4) The Court may also make such order and require such security in respect of the costs of the matter as the Court thinks fit.

266. A master, mate, or engineer whose certificate is cancelled or suspended by any Court or by the Local Government shall deliver his certificate —

Act V of 1883, ss. 21 and 24-A (4). M. S. A., s. 478.

Delivery of certificate cancelled or suspended.

(a) if cancelled or suspended by a Court, to that Court;

(b) if cancelled or suspended by a Local Government, to that Local Government, or to a shipping-master or other person appointed in this behalf by that Local Government.

(2) If a master, mate or engineer fails to comply with this section, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Investigations into Explosions.

267. (1) Whenever any explosion occurs on board any steam-ship on or near the coasts of British India, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that an investigation into the cause of the explosion be made by such person or persons as it thinks fit.

Act VII of 1884, s. 37 (1) and (2).

Power to investigate causes of explosions on board steam-ships.

(2) The person or persons so directed may enter into and on the steam-ship, with all necessary workmen and labourers, and remove any portion of the steam-ship, or of the machinery thereof, for the purpose of the investigation, and shall report to the Local Government what, in his or their opinion, was the cause of the explosion.

Courts of Survey.

268. (1) A Court of Survey for a port shall consist of a Judge sitting with two assessors.

Act VII of 1880, ss. 13, 14 and 15. M. S. A., s. 487(1), (2) and (3).

Constitution of Court of Survey.

(2) The Judge shall be a District Judge, Judge of a Court of Small Causes, Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or other fit person appointed in this behalf by the Local Government either generally or for any specified case.

(3) The assessors shall be persons of nautical engineering or other special skill or experience.

(4) Subject to the provisions of Part V as regards foreign ships, one of the assessors shall be appointed by the Local Government either generally or in each case, and the other shall be summoned by the Judge in the manner prescribed, out of a list of persons from time to time prepared for the purpose and published by the Local Government in the local official Gazette, or, if there is no such list or if it is impracticable to procure the attendance of any person named in such list, shall be appointed by the Judge.

269. (1) The Judge shall, on receiving notice of an appeal or a reference from the Local Government, immediately summon the assessors to meet forthwith in the prescribed manner.

Act VII of 1880, s. 16. M. S. A., s. 487 (4).

Powers and procedure of Court of Survey.

(2) The Court of Survey shall hear every case in open Court.

Act VI of 1880, s. 17. M. S. A., 488 (1).

Act VII of 1880, s. 18. M. S. A., s. 488 (2). (3) The Judge and each assessor shall, for the purposes of this Act, have the same powers of inspection, and of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence, as are by this Act conferred on a detaining-officer.

Act VII of 1880, s. 19. M. S. A., s. 488 (3). (4) The Judge may appoint any competent person to survey the ship and report thereon to the Court.

Act VII of 1880, s. 21. M. S. A., s. 488 (5). (5) The Judge shall have the same power as the Local Government has to order the ship to be released or finally detained; but, unless one of the assessors concurs in an order for the detention of the ship, the ship shall be released.

Act VII of 1880, s. 20. M. S. A., s. 488 (6). (6) The owner and master of the ship and any person appointed by the owner or master, and also any person appointed by the Local Government, may attend at any inspection or survey made in pursuance of this section.

Act VII of 1880, s. 22. M. S. A., s. 488 (7). (7) The Judge shall report the proceedings of the Court in each case to the Local Government in the manner prescribed, and each assessor shall either sign such report or report to the Local Government the reasons for his dissent.

Act VII of 1880, s. 23. Act XXXVIII of 1920, s. 2. M. S. A., s. 489. Power of Local Government to make rules with respect to Court of Survey. **270.** The Local Government may make rules to carry into effect the provisions of this Act with respect to a Court of Survey, and, in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, with respect to—

(a) the procedure before the Court;

(b) the requiring, on an appeal, of security for costs and damages;

(c) the amount and application of fees; and

(d) the ascertainment, in case of dispute, of the proper amount of costs.

Scientific Referees.

Act VII of 1880, s. 24. M. S. A., s. 490. Reference in difficult cases to scientific persons. **271.** (1) If the Local Government is of opinion that an appeal to a Court of Survey involves a question of construction or design or of scientific difficulty, or important principle, it may refer the matter to such one or more out of a list of scientific referees to be from time to time prepared by the Local Government, as may appear to possess the special qualifications necessary for the particular case, and may be selected by agreement between the Port-officer and the appellant, or, in default of any such agreement, by the Local Government; and thereupon the appeal shall be determined by the referee or referees instead of by the Court of Survey.

Act VII of 1880, s. 25. (2) The Local Government, if the appellant in any such appeal so requires and gives security to its satisfaction to pay the costs of and incidental to the reference, shall refer such appeal to a referee for referees selected as aforesaid.

Act VII of 1880, s. 26. (3) The referee or referees shall have the same powers as a Judge of the Court of Survey.

PART VII.

WRECK AND SALVAGE.

Act VII of 1880, s. 71. M. S. A., s. 510. "Wreck" defined. **272.** In this Part "wreck" includes the following when found in the sea or any tidal water or on the shores thereof:—

(a) goods which have been cast into the sea and then sink and remain under water;

(b) goods which have been cast or fall into the sea and remain floating on the surface;

(c) goods which are sunk in the sea, but are attached to a floating object in order that they may be found again;

(d) goods which are thrown away or abandoned; and

(e) a ship abandoned without hope or intention of recovery.

Act VII of 1880, s. 73. Act XXXVIII of 1920, s. 2. M. S. A., s. 566. Appointment of receivers. **273.** (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such person as it thinks fit to receive and take possession of wreck and to perform such duties connected therewith as are hereinafter mentioned, within such local limits as it may prescribe.

(2) Persons so appointed shall be called receivers of wreck.

Act VII of 1880, ss. 74 and 79. Act VI of 1891, s. 7. Cf. M. S. A., s. 518. Rules to be observed by person finding wreck. **274.** (1) Any person finding and taking possession of any wreck within any local limits for which a receiver of wreck has been so appointed, or bringing within such limits any wreck which has been found and taken possession of elsewhere, shall, as soon as practicable,—

(a) if he be the owner thereof, give the receiver of wreck notice in writing of the finding thereof and of the marks by which such wreck is distinguished;

(b) if he be not the owner of such wreck, deliver the same to the receiver of wreck.

(2) Any person omitting to give notice of the finding of, or to deliver, any wreck to the receiver of wreck as required by sub-section (1) shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and, in the case of omission to deliver any wreck, shall, in addition to such fine, forfeit all claim to salvage, and pay to the owner of such wreck if the same is claimed, or if the same is unclaimed to the Government, a penalty not exceeding twice the value of such wreck.

Act VII of 1880, s. 75. M. S. A., s. 546. Government or person finding wreck entitled to salvage. **275.** (1) Whenever any wreck is found by the receiver of wreck or has been delivered to him in accordance with the provisions of this Part by any person, not being the owner thereof, the Government or such other person so delivering such wreck, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

(2) Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under this section shall be determined by a Magistrate upon application to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Act VII of 1880, s. 76. Cf. M.S.A., s. 520. Notice to be given by receiver. **276.** The receiver of wreck shall, on taking possession of any wreck, publish a notification, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, containing a description of the same and the time at which and the place where the same was found.

Act VII of 1880, s. 77. Cf. M. S. A., ss. 521—522.

Wreck may in certain cases be sold.

277. If after the publication of such notification the wreck is unclaimed, or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due for salvage and for charges incurred by the receiver of wreck in respect thereof, the receiver of wreck may sell such wreck by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith, and, if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after such notification as aforesaid.

Act VII of 1880, s. 78.

Proceeds how applied.

278. On the realization of the proceeds of such sale, the amount due for salvage and charges as aforesaid, together with the expenses of the sale, shall be deducted therefrom, and the balance shall be paid to the owner of the wreck, or if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

Act VII of 1880, s. 72, amended by Act VI of 1891, s. 6, and Act XII of 1891.

Savings.

279. Nothing in this Part shall be deemed to—

(a) affect the declaration of the twenty-third day of October, 1889, in Schedule IV, between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of the French Republic, with reference to the disposal of the proceeds of wrecks on their respective coasts, that declaration having been made applicable to India, or

XV of 1908.

(b) affect section 29 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, or entitle any person to salvage in respect of any property recovered by creeping or sweeping in contravention of that section.

PART VIII.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Act VII of 1880, s. 50. Act V of 1883, s. 6 (4). Act VII of 1884, ss. 9 (3) and 37 (3). Act XLI of 1920, s. 7. M. S. A., s. 696 (2).

Certain persons to be deemed Public Servants.

280. The following persons shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, namely:—

(a) Every surveyor appointed under this Act.

(b) Every judge, assessor or other person acting under Part VI.

(c) Every person appointed under this Act to report information as to shipping casualties.

(d) Every person authorised under this Act to make any investigation under Part VI, and all persons whom he calls to his aid.

XLV of 1860.

(e) Every person directed to make an investigation into an explosion on a steamship under section 267.

(f) Every Wireless Telegraphy Inspector appointed under this Act.

Act I of 1859, s. 112. Act VII of 1884, s. 38. Act X of 1887, ss. 5 (7) and 6 (1).

Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

281. No Magistrate shall try any offence against this Act or any rule made thereunder unless he is a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class.

Place of trial of the offender.

282. Any person committing any offence against this Act or any rule thereunder, may be tried for the offence in any place in which he may be found or which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct in this behalf, or in any other place in which he might be tried under any other law for the time being in force.

Act VII of 1880, s. 84. Act VII of 1884, s. 33. Act X of 1887, s. 47. Act XIV of 1895, s. 52. Cf. M. S. A. s. 684.

Depositions to be received in evidence when witnesses cannot be produced.

283. (1) Whenever in the course of any legal proceeding under this Act instituted at any place in British India before any Court or Magistrate, or before any person authorised by law or by consent of parties to receive evidence, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter, and the defendant or the person accused (as the case may be) after being allowed a reasonable opportunity for so doing, does not produce the witness before the Court, Magistrate or person so authorised, any deposition previously made by the witness in relation to the same subject-matter before any Court, Justice or Magistrate in His Majesty's dominions (including all parts of British India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the place where the proceeding is instituted), or before any British consular officer, if elsewhere, shall be admissible in evidence—

Act I of 1859, s. 111. Act V of 1883, s. 16. Act X of 1887, s. 50. Act XIV of 1895, s. 55. M. S. A., s. 691.

(a) if the deposition is authenticated by the signature of the presiding officer of the Court or of the Justice, Magistrate or consular officer before whom it is made;

(b) if the defendant or the person accused had an opportunity by himself or his agent of cross-examining the witness;

(c) if the proceeding is criminal, on proof that the deposition was made in the presence of the person accused.

(2) It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and a certificate by such person that the defendant or the person accused had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness, and that the deposition, if made in a criminal proceeding, was made in the presence of the person accused, shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence that he had that opportunity and that it was so made.

Enforcing detention of ship.

284. (1) Where under this Act a ship is authorised or ordered to be detained, any commissioned officer on full pay in the Naval or Military service of His Majesty, any commander or first officer in the Royal Indian Marine Service, or any port officer, harbour master, conservator of a port, or officer of Customs may detain the ship.

Act VII of 1880, s. 45. M. S. A., s. 692.

(2) If any ship after detention, or after service on the master of any notice of, or order for, such detention, proceeds to sea before she is released by competent authority, the master of the ship shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Act VII of 1880, s. 46.

Act VII of 1880, s. 47.

(3) When a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea, when on board thereof in the execution of his duty, any person authorised under this Act to detain or survey such ship, the owner and master of such ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of, and incidental to, such person being so taken to sea, and shall also each be liable to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(4) When any owner or master is convicted of an offence under sub-section (3), the convicting Magistrate may inquire into and determine the amount payable on account of expenses by such owner or master under that sub-section, and may direct that the same shall be recovered from him in the manner provided for the recovery of fines.

Act I of 1859, s. 56.

Levy of wages, etc., by distress of moveable property.

285. When an order under this Act for the payment of any wages or other money is made by a shipping-master or a Magistrate and the money is not paid at the time or in the manner directed, the sum mentioned in the order with such further sum as may be thereby awarded for costs, may be levied by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person directed to pay the same under a warrant to be issued for that purpose by a Magistrate.

Act I of 1859, s. 113. Act VII of 1884, s. 40. Act X of 1887, s. 46 (2). Act XIV of 1895, s. 51 (2). M. S. A., s. 693.

Levy of wages, fines, etc., by distress of ship.

286. Where any Court or Magistrate has power to make an order directing payment to be made of any seaman's wages, fines or other sums of money, then if the person so directed to pay the same is the master or owner of a ship, and the same is not paid at the time or in the manner directed by the order, the Court or Magistrate may, in addition to any other power it or he may have for the purpose of compelling payment by warrant, direct the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel.

Act VII of 1880, ss. 51 and 52. M. S. A., s. 696.

Service of documents.

287. Where for the purposes of this Act any document is to be served on any person, that document may be served—

(a) in any case by delivering a copy thereof personally to the person to be served, or by leaving the same at his last place of abode; and

(b) if the document is to be served on the master of a ship, where there is one, or on a person belonging to a ship, by leaving the same for him on board that ship, with the person being or appearing to be in command or charge of the ship; and

(c) if the document is to be served on the master of a ship, where there is no master and the ship is in British India, on the managing owner of the ship, or, if there is no managing owner, on some agent of the owner residing in British India, or, where no such agent is known or can be found, by affixing a copy thereof to the mast of the ship.

Act X of 1887, s. 49. Act XIV of 1895, s. 54. M. S. A., s. 699 (1).

Application of fines.

288. A Magistrate imposing a fine under this Act may, if he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any detriment which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which the fine is imposed or in or towards payment of the expenses of the prosecution.

PART IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Act I of 1859, s. 30. M. S. A., s. 723.

Powers to see Act is complied with.

289. (1) Where a shipping-master has reasons to suspect that the provisions of this Act are not complied with, that officer may—

(a) enter on board any British ship, and

(b) muster and examine the crew.

(2) If any person obstructs any shipping master in the execution of his duty under this section, he shall be liable to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Ship Surveyors.

Act VII of 1880, s. 68, amended by Act XII of 1891.

Power to appoint examiners and to make rules as to qualifications of ship surveyors.

290. The Local Government may appoint competent persons for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of practising the profession of a ship surveyor at any port in the territories administered by such Government, and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(a) for the conduct of such examinations and the qualifications to be required,

(b) for the grant of certificates to qualified persons,

(c) for the fees to be paid for such examinations and certificates,

(d) for holding inquiries into charges of incompetency and misconduct on the part of holders of such certificates, and

(e) for the suspension and cancellation of such certificates.

Act VII of 1880, s. 69.

No person to practise as ship surveyor unless qualified.

291. No person shall, in any port in which there is a person exercising the profession of a ship surveyor and holding a certificate granted under section 290 exercise such profession in such port unless he holds a certificate granted under that section:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person employed by Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign shipping or Bureau Veritas from discharging any of the duties of such employment, or apply to any person specially exempted by the Local Government from the operation of this section.

Act VII of 1880, s. 70.

Penalty for practising as ship surveyor without certificate.

292. Any person exercising the profession of a ship surveyor in contravention of the provisions of section 291 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for any fee or reward for anything done by him.

Act VII of 1880, s. 49.

293. Any person appointed or authorised under this Act to survey a ship may, in the execution of his duties, go on board the ship and inspect the same and every part thereof, and the machinery, equipments and cargo, and may require the unloading or removal of any cargo, ballast or tackle.

Powers of person appointed or authorised to survey ship.

Act VII of 1880, ss. 23, 40, 67 and 68. Act VII of 1884, s 42. Act X of 1887, s. 53 (2) and (4). Cf. Act I of 1887, s. 6.

294. All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Act XL of 1920, s. 8.

295. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

296. (*1*) The enactments mentioned in Schedule V are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Repeal.

(*2*) Any body constituted, and any office established under any enactment hereby repealed shall continue and be deemed to have been constituted, or established, as the case may be, under this Act.

X of 1897. (*3*) The mention of particular matter in this section shall not be held to prejudice or affect the general application of the provisions of the General Clauses Act, 1897, with regard to the effect of repeals.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section 9.*)

TABLE A.

Act I of 1859, Tables A & B.

FEES TO BE CHARGED FOR MATTERS TRANSACTED AT SHIPPING OFFICES.

1. Engagement or discharge of crews :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
In ships under 100 tons .	3	0	0
From 100 to 200 „ .	7	0	0
200 to 300 „ .	10	0	0
300 to 400 „ .	12	8	0
400 to 500 „ .	15	0	0
500 to 600 „ .	17	8	0
600 to 700 „ .	20	0	0
700 to 800 „ .	22	8	0
800 to 900 „ .	25	0	0
900 to 1,000 „ .	27	8	0
above 1,000 „ .	30	0	0

and so on for ships of larger tonnage, adding for every one hundred tons above one thousand, two rupees and eight annas.

2. Engagement or discharge of seamen separately—one rupee for each seaman.

TABLE B.

SUMS TO BE DEDUCTED FROM WAGES BY WAY OF PARTIAL REPAYMENT OF FEES IN TABLE A.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. In respect of engagements and discharges of crews, upon each engagement and each discharge—			
From wages of any mate, purser, engineer, surgeon, carpenter or steward	0	12	0
From wages of all others except apprentices . .	0	8	0
2. In respect of engagements and discharges of seamen, separately, upon each engagement and each discharge	0	8	0

SCHEDULE II.

(*See section 131.*)

Rates of Fees payable in respect of Survey of Steam-ships.

Act VII of 1884 (amended by Act III of 1890, s. 2). Cf. M. S. Schedule 9.

	Tons.	Rs.
For steam-ships of less than	200	40
„ „ 200 tons and up to	350	50
„ „ 350 „ „ „	700	60
„ „ 700 „ „ „	1,000	80
„ „ 1,000 „ „ „	1,500	100
„ „ 1,500 „ and upwards ...		120

SCHEDULE III.

(See section 146.)

PART I.

(Applied sections of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.)

332. If any passenger, whether a cabin or a steerage passenger, is either taken off any ship which is carrying any steerage passenger on a voyage from any part of His Majesty's dominions and is damaged, wrecked, sunk or otherwise destroyed, or if any such passenger is picked up at sea from any boat, raft, or otherwise, it shall be lawful—

Expenses of rescue and conveyance of wrecked passengers.

(a) if the port to which such passenger (in this Act referred to as "wrecked passenger" is conveyed is in the United Kingdom, for a Secretary of State; and

(b) if the port is in a British possession, for the Governor of that possession, or any person authorised by him for the purpose; and

(c) if the port is elsewhere, for the British Consular Officer there;

to defray all or any part of the expenses thereby incurred.

333. (1) If any passenger, whether a cabin or a steerage passenger from any ship which is carrying any steerage passengers on a voyage from any port in His Majesty's dominions, finds himself, without any neglect or default of his own, at any port outside the British Islands other than the port for which the ship was originally bound, or at which he, or the Board of Trade, or any public officer or other person on his behalf, has contracted that he should land, it shall be lawful—

Forwarding of passengers by Governors or Consuls.

(a) if the place is in a British possession, for the Governor of that possession, or any person authorised by the Governor for the purpose; and

(b) if the place is elsewhere, for the British Consular Officer there;

to forward the passenger to his intended destination, unless the master of the ship, within forty-eight hours of the arrival of the passenger, gives to the Governor or Consular Officer, as the case may be, a written undertaking to forward or convey within six weeks thereafter the passenger to his original destination, and forwards or conveys him accordingly within that period.

(2) A passenger so forwarded by, or by the authority of, a Governor or a British Consular Officer shall not be entitled under this Part of this Act to the return of his passage money, or to any compensation for loss of passage.

334. (1) All expenses incurred under this Part of this Act by, or by the authority of, a Secretary of State, Governor of a British possession, or Consular Officer, in respect of a wrecked passenger, or forwarding of a passenger to his destination, including the cost of maintaining the passenger, until forwarded to his destination, and of all necessary bedding, provisions, and stores, shall be a joint and several debt to the Crown from the owner, charterer, and master of the ship on board of which the passenger had embarked.

Recovery of expenses incurred in conveying wrecked passengers and forwarding passengers.

(2) In any proceeding for the recovery of that debt, a certificate purporting to be under the hand of a Secretary of State, Governor, or Consular Officer, and stating the circumstances of the case, and the total amount of the expenses, shall be admissible in evidence in manner provided by this Act, and shall be sufficient evidence of the amount of the expenses, and of the fact that the same were duly incurred, unless the defendant specially pleads and duly proves that the certificate is false and fraudulent, or that the expenses were not duly incurred under this Act.

(3) The sum recovered on account of the expenses shall not exceed twice the total amount of passage money which the owner, charterer, or master of the emigrant ship proves to have been received by him or on his account, or to be due to and recoverable by him or on his account in respect of the whole number of passengers, whether cabin or steerage who embarked in the ship.

335. A policy of assurance effected in respect of any steerage passage or compensation money by any person by this Part of this Act made liable, in the events aforesaid, to provide such passage or to pay such money, or in respect of any other risk under this Part of this Act, shall not be invalid by reason of the nature of the risk or interest sought to be covered by the policy of assurance."

Validity of insurance of passage money.

PART II.

FORM OF GOVERNOR'S OR CONSUL'S CERTIFICATE OF EXPENDITURE IN THE CASE OF PASSENGERS SHIPWRECKED, &C.

(See applied section 334 above.)

I hereby certify that, acting under, and in conformity with, the provisions of Part III of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 192 , I have defrayed the expenses incurred in rescuing, maintaining, supplying with necessary bedding, provisions and stores (a), and in forwarding to their destination passengers [including cabin-passengers (b),] who were proceeding from to in the passenger-ship which was wrecked at sea, &c. (c)

Act XII of 1885, Schedule. Cf. M. S. A., Schedule 14, Form III.

(a) N.B.—1. If more passengers were rescued than forwarded, or if bedding, &c., was not supplied, alter the certificate to suit the facts of the case.

(b) N.B.—2. Omit words in brackets when necessary.

(c) N.B.—3 State generally the nature of the disaster and where it occurred. But if the passengers were only left behind without any default of their own, state the fact accordingly.

And I further certify, for the purposes of Part of the said Act, that the total amount of such expenses is , and that such expenses were duly incurred by me under the said Act. Given under my hand this day of , 19 .

Governor of, &c. (or, as the case may be) *His Britannic Majesty's Consul at* .

SCHEDULE IV.

(See section 279.)

Declaration between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of the French Republic with reference to the disposal of the proceeds of Wrecks on their respective Coasts.

Act VII of 1880, Schedule added by Act VI of 1891, s. 8.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and the Government of the French Republic, desiring to regulate by a new Agreement questions relative to the disposal of the proceeds of wrecks on the coasts of the two States, have agreed to replace the Declaration signed at London on the 16th June 1879, by the following arrangements :—

ARTICLE I.

When any ship belonging to the subjects of one of the two Contracting States is wrecked or stranded on the coast of the other, the competent local authorities shall, with as little delay as possible, bring the fact to the knowledge of the Consul General, Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent nearest to the spot where the wreck or stranding has taken place.

ARTICLE II.

All operations relative to the salvage of British ships which may be wrecked or stranded on the coasts of France shall be directed by the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents of Great Britain, and reciprocally the French Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents shall direct all operations relative to the salvage of ships of their nation wrecked or stranded on the coasts of Great Britain.

ARTICLE III.

If the owners of the ship and cargo, or their duly authorised representatives, shall be present and shall claim it, the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents shall hand over to them the conduct of the salvage operations after requiring the deposit of the ship's papers, as well as the reimbursement of the expenses already defrayed, and a sufficient guarantee for those incurred before the operations were handed over, and which may not have been already settled.

ARTICLE IV.

The intervention of the local authorities shall only take place in the two countries for the purpose of assisting the Consular authority, of maintaining order, of securing the interests of the salvors if they are strangers to the ship-wrecked crews, and of assuring the due execution of the arrangements to be carried out for the entry and departure of the merchandise saved.

In the absence, and until the arrival, of the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents, the local authorities shall, moreover, take all necessary measures for the protection of the persons and for the preservation of the articles which shall have been saved from the wreck.

This intervention shall not give rise to any charges, with the exception of those which the salvage operations and the protection of the articles saved shall have rendered necessary, and those to which national ships would, under similar circumstances, be liable. These charges shall be paid according to the circumstances of the case, either by the Agents of the Consular service, or by their owners or their proxies.

In case absence, sickness or any other cause should prevent the Agents of the Consular service from seeing to the operations and the management of the salvage, the local authorities who may be charged with the operations and management in question shall be bound to remit to the aforesaid Agents the ship's papers and the net proceeds of the ship and the cargo.

ARTICLE V.

The merchandise and articles saved shall not be liable to any customs-duties, unless they are intended for home consumption, in which case they shall pay the same duties as they would have had to pay if they had been imported in national vessels.

ARTICLE VI.

The stipulations of the present Declaration shall be applicable to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to—

India.	Victoria.
The Dominion of Canada.	Queensland.
Newfoundland.	Tasmania.
The Cape.	South Australia.
Natal.	Western Australia.
New South Wales.	New Zealand ;

Provided always that the stipulations of the present Declaration shall be made applicable to any of the above-named Colonies or foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative to the French Republic within one year from the date of the signature of the present Declaration.

The stipulations of the present Declaration shall be applicable to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of France.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Declaration shall come into operation three months after the date of its signature, and shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the day on which either Party may give notice of its intention to terminate it.

In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, His Excellency the Earl of Lytton, Ambassador of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Excellency M. Eugène Spuller, Minister for Foreign Affairs, have signed the present Declaration, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, this twenty-third day of October, 1889.

(L. S.) LYTTON.

(L. S.) E. SPULLER.

SCHEDULE V.

(*See section* 296.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

1	2	3	4
Year.	Number.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
1850	XIX	The Apprentices Act, 1850.	Sections 5 and 7 so far as they have not been repealed. In section 10 the words "or, if the apprentice is bound to the sea service, in the office of the person appointed under Act X, 1841, to make registry of ships at the port where the apprentice is to begin his service" and the words "or registering officer." In sections 11, 12, and 20 the words "or registering officer".
1859	I	The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859.	The whole so far as it has not been repealed.
1874	XV	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to Act I of 1859.
1876	XIII	The Indian Merchant Seamen's Act, 1876.	The whole.
1880	VII	The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880.	The whole so far as it has not been repealed.
1883	V	The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.	The whole except section 38.
1884	VII	The Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884.	The whole so far as it has not been repealed.
1887	X	The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887.	The whole.
1890	III	The Indian Steam-ships Law Amendment Act, 1890.	The whole so far as it has not been repealed.
1891	VI	The Indian Merchant Shipping Law Amendment Act, 1891.	The whole so far as it has not been repealed.
1891	XII	The Amending Act, 1891.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Indian Merchant Seamen's Act, 1876, the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, and the Indian Steam-ships Law Amendment Act, 1890.
1891	XVII	The Deck and Load Lines Act, 1891.	The whole.
1895	XIV	The Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.	The whole.
1897	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, the Indian Steam-ships Law Amendment Act, 1890, and the Indian Merchant Shipping Law Amendment Act, 1891.
1900	VI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.
1902	III	The Indian Steam-ships (Amending and Validation) Act, 1902.	Section 3.
1906	VI	The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1906.	The whole.
1908	XVIII	The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1908.	The whole.
1909	I	The Indian Steam-ships Law Amendment Act, 1909.	The whole so far as it has not been repealed.
1914	IV	The Decentralisation Act, 1914.	So much of the Schedule, Part I, as relates to the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.
1914	X	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1914.	So much of the Second Schedule as relates to the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, the Indian Merchant Seamen's Act, 1876, the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and the Deck and Load Lines Act, 1891.
1917	I	The Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1917.	So much of Schedule II as relates to the Inland Steam-ships Law Amendment Act, 1890, and the Indian Steam-ships Law Amendment Act, 1909.
1919	XXV	The Indian Merchant Shipping Law (Amendment) Act, 1919.	The whole.
1920	I	The Indian Steam-ships (Amendment) Act, 1920.	The whole.
1920	XXXVIII	The Devolution Act, 1920.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887.
1920	XLI	The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920.	The whole.

TABLES SHOWING DISTRIBUTION IN THE BILL OF SECTIONS OF ACTS REPEALED BY THE BILL.

ACT I OF 1859.

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.	REMARKS.
1 (repealed.)	...	
2	6	
3	6 (3)	
4	8	
5	9 (1) (2)	
6	9 (3)	
7	10	
8	7	
9	15-16	
10	15-21	
11	16	
12	17	
13	11 (1), 12	
14	14 (2)	
15	18-19	
16	20	
17 (repealed.)	...	
18	24	
19	25	
20	26	
21 (repealed.)	...	
22	30 (a)—(d)	
23	30 (1) (e), 30 (2)	
24	30 (1) (g) and (h)	
24A	31	
25	9 (4)	
26	32 (b)	
27	32 (a)	
28	27 (2)	
29	33	
30	289	
31	22—34	
32	22, 35, 32 (d)	
33	37	
34	36	
35	61	
36	52 (1)	
37	52 (2)	
38	53	
39	54	
40	54	
41	42, 46	
42	44, 45	
43	43	
44	49	
45	51	
46	48	
47	55	
48	56	
49	57 (1)	
50	57 (2)	
51	58	
52	59	
53	47	
54	51	
55	63	
56	285	
57	64	
58	65	
59	66	
60	67	
61	68	
62	69	
63	70	
64	85 (1) to (4)	
65	85 (5)	
66	86	
67	87	
68	88	
69	89	
70	90	
71	91	
72	92	
73	93	
74	94	
75	95	
76	96	
77	98	
78	97	
79	99	
80	258	
81 (repealed)	...	
82 (repealed)	...	
83	100, 103	
84	105	
85	116 (2)	
86	101	
87	102	
88	101 (5)	
89	107	
90	108	
91	60	
92	111	
93	109	
94	110	
95	104	
96	105, 112	
97	113, 114	
98	115 (1)	
99	118	
100 (repealed)	...	
101 (repealed)	...	
102 (repealed)	...	
103	120 (1) (2)	
104	120 (3)	
105	121	
106	120 (4)	
107	122	
108	120 (5)	
109	123	
110	124	
111	280	
112	...	Covered by existing law.
113	286	
114	4	
115	38	
116	38 (4)	
117	39	
118 (Definition of master).	2	

ACT XIII OF 1876.

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.	REMARKS.
1	...	
2	2	
3	71	
4	119	
5	40	
6	106	
7	117	
8	116	
9	90	
10	51	

ACT VII OF 1880.

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.	REMARKS.
1	...	
2	2	
3	227	
4	2, 217 (4), 230, 231 (1), 232 (1)	
5	229	
6	231	
7	232 (1)	
8	232 (1) (c) & (d)	
9	232 (e)	
10	232 (1) (f)	
11	214, 232 (5)	
12	232 (2)	
13	268 (1)	

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.	REMARKS.
14	268 (2)	
15	268 (3), (4)	
16	269 (1)	
17	269 (2)	
18	269 (3)	
19	269 (4)	
20	269 (6)	
21	269 (5)	
22	269 (7)	
23	270	
24	271 (1)	
25	271 (2)	
26	271 (3)	
27	233	
28	234	
29	235	
30	236	
31	227	
32	225, 226	
33	217	
34	218	
35	220, (2)(3) (4)	
36	221 (1) (5)	
37	221 (2)	
38		Drafting section not necessary.
39	218 (3), 223	
40	224	
41	222 (1)	
42	222 (3)	
43	218 (4)	
44	232 (1) (g)	
45	284 (1)	
46	284 (2)	
47	284 (3) (4)	
48		Drafting section not necessary.
49	293	
50	280	
51	287	
52	287	
53	289	
54	73, 74 (2)	
55	74	
56	75 (1)	
57	75 (2)	
58	76	
59	77 (1)	
60	77 (2)	
61	78	
62	79	
63	80	
64	81	
65	82	
66	83	
67	84	
68	290	
69	291	
70	292	
71	272	
72	279	
73	273	
74	274 (1)	
75	275	
76	276	
77	277	
78	278	
79	274 (2)	
80	4	
81	214	
82	215	
83	216	
84	282	
85	217, 218, 227, 238	

ACT V OF 1883.

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.	REMARKS.
1	...	
2	...	
3	2	
4	258	
5	4	
6	246, 247	
7	249	
8	249	
9	250	
10	251	
11	252	
12	253	
13	254	
14	255	
15	256	
16	283	
17	257	
18	258	
19	259	
20	260	
21	266	
22	261	
23	262	
24	14(2), 263	
24A	264	
25		Drafting section.
26	27	
27	28 (1)	
28	28 (2) (f), 28 (4)	
29	28 (2) (h)	
30	29	
31	Repealed	
32	72 (1) (2)	
33	72 (3)	
34	21	
35	16	
36	99	
37	5 (1)	
38		Not repealed by Bill.

ACT VII OF 1884.

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.	REMARKS.
1	...	
2	...	
3	2	
4	125 (1)	
5	125 (2)	
6	Repealed.	
7	127	
8	128	
9	129	
10	130	
10A	131	
11	134	
12	135	
13	136	
14	143	
15	142	
16	138	
17	139	
18	140	
19	141	
20	132	
21	133	
22	134	
23	144	
24	145	
25	126	
26	15	
27	16, 18	
28	260 (2)	
29	18	
30	20	
31	11 (2), 11 (3)	
32	11 (3),	
33	11 (4)	
34	13	
35		Incorporated in Bill.
36	21	
37	267, 280	
38	281	
39	282	
40	286	
41	3	
42	145, 294	

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.	REMARKS.
ACT XII OF 1885.		
1	...	
2	...	Repealed.
3—7 Schedule.	146 & Schedule II	
ACT X OF 1887.		
1	...	
2	147	
3	...	Commencement.
4	...	Repeal section.
5	149, 174	
6	150	
7	151	
8	152	
9	153	
10	154	
11	155	
12	157	
13	158	
14	159	
15	160	
16	161	
17	156	
18	176	
19	177	
20	178	
21	179	
22	180	
23	181	
24	182	
25	173 (1)	
26	184	
27	185	
28	186	
29	187	
30	188	
31	162	
32	163	
33	164	
34	189	
35	165	
36	166	
37	167	
38	190	
39	168	
40	169	
41	183 (2)	
42	184 (2)	
43	185 (2)	
44	178 (3), 186 (3)	
45	188 (3)	
46	286	
47	282	
48	172	
49	288	
50	283	
51	170	
52	171	
53	191	
54	173	
55	175	
56	192	
57	148	
ACT III OF 1890.		
1—14	Repealed.	
15	181	
16	Repealed.	
17	(1) Repealed. (2) 166 (4)	
18	Repealed.	
19	141	

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.	REMARKS.
20	167	
21	145	
22	Not reproduced as unnecessary.	
ACT VI OF 1891.		
1	17	
2	31	
3	32 (d)	
4	38 (3)	
5	2 (3)	
5	2 (2)	
6	279	
7	274	
8	Schedule IV.	
9	245 (2), 244 (2)	
10	246	
11	247	
12	Repealed.	
13	262	
14	264	
ACT XVII OF 1891.		
1	...	
2	228	
3	217 (4)	
4	217—222	
5	Repealed.	
ACT XIV OF 1895.		
1	...	
2	147	
3	...	Commencement section.
4	Not necessary.	
5	149	
6	149 Explanation 2.	
7	150	
8	151	
9	152	
10	153	
11	154	
12	155	
13	157	
14	158	
15	159	
16	160	
17	161	
18	156	
19	193	
20	194	
21	195	
22	196	
23	197	
24	198	
25	199	
26	200 (1)	
27	201 (1)	
28	202	
29	203 (1)	
30	204	
31	205	
32	206	
33	207	
34	208	
35	209	
36	210	
37	162	
38	163	
39	164	
40	211	
41	165	
42	166	
43	167	
44	168	

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.	REMARKS.
45	169	
46	200 (2)	
47	201 (2)	
48	202 (2)	
49	204 (2), 206 (3)	
50	212	
51	286	
52	282	
53	172	
54	288	
55	283	
56	170	
57	171	
58	213	
59	Spent.	
60	173	

ACT III OF 1902.

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.	REMARKS.
1	...	
2	Repealed.	
3	126	
4	Spent.	

ACT VI OF 1906.

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.	REMARKS.
1	...	
2	30 (2)	
3	31	

ACT XVIII OF 1908.

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.	REMARKS.
1	...	
2	228	
3	218	
4	216, 217, 224, 225, 236	

ACT I OF 1909.

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.	REMARKS.
1	...	
2	Repealed.	
3	125	
4	144	
5	3	

ACT XXV OF 1919.

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.	REMARKS.
1	...	
2	4	
3	4	

ACT I OF 1920.

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.	REMARKS.
1	... a repealing section.	
3	143	

ACT XLI OF 1920.

Section of Act.	Clause of Bill.	REMARKS.
1	240	
2	241	
3	242	
4	243	
5	244	
6	245	
7	280	
8	295	

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to consolidate as far as may be the Indian Acts relating to merchant shipping. The first Act now on the Indian Statute Book dealing with that subject was passed in 1838 and the last in 1920, and during this period of nearly a century, a large number of Acts have been from time to time enacted by the Legislature. The result is that the law has become increasingly difficult to refer to and the case for consolidation is very strong.

Attempts have been made on several occasions in the past to remedy this state of affairs. In 1867, again in 1882, and more particularly in the years 1893 to 1896, Bills attempting to effect a complete or partial consolidation were brought before the Legislature. These attempts failed for a variety of causes with which it is unnecessary to enter in detail, but a possible cause common to all was the fact that consolidation and amendment were undertaken at the same time. If, as seems probable, the effects to consolidate and amend at the same time were contributory to the failures in the past, such a course is not less undesirable in 1922, for the volume of the law to be dealt with is far greater and the legislative machinery is far more complex. The present Bill, therefore, does not attempt to go beyond consolidation and that not even of the whole of the law which is not feasible for reasons which will be dealt with later.

Any consolidating measure must, however, necessarily involve a consideration of the English Statute Law on the subject, for by the enactment of the Imperial Statute, the great Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, the powers of the Indian Legislature were both curtailed and extended. The Indian law has therefore to be brought into legal harmony with that enactment and its amending Acts. Save for this purpose and in the few unimportant respects, mostly necessitated by the lapse of time, which are referred to in the Notes on Clauses, no change of substance has been made intentionally.

2. The Bill is an imperfect consolidation of the law in one important respect. It leaves untouched the Indian law relating to the registration of ships. That law is contained in Act XIX of 1838 and Act X of 1841 and its amending Acts. The latter Acts were passed in virtue of Acts of Parliament which have been repealed, and though their provisions are saved there is no power to re-enact them even if it were desirable to do so. Whether they can now be repealed and the matter left to be dealt with by Part I of the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, which extends throughout the British Empire, or whether special provisions must be maintained to meet the case of country craft and other classes of shipping provided for by these Acts are matters which are beyond the scope of a consolidating Bill prepared under the auspices of the body which stands sponsor for the present measure.

3. The Bill has been prepared and considered by the Statute Law Revision Committee and they consider it a useful step towards the clarification of the Statute Book.

They do not, however, recommend it should be passed into law in its present shape. It is abundantly evident that numerous amendments of the law are called for, some of which they have indicated in the Notes on Clauses.

They would recommend that the passage of the present Bill should be suspended at some convenient stage in its consideration by the Indian Legislature, and that an amending Bill drawn to harmonize with this consolidating measure should, when all controversial points have been decided, be referred for amalgamation with the present Bill.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

President, Statute Law Revision Committee.

The 6th February, 1922.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—The definitions of "effects" and "wages" are new. They have been inserted for purely drafting purposes, in order to shorten the language of the Bill and follow the definitions in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, section 742.

Clause 4.—This clause does not exactly reproduce the existing law. Section 114 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, section 5 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, and section 5 (*c*) of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, except from the operation of the provisions of those Acts, respectively, ships "belonging to His Majesty or the Government, etc." On the other hand, sections 3 and 80 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, except ships "belonging to, or hired by, Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council"; section 2 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, excepts ships of the Royal Navy and Indian Marine and "any other ship for the time being in the service of Her Majesty"; and the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920, does not exempt any ships at all. As the exact amendment of the various provisions here noticed has, in the past, frequently been questioned, and as the Acts of 1859 and 1883 were amended in this respect in 1919, it seems possible that the provisions, as consolidated in the draft Bill, will be suitable and sufficient.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, confers a special exemption in regard to ships belonging to a foreign State. The exemption in the English law, and the same is also probably true as regards India, rests on the general exemption consequent on the absolute independence of every sovereign authority under the international comity which induces every sovereign State to respect the independence and dignity of every other sovereign State as a consequence of which public property which is destined for the public use of a State is exempt from territorial jurisdiction. See the Parlement Belles (1890), 5 P. D. 197 C. A. As, however, the Indian Acts contain various exemptions, this clause reproduces in a generalised form the exemption of public ships of foreign States. There is a slight alteration in the law to which attention is drawn, in that Act X of 1887, section 2 (2) (*iii*) confines the exemption to ships of war.

Clause 5 (*1*).—Section 262 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, exempts pleasure yachts from certain requirements of the corresponding Part, and it seems probable that the same exemption should find place in the Indian law. The matter is one for an amending Bill.

Clause 5 (*2*).—This gives the widest scope possible to our Indian legislation having regard to section 261 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. This part of the Bill fills up the lacunæ which the section in question leaves in the application of Part II of the Imperial Act. Sub-clause (*3*) of the same clause gives the widest application to the Part which is possible under the Imperial Law and refers in support of this to section 264 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Clause 6.—The terms "shipping-master" and "shipping office" were originally used in the English Merchant Shipping law, but by section 15 of 25 and 26 Vict., C. 63, the phrases "Superintendent of a mercantile marine office" and "Mercantile marine office" were respectively substituted. From the drafting point of view there is no particular advantage in making the substitution in the Bill, and it is possible that, for administrative reasons, it may be undesirable to change well-known titles. Under section 742 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the Superintendent, so far as regards a British possession, includes any shipping-master or other officer discharging in that possession the duties of the Superintendent, so no difficulty arises in that connection from the retention of the word "shipping-master". If for any administrative reasons the substitution is considered desirable, it is a matter which might well be dealt with by an amending Act.

Clause 9.—This clause reproduces the existing law. It may be pointed out that the fees payable upon engagements and discharges of seamen have been abolished in the United Kingdom and by the Statute Law Revision Act, 55 and 56 Vict., C. 19, the law which authorises the levy of those fees was repealed.

Clause 11.—Clause 11 has been drawn in the somewhat awkward form in which it appears in the Bill, as, though it reproduces the existing law, it seems probable that an amendment will be called for. Under the English law, section 92 of the Merchant Shipping Act, all ships to which that section applies are required to have at least a certificated master.

Clause 11 (*2*).—The draft Bill makes a slight change here in the existing law, as a steam-ship proceeding to the Straits Settlements would require engineer officers only on the scale required for home-trade ships; whereas, under section 31 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, she is treated in this respect as a foreign-going ship. It is to be observed that the reference to the Straits Settlements was included in the definition of a "foreign-going ship" contained in section 118 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, by the Indian Merchant Shipping Law Amendment Act, 1891, and that a similar amendment was not made in section 30 (*1*) of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884. Attention is drawn to the point in case the matter may be one of practical importance.

Clause 11 (*3*).—The provision in Act VII of 1884, section 32, which is here re-enacted is re-enacted in an absolute form instead of depending as it does in the existing law on an order of the Local Government. This clause, it is thought, is justified as it is understood that all maritime Local Governments have made the order and the requirement is in force and is also in accordance with the trend of modern legislation.

Clause 16.—The examiners are required to report on the sobriety, experience and ability of applicants for certificates as masters and mates under the existing Indian law. The clause as drawn extends this requirement to the case of engineer certificates, and thus makes a small alteration in the law. There seems no reason why the law should not be assimilated into the English law, and the fact that the requirement does not exist would appear to be mainly due to the different periods of time at which the Acts here consolidated were enacted. As, however, a small alteration in the law is involved attention is drawn to this clause.

Clause 17.—This clause omits those portions of section 12 of Act I of 1859 which appear to be clearly spent. It further substitutes what are understood to be the modern designations of the Officers of the Naval or Royal Indian Marine officers referred to in the existing law. The Committee, however, are not in possession of sufficient information on the subject to say whether the designations employed are entirely accurate, and attention is drawn to this clause from that point of view.

Clause 22.—Following the drafting of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the provisions of the law relating to the production of certificates of competency to the shipping-master are separated from those relating to the production of the agreement with the crew, which will be found in clause 34. This separation makes the drafting clearer and is necessitated by the re-arrangement of the order of the provisions incorporated in the Bill.

Clause 23.—The provisions of the Apprentices Act, 1850 (XIX of 1850), relating to apprentices to the sea service have been reproduced in the Bill, and the references in the Apprentices Act have accordingly been repealed. It is thought that these provisions more appropriately belong to the law relating to Merchant Shipping, especially as they impose duties on shipping-masters. It may be pointed out, however, that these provisions merely refer to ships registered in British India. It has been ascertained by inquiry from those conversant with the facts that apprenticeships are made in British India to owners of ships registered in the United Kingdom. The provisions of sections 108 and 109 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, only apply in the United Kingdom. It seems desirable that they should be re-enacted *mutatis mutandis* in the Indian law, but the matter is one for an amending Bill.

Clause 27.—The requirement regarding agreements with the crew under the existing law, which is here reproduced, only extends to home-trade ships of three hundred tons or upwards. Attention is drawn to the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, section 113, which requires an agreement in the case of all ships, except home-trade ships of less than eighty tons.

Clause 28 (2) (f).—The power to fix the scale of provisions in the case of lascars or other native seamen is by the existing law conferred on the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. This provision is reproduced in the Bill, but the re-arrangement of the Bill brings out the inconsistency of this division of the powers when it is considered that the form of agreement is to be sanctioned by the Governor General in Council. There appears to be some case for a consideration of an amendment of the law.

Clause 28 (2) (g).—The reference to short allowance of provisions herein contained reproduces the existing law, but it is understood that in the sanctioned form of agreement this punishment has long been struck out. In these circum stances here also there appears to be a case for the amendment of the law.

Clause 38.—This clause reproduces the existing law, but it is for consideration whether some amendment is not desirable. The clause relates to the engagement of seamen "to proceed to any port out of British India". This would include some home-trade voyages. The question seems to arise, therefore, whether some amendment is not necessary.

Clause 49.—The existing law is reproduced by this clause, but the attention of Government might be called to the provisions of section 137 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, which enables small questions of wages to be dealt with in the case of foreign-going ships without a written agreement. The matter is not, however, one that can be dealt with in a consolidating Bill.

Clause 56.—Sub-clause (2) of this clause is new. It is based on section 56 (g) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. As will be seen it is merely a drafting amendment, and, therefore, may reasonably be inserted in a consolidating Bill. It remedies a defect in the section which is obvious.

Clause 59.—In connection with this clause attention is drawn to the provisions of section 160 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, under which a seaman is not entitled to wages where his illness is only caused by his own default. Apparently under the Indian law a man is entitled to wages in those circumstances.

Clause 63.—This reproduces the existing law, but some amendment is desirable, as the Indian law does not recognise a summary suit before a Magistrate.

Clause 65.—Section 167 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, gives the master and the persons lawfully acting, owing to his illness, for the master similar rights in respect of lawful disbursements. This is a provision which might well find place in an amending Bill.

Clause 75 (1) (c).—The provision here reproduced is that contained in section 56 (c) of Act VII of 1880. It seems somewhat anomalous that the control over the local authority which is appointed by the Local Government [clause 74 (2)], should be vested in the Governor General in Council.

Clause 98.—This clause reproduces the existing law, and follows the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, which only applies to ships before arrival in dock or the place of discharge. A substantial amendment is necessary if the Indian law is to be brought into harmony with the English law contained in section 218 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Clause 147.—Under section 368 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the provisions of Part III of that Act (other than the provisions relating to passenger steamers only) do not apply to British India, but by sub-section (2) of that section, the Governor General in Council is, by Act, allowed to declare that all or any provisions of Part III shall apply to the carriage of steerage passengers upon any voyage from any specified port whatsoever. This section in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, is based on section 99 of 18 and 19 Vict.,

C. 119 (the Passengers' Act, 1855). Under the powers conferred by that Act, the Indian Sea Passengers' Act, 1855, was passed. The Passengers' Act dealt with the carriage of passengers of all classes. Section 368 referred to above only deals with the carriage of steerage passengers. The provisions of the Indian Sea Passengers' Act were, in effect, made applicable to certain voyages specified in section 3 of that Act, and to those voyages the provisions of sections 273 and 274 and Schedule VII of the Passengers' Act were applied. The corresponding provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 are the provisions in case of wreck contained in sections 332, 333, 334 and 335 of the Act of 1894, and these provisions have been incorporated in a Schedule to the Bill.

Section 365 (3) provides that an Act passed in virtue of the power conferred by that section shall not have effect under the section unless it is reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, or contains a suspending clause providing that the Act shall not come into operation until His Majesty's pleasure thereon has been publicly signified in British India. Section 368 does not contain a provision with reference to Acts passed under the power reproduced thereby similar to that in section 735, sub-section (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. It will, therefore, appear to be necessary to insert a clause making the repeal of the existing law take effect from the date on which His Majesty may signify his pleasure.

Part IV.—The clauses of the Bill in this Part are a consolidation of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887 (X of 1887), and the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895). Though possibly for some reasons it might be more convenient to keep these Acts separate, it is impossible to do so in a consolidation Bill, as a large number of the clauses of the two Acts are *verbatim* reproductions. The plan adopted has been to state the general provisions which apply to both classes of ships, and then to proceed to deal with the special rules which relate only to the particular class in question.

Clause 149 (2).—It has been found desirable to define "native passenger ship", and the reference in the provision is to clause 147 (2).

Clause 218.—In this clause and in the clause following, clause 219, regarding the marking of load-lines, the provisions of the existing law have been consolidated so as to bring together, subject to the exceptions provided by the Part, the provisions of the law relating both to British and foreign ships.

Clause 228.—This clause contains the saving for foreign ships contained in Act VII of 1880, and the Bill as drawn in this form makes it possible to summarise the provisions relating to overloading and improper loading and the marking of the deck of load-lines covering the cases of all classes of vessels.

Clause 238.—This clause contains the special provisions, in the application to foreign ships, of the provisions as to detention which are contained in section 85 of Act VII of 1880.

Clauses 240—245.—These clauses consolidate the law in regard to the provision of wireless telegraphy on board ships, which seem to fall appropriately under this part of the Bill.

Part VI.—This Part separates from the main body of the Act the provisions of the law in regard to shipping inquiries in Courts. In this respect it follows the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the arrangement is probably convenient.

Clause 251.—The power to legislate to give power to hold an inquiry in the case of a master, mate or engineer holding a certificate under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, is restricted by section 478 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, to the cases mentioned in clause (*b*) of sub-clause (*1*) of that clause. It seems desirable that this limitation should appear on the face of the Act, and accordingly it has been inserted in this clause.

Clause 258.—The power conferred by section 472 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, appears to supersede the power in section 80 of Act I of 1859 as regards Courts having Admiralty jurisdiction, and the reference in this clause is intended to draw attention to the existence of that power.

Clause 265.—This clause gives power to Courts, in ports where there is no Colonial Court of the Admiralty, to remove a master.

Clause 280.—This clause brings together the officers or other persons who are by various sections of the Act consolidated and declared to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860). This consolidates the provisions as to the place of trial which are scattered over the various Acts.

Clause 281.—This consolidates, in as general a form as possible, the scattered provisions as to the depositions of witnesses who cannot be produced.

Section 112 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, does not confine the power to try cases thereunder to first class Magistrates, but under the existing law it is only Magistrates of the first class who can try cases summarily. In the Act of 1880 there is no special provision as to the class of Magistrate who may try offences except section 54, which provides that Chapter III should be taken as part of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, and the same remark applies to the Act of 1883. Section 38 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1864, contains the provision which appears in the Bill, whilst the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, and the

Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, confine the power to try cases under those Acts to Magistrates of the first and second classes. The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920, imposes no limitation. This clause, therefore, does not exactly reproduce the existing law, but it is suggested that, in a Bill of this kind, it would be difficult, and possibly is not necessary, to specify various offences as triable, respectively, by first and second class Magistrates.

Clause 284.—This places in the appropriate part of the Bill the provisions for enforcing the detention of a ship.

Clause 286.—This consolidates the various provisions scattered through the Act as to the levy of wages, fines, etc., by description of the ship.

Clause 288.—This gives general application to the provisions of two Acts regarding the application of fines imposed under the Act.

Clause 289 (1).—This clause follows the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, section 723, in that it gives to the shipping-master a power of entry on board British ships in all cases and not only, as in section 30 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1859, reproduced in clause 41 of the Bill, for the purpose of preventing a seaman from being shipped contrary to the provisions of that Act.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 1st March 1922 :—

No. 5 OF 1922.

A Bill to control the possession of minor children by sadhus, fakirs, religious mendicants and certain other persons.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent sadhus, fakirs, religious mendicants, and other persons dedicated or professing to be dedicated to religion from improperly adopting children as chelas and taking them away from their parents to be brought up to a life of mendicancy or immorality ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Chapter I.—Preliminary.

Short title and extent.

1. This Act shall be called the Registration of Chelas Act, 192 .

It shall extend to the whole of British India :

Provided that any Local Government may suspend the operation of section 11 within such local areas and for such periods as it may deem fit, or may by notification in the Local Official Gazette exempt from the operation of this Act any specified classes of sadhus or fakirs whom it may deem fit to so exempt.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the contrary appears from the context—

"Sadhu or fakir" means a person who is or professes to be dedicated to religion or who has adopted begging as a profession.

"Chela" or "murid" means a person associated with himself by a sadhu or fakir for the purpose, real or ostensible, of being trained in religious practices or of being brought up as a beggar.

"Adoption" means the attaching to himself as a chela or murid by a sadhu or fakir of any person.

"Minor" means a person under the age of eighteen years.

Chapter II.—Registration of chelas or murids.

Registration of chelas or murids.

3. Every sadhu or fakir who may wish to adopt as a chela or murid any minor shall present himself together with the minor whom he wishes to adopt and such minor's father or guardian before the district magistrate, or any other magistrate of the first class within the limits of whose jurisdiction the said minor resides, and shall apply in writing that a record of the proposed adoption be made, and such magistrate, after examining the parties appearing before him and recording such other evidence, if any, as he may consider necessary, shall, if satisfied that the applicant is a member of some recognized religious order in which the practice of adopting minors as chelas or murids is permitted and that the consent of the minor and of his father or guardian is free, and voluntary, record the fact of the adoption in a register to be kept for this purpose, and shall give to the said sadhu or fakir a certificate signed by himself in the form prescribed by rules framed under section 14 of this Act.

If the magistrate to whom an application to record an adoption is made is not satisfied as to the particulars hereinbefore mentioned, he shall refuse to record the adoption.

Procedure when no father or guardian of the minor is discoverable.

4. If any sadhu or fakir should wish to adopt as a chela or murid any minor whose father or guardian is not discoverable, he shall present himself together with such minor before the magistrate of the district in which such minor resides or is found and apply in writing that a record of the proposed adoption be made, and the said magistrate shall thereupon proceed as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed by the last preceding section :

Provided that the magistrate of the district may refuse registration if he considers that it is not in the interests of the minor, and may deal with him in one or other of the ways provided for by section 10.

Registration of existing chelas or murids.

5. Every sadhu or fakir who, at the date of the coming into force of this Act, has under his control as a chela or murid any minor shall forthwith present himself together with such minor before the magistrate of the district in which the adoption in fact took place or in which the said sadhu or fakir generally resides, and apply in writing that a record of the

alleged adoption be made, and such magistrate shall thereupon proceed as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed by section 3 or section 4 of this Act.

Appeal.

6. From any order passed under section 3, 4 or 5 recording or refusing to record an adoption an appeal shall lie, if preferred within thirty days from the date of the order, to the District Judge, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Production of certificate.

7. (1) Every certificate of adoption granted under section 3, 4 or 5 shall be retained by the applicant and must be produced when demanded by any magistrate or by any police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector.

(2) If a sadhu or fakir, who has obtained a certificate of registration, dies leaving a minor chela or murid, it shall not be lawful for his successor to keep the chela or murid in his custody without obtaining a certificate of registration as provided for in this Act.

Chapter III.—Offences.

Sadhu or fakir found with uncertificated minor.

8. After the expiry of one year from the date of the coming into force of this Act, any sadhu or fakir, in whose custody any minor, not being his natural-born son, may be found, and who cannot produce a certificate of adoption in respect of such minor granted under the provisions of this Act, shall be punishable in respect of the first offence with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with both, and in respect of any subsequent offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

Father of uncertificated minor.

9. The father of any minor in respect of whom in the circumstances mentioned in the last preceding section no certificate has been granted shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, unless he can show that the minor has become associated with the sadhu or fakir against his father's wishes and in circumstances beyond his control and that at the time the said minor disappeared from his custody he reported such disappearance to the police or made a complaint to a magistrate.

Power of magistrate to dispose of uncertificated minor.

10. (1) Where any minor is found in the custody of a sadhu or fakir who cannot produce a certificate granted under this Act, any magistrate making an inquiry under section 8 may direct that the minor be restored to his father or guardian, if discoverable, or be made over to any respectable person, of the same religion as the minor, who is willing to take charge of such minor, and may obtain an agreement in writing from such person that the minor will be properly taken care of and duly instructed in some trade, profession or calling by the exercise of which he may be able to earn his own livelihood, or, failing such person, be disposed of in any manner to be provided for by rules framed by the Local Government under section 14.

(2) Upon complaint made to any magistrate by or on behalf of any minor, in respect of whom such agreement as aforesaid shall have been executed, of refusal or neglect to provide for him or to teach him according to the agreement, or of cruelty or other ill-treatment by his master or by the agent under whom he shall have been placed by his master, the magistrate may summon the master or his agent, as the case may be, if he is within his jurisdiction, to appear before him at a reasonable time to be stated in the summons to answer the complaint, and at such time, whether the master or his agent be present or not (the service of the summons being proved), may examine into the matter of the complaint and, upon proof thereof, may cancel the agreement and assess upon the offender whether he shall be the master or his agent a reasonable sum for the benefit of the minor not exceeding Rs. 500, and if the offender shall not pay the sum so assessed may levy the same by distress and sale of his goods and chattels and if the offender shall not be the master, but his agent, by distress and sale of goods and chattels of his master also.

Sadhus or fakirs from other provinces.

11. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, if any sadhu or fakir against whom proceedings are being taken under section 8 of this Act alleges that the minor came under his control in some place outside the territories to which this Act applies, the magistrate in charge of such proceedings may by order direct him to furnish within a time specified therein evidence of the manner in which he obtained possession of the minor and may during such time remand to custody either the sadhu or fakir, or the minor, or both, or take bail for their appearance before him on any specified date.

If the magistrate should find that the adoption was made with the consent of the parent or guardian of the minor, or that the parent or guardian of the minor cannot be traced, but that the adoption is in the interest of the minor, the magistrate shall either grant to the sadhu or fakir a certificate as provided for by section 3 or shall send the parties concerned to the magistrate of the district in which proceedings under section 8 are being taken with recommendation that such certificate be granted, and the district magistrate shall accordingly grant such certificate. But if the magistrate should find that the circumstances of the case do not justify the granting of a certificate he may then proceed as provided for by clause 10:

Provided that this will not apply to the case of a minor who is a natural-born son of a sadhu or fakir and is found so begging in company of his father.

If satisfactory evidence be furnished that the possession of such minor is legitimate, the magistrate shall record the circumstances and either grant to the sadhu or fakir a certificate as provided for by section 3, or send the parties concerned to the district magistrate with a recommendation that such certificate be granted.

If no satisfactory evidence as to the origin of the possession of such minor be produced, the magistrate shall direct that the minor be taken from the sadhu and be dealt with as provided in section 10.

Disposal of minor found begging.

12. Any minor found begging in any street or public place, whether under the pretext of offering anything for sale or otherwise may be dealt with in the manner provided for by section 10 of this Act.

Offences by whom cognizable.

13. (*1*) Any police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector may arrest without a warrant any person who appears to him to be committing an offence under section 8 of this Act.

(*2*) All offences provided for by this Act shall be bailable.

Chapter IV—Miscellaneous.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

14. The Local Government may frame rules prescribing—

(*a*) the form of registers to be maintained under this Act;

(*b*) the form of certificate to be granted under this Act;

(*c*) the form of agreement which may be obtained under section 10;

(*d*) the fees, if any, payable on the registration of an adoption;

(*e*) the maintenance at the headquarters of each district of a record of all registrations effected in the United Provinces under this Act;

(*f*) the manner of disposing of unclaimed orphans under section 10;

(*g*) generally for the more effectual carrying out of the purpose of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill aims at the removal of a standing grievance in the whole country that minors, both Hindus and Muhammadans, are forced or induced to become sadhus or fakirs before the age of 18 years, who generally lead a life of mendicancy or commit crimes. I moved a resolution in the United Provinces Council, and a committee under rule 13 of the then Council Rules was appointed to draft a Bill. The committee after making inquiries drafted a Bill in 1919 and submitted it to the Government, but as the councils were going to be reformed, no further action was taken on the subject. The majority of opinion received on the subject were unanimous in having some legislation on the subject. As it is an All-India subject, I would like to introduce the enclosed Bill in the Council of State. It is a very mild measure and requires every person, who gets a minor to have him registered in the district from which he takes the boy. The Bill concerns only the boys and not the girls. If no registration will be made and a person will be found in custody of any unregistered minor, he shall be required to get a certificate of registration or make over the boy to the officer in charge who would make him over, for being brought up, to any private individual or to any recognised orphanage. The provisions of the Bill are tentative and liable to necessary changes, which can be made after the introduction of the Bill in the Council.

DELHI:
The 19th January, 1922.

SUKHBIR SINHA.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 27th February, 1922 :—

No. 9 OF 1922.

A bill to regulate the employment of child labour in ports in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the employment of child labour in ports in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 192 .

Amendment of section 6, Act XV of 1908.

2. In section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908,— XV of 1908.

(*a*) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*1A*) In addition to any rules which it is empowered to make under sub-section (*1*), the Local Government shall make rules prohibiting the employment at piers, jetties, landing-places, wharves, quays, docks, warehouses and sheds of children under the age of twelve years upon the handling of goods other than goods which can be transported by hand"; and

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*) after the word and figure "sub-section (*1*)" the words and figure "and sub-section (*1A*)" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The general Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations convened at Washington on the 29th October, 1919, adopted a Draft Convention concerning the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment. Article 6 (c) of the Convention prohibits, *inter alia*, the employment of children under twelve years of age in the handling of goods in docks, quays and wharves, but excluding transport by hand. On the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, the Governor General in Council has ratified the whole of the Convention, and the Government of India are now under an obligation to make the provisions of Article 6 (c) effective. The object of the present Bill is to fulfil this obligation so far as the employment of children in the handling of goods in docks, quays and wharves is concerned.

C. A. INNES.

The 8th February, 1922.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 28th February 1922 :—

No. 10 OF 1922.

A Bill to define the liability of a Hindu Coparcener.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the liability of a Hindu coparcener, subject to the *Mitakshara* Law, for the debts incurred by the manager for family necessity, and also as regards the antecedent debt of the father; and whereas it is expedient to define his liability; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Hindu Coparcener's Liability Act, 192 .

(*2*) It shall come into force on the day of

(*3*) It shall extend to persons subject to the *Mitakshara* Law in the whole of British India.

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(*i*) "coparcener" includes a minor member of a joint *Mitakshara* family;

(*ii*) "debt" includes a pecuniary obligation arising out of a contract, express or implied, or from a breach of civil duty;

(*iii*) "antecedent debt", with reference to a transfer made by the father, means a debt contracted prior thereto in a transaction unconnected therewith.

Explanation:—A debt may be antecedent though it was contracted on the security of coparcenary estate.

Coparcener's share when liable.

3. Notwithstanding anything otherwise held to the contrary, the interest of a member of a joint *Mitakshara* family in the family property shall be liable for a debt incurred by the manager for legal necessity or for the benefit of the estate, and where the debt is incurred by the father, also for his own antecedent debt, not illegal or immoral.

Extent of son's liability.

4. The son is liable to pay his father's debts, not illegal or immoral, to the extent of his interest in the coparcenary estate, or of the assets inherited by him.

Save as above such liability is otherwise coextensive with that of the father and is not dependent upon the latter's death.

Creditor's suit against the son.

5. (*1*) The unsecured creditor suing the son for the recovery of his father's debt must prove the debt.

(*2*) It is then upon the son to prove that the debt was non-existent, or that it was illegal or immoral, of which fact the creditor had notice.

(*3*) The creditor may then show that he had made the loan after reasonable inquiry, being satisfied that it was required for a purpose neither illegal nor immoral.

Mortgagee's suit against coparceners.

6. In a suit on a mortgage executed by the father or manager against the other coparceners, it lies on the mortagee to prove that the debt was contracted for a purpose binding upon them.

Joinder of parties.

7. In a suit instituted to enforce a mortgage executed by the manager, the other members are proper parties, but their non-joinder does not exempt them from liability, if it appears that they were sufficiently represented by the manager.

Burden where purchaser is in possession.

8. (*1*) It lies on the coparcener suing for recovery of joint property sold by the manager to prove that the sale was one which, by its nature and purpose, did not bind his interest, and that the purchaser had notice of it.

(*2*) In a sale made in execution of a decree obtained against the manager the Court will presume that the purchaser, if a stranger to the suit, had no notice of anything that does not appear in the decree.

Effect of decree against the manager.

9. (*1*) A decree passed against the manager in respect of a liability incurred within the scope of his authority is enforceable against the other members of the joint family though they may not have been parties to the suit.

(*2*) But in such case the other members are not precluded from contesting the authority of the manager or the binding nature of the debt.

(*3*) Where a decree directs sale of the rights, title and interest of the defendant in any property, the question whether the sale so made

suffices to pass the entire estate of which the defendant was the manager or only his own interest, is one of construction and intention to be gathered from the proceedings and other circumstances of the case.

(4) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision in determining the question the following facts are material :—

(a) The nature of the contract, if any.

(b) The character of the debt.

(c) The capacity in which the defendant is sued.

(d) The intention of the Court.

(e) The price paid by the purchaser.

(f) And any fact which shows what interest he intended to purchase.

Illustration.

A decree is passed against the father A, for sale of his interest in mouza B, which is his family property. C objects to the sale of anything beyond A's interest therein on the ground that the decree was obtained for A's immoral debt. He fails to prove it. The sale conveys the entirety of B.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is intended to restore the current of decisions relating to the coparcener's liability for debts contracted and transfers made by the manager of a *Mitakshara* joint family, and the father who occupied a position of greater strength before the decision of the Privy Council in *Sahu Ram's case* (39 A. 437 P. C.). This case has given rise to a crop of cases upon which there is already a sharp conflict between the several High Courts. In two Full Bench cases the Madras and the Patna High Courts have held the case to leave undisturbed the pre-existing law [43 M. 711; F. B. (1921) Pat 245 F. B.]; but this view has not found favour with the other Courts (41 A. 235; 529; 52 I. C. Oudh Case 449; 22 Oudh Case 25; 84; 23 Oudh Case 204; 264; 327; 6 Oudh L. J. 297; 331; 48 I. C Nagpur Case 193). Advantage has been taken of the present Bill to define not only the liability of the coparcener and the son but the extent of their rights in the coparcenary estate.

It is hoped that the measure if passed into law will not only quell the doubts which the Courts have felt on the position of coparceners but assist in the administration of Hindu Law, in which others dealing with members of a joint family feel equally concerned, and who have a right to expect from the Legislature a clear enunciation of their rights and liabilities which cannot be left to the chance of litigation.

The notes on clauses hereto appended explain and justify them on the strength of cases noted thereon.

DELHI :
The 24th November, 1921.

H. S. GOUR.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 2.—'*Debt*' has nowhere been defined in the Hindu Law. The question whether it includes a pecuniary liability arising from a breach of civil duty has been answered in the affirmative by the Calcutta High Court (24 C. 672, 39 C. 862).

'*Antecedent debt*'.—This definition accords with the cases decided before Surit Ram's case (39 A. 377 P. C.) and is in accordance with the decisions of the Full Bench in 43 M. 711; 1921 Pat. 245.

It overrules Sahu Ram *V.* Bhup Singh (39 A. 377 P. C.) so far as it is understood to lay down the contrary and the cases which so understand it.

Clause 3.—This is in accordance with the following cases :—

6 M. I. A. 393; 40 M. 709 P. C. The position of the father as such is independent of his status as manager, *see* 13 C. 21; 40 C. 342; 33 B. 264; 43 M. 711.

Clause 4.—This is the effect of 8 B. 220, 309, 33B. 264; 40 C. 342. The son's pious obligation arises independently of the father's death—22 M. 49 F. B. which is in accordance with Hindu Law. The contrary laid down by the Privy Council in 39 A. 377 is here overruled.

Clauses 5—9.—These are copied from my Hindu Code (ss. 123—127), where numerous authorities will be found cited in support of them.

DELHI :
The 24th November, 1921.

H. S. GOUR.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 28th February, 1922:—

No. 11 OF 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Married Women's Property Act, 1874.

III of 1874. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Married Women's Property Act, 1874, in the manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Married Women's Property (Amendment) Act, 192 .

Amendment of section 6, Act III of 1874. **2.** To section 6 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1874, the following shall be added, namely:— III of 1874

"Notwithstanding anything contained in section 2, this section shall apply, and shall be deemed to have always applied, to Hindus, Muhammadans, Buddhists, Sikhs, and Jains."

Saving of past judgments. **3.** Nothing herein enacted shall invalidate any judgment of any competent Court pronounced before the date on which this Act shall receive the assent of the Governor General.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

DOUBTS have arisen whether, in view of section 2 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1874 (III of 1874), section 6 thereof, which relates to a Policy of Insurance effected by a married man on his own life and expressed on the face of it to be for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, or any of them, applies to Hindus, Muhammadans, Buddhists, Sikhs, and Jains. There is a conflict of decisions of the different High Courts on the point. The Madras High Court has held that section 6 applies to Hindus, etc. (*Vide* I. L. R., 37 Madras, 483), whereas the Bombay High Court in 37 Bom. 471 has held that section 2 excludes Hindus, etc., from the benefit of section 6, so that a Policy of Insurance effected by a Hindu husband and expressed on the face of it to be for the benefit of his wife forms part of the estate of the deceased, and is not a trust for his widow.

It is desirable to place the point beyond any doubt, to have a uniformity of law on the subject throughout India, and to extend the benefit of section 6 to Hindus, etc. This Bill is intended to effect this by an amendment of section 6 of the Married Women's Property Act of 1874.

POONA;
The 14th July, 1921.

B. S. KAMAT.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 28th February 1922:—

No. 12 OF 1922.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code; It is hereby enacted as follows:— XLV of 1860.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 192 .

Admendment of section 375, Act XLV of 1860.

2. In section 375 of the Indian Penal Code for the word "twelve" in both places where it occurs, the word "fourteen" shall be substituted. XLV of 1860.

Repeal of Act X of 1891.

3. The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1891, is hereby repealed. X of 1891.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to raise in the case of rape the age of consent of the female concerned from twelve to fourteen years by substituting the word "fourteen" for the word "twelve" in the definition of the offence as given in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, in the clause marked "Fifthly" and in the "Exception" of the section.

The reasons for this amendment are that the age of consent, for the purposes of the offence of rape according to the original Penal Code as it was framed in 1860, was fixed at ten years. The more advanced members of the Society have always been questioning the correctness of the Legislature in this respect, and had been trying to press upon the public as well as upon the Legislature the necessity of raising this limit of age, but had been helpless to meet the opposition of the orthodox section of the country until the inhuman consequences of this legislation were judicially established in the case of *Queen Empress* versus *Hurree Mohan Mythee* (18 Cal. I. L. R. page 49), in which the accused husband who was found to have caused the death of his wife aged eleven years and three months by an act of sexual intercourse with her, could not be charged with the offence of rape. This was an instance of destruction of human life of an innocent girl of immature age by an inhuman act of her husband; though a girl of such immature age is neither capable of feeling any sense of carnal knowledge, nor is physically developed for sexual intercourse; and her consent to the cohabitation is no consent in the eye of the law. This case, however, had the effect of drawing the attention of the Legislature to the injurious consequences resulting from the extremely low age fixed in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code on the lives of girls of immature age by acts of sexual intercourse and of necessitating its amendment by raising the age-limit from ten to twelve years by Act X of 1891. Though since this amendment no other case of homicide has been judicially detected as a consequence of early marriage and consummation with child wives, but it is highly improbable to detect any such cases which are not

uncommon amongst families of high classes who allow marriages at so early an age which is still too low and not quite free from danger of the loss of life of immature girls of very weak constitution. In the case published in 18 Cal., page 49, the girl was found to be of strong constitution and the amendment made by Act X of 1891 raising the age of consent to a few months above the age of the girl concerned in the above-mentioned ruling does not provide sufficient safeguard against danger to the life of immature girls of weaker constitution even though slightly exceeding the age of twelve years; while even in the case of the girls of stronger constitution, before puberty the sexual intercourse invariably causes grievous sufferings short of death and produces permanent injury to the proper and regular development of the physical and mental constitution of the girl as well as of the offspring born by such girl. In England Statute 48 & 49 Vict., Cap. 69, sections 4 and 5 prescribe minimum age for consent in the case of offence of rape at sixteen years which is the minimum age at which a girl becomes, according to medical science, fully developed for sexual intercourse and for giving birth to a healthy child without danger to the life or health of herself and of the child. I believe in other civilized countries of Europe and America the age of consent for purposes of the offence of rape is not below sixteen years; and therefore the age of consent of the girl, so far as the offence of rape is concerned, requires to be raised to sixteen years; but having regard to the custom of early marriage still prevailing in this country amongst high classes of Hindus and Muhammadans, only a medical step is recommended for the present, and fourteen years is fixed as the age before which sexual intercourse even by the husband with his wife though consented to by the girl must be legally prohibited and be made an offence within the definition of rape in the Indian Penal Code. This amendment is expected to have the effect of reducing death rate amongst married girls of immature age and amongst infants, and is expected to improve the physical constitution, longevity and mental strength of the progeny.

The 23rd November, 1921. SOHAN LAL, M.L.A.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st March, 1922:—

No. 13 OF 1922.

A Bill to enhance the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, to impose an excise duty on kerosene, to fix rates of income-tax and to abolish the freight tax.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enhance the duty on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, certain parts of British India, further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, to impose an excise duty on kerosene, to fix rates of income-tax and to abolish the freight tax; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Finance Act, 1922.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India including, except as regards section 4, the Sonthal Parganas and, except as regards sections 4 and 6, British Baluchistan.

(*3*) Sections 2, 5 and 7 shall remain in force only up to the 31st day of March, 1923.

Enhancement of salt duty.

2. With effect from the first day of March, 1922, the provisions of section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, shall, in so far as they enable the Governor General in Council to impose by rule made under that section a duty on salt manufactured in, or imported into, any part of British India other than Burma and Aden, be construed as if they imposed such duty at the rate of two rupees and eight annas per maund of eighty-two and two-sevenths pounds avoirdupois of salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, any such part, and such duty shall, for all the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to have been imposed by rule made under that section.

Amendment of Act VIII of 1894.

3. (*1*) With effect from the first day of March, 1922, for the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the Schedule contained in the First Schedule to this Act shall be substituted.

(*2*) With effect from the same date, section 2 of the Indian Finance Act, 1921, and the First Schedule to that Act shall be repealed.

Amendment of Act II of 1896.

4. With effect from the first day of March, 1922, the following amendment shall be made in the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, namely, in section 6 for the figure "3½" the figure "7½" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act VI of 1898.

5. With effect from the first day of April, 1922, the Schedule contained in the Second Schedule to this Act shall be inserted in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, as the First Schedule to that Act. VI of 1898.

Imposition of excise duty on kerosene.

6. With effect from the first day of March, 1922, the provisions of the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917, which provide for the levy and collection of an excise duty on motor spirit, that is to say, all the provisions of that Act except section 6 thereof, shall apply also for the purpose of the levy and collection of an excise duty on kerosene as if references in the said Act to motor spirit (other than the reference in the second clause of section 2 thereof) were references to kerosene: II of 1917.

Provided that the duty on kerosene shall be levied and collected at the rate of one anna on each imperial gallon.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "kerosene" means any inflammable hydro-carbon (including any mixture of hydro-carbons or any liquid containing hydro-carbons but excluding motor spirit) which—

(*a*) is made from petroleum as defined in section 2 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, and VIII of 1899.

(*b*) is intended to be, or is ordinarily, used for purposes of illumination.

Income-tax and super-tax.

7. (*1*) Income-tax for the year beginning on the first day of April, 1922, shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the Third Schedule.

(*2*) The rates of super-tax for the year beginning on the first day of April, 1922, shall, for the purposes of section 55 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, be those specified in Part II of the Third Schedule. of 1922.

(*3*) For the purposes of the Third Schedule "total income" means total income as defined in clause (*15*) of section 2 of the Indian Income tax Act, 1922. of 1922.

Repeal of Act XIII of 1917.

8. With effect from the first day of April, 1922, the Freight (Railway and Inland Steam-vessel) Tax Act, 1917, shall be repealed. XIII of 1917.

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that this Bill should have temporary effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1918. XVI of 1918.

SCHEDULE I.

Schedule to be substituted in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

[*See section 3 (1)*.]

"SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART I.

Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	HOPS.
2	SALT imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces.
	(For the general duty on salt, *see* No. 35.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.
3	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted.
	METALLIC ORES.
4	METALLIC ORES, all sorts.
	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS.
5	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported uncut, and PEARLS, unset.
	SEEDS.
6	OIL-SEEDS imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
7	COTTON, raw.
8	WOOL, raw.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
9	MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.
10	PULP OF WOOD, RAGS and other paper-making materials.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
11	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
12	The following ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES:—
	(*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 42, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm.
	(*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART I—*contd.*

Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles.
	(c) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.
	(d) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.
	(e) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service.
	(f) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
13	ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM.
14	QUININE and other alkaloids of cinchona.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
15	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.
16	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes.
17	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS and APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
18	WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL-PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
	METALS.
19	CURRENT NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.
20	GOLD AND SILVER BULLION and coin.
	PAPER.
21	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
22	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
23	ART, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
24	BOOKS printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
25	ANIMALS, living, all sorts.
26	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, and medals and antique coins."

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART II.

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		R. A.
	FISH.		
27	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅞ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time, prescribe.
	LIQUORS.		
28	ALE, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Eight annas.
29	SPIRIT, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	*Ad valorem* . .	7½ per cent.
30	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	36 0
31	LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—		
	(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Ditto.	30 0
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	21 14 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
32	All other sorts of SPIRIT	Ditto.	Ditto.
33	WINES—		
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	9 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit:	Ditto.	4 8
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to 'All other sorts of Spirit.'		
	SUGAR.		
34	SUGAR, all sorts including molasses and saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (*see* No. 123).	*Ad valorem* . .	25 per cent.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.		
35	SALT, excluding salt exempted under No. 2 .	Indian maund of 82⅞ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
	TOBACCO.		
36	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound . . .	1 0
37	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES	*Ad valorem* . .	75 per cent.
38	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured .	Pound . . .	2 4

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART II—contd.

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		R A.
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.		
39	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL . . .	Ton . . .	0 8
	OILS.		
40	KEROSENE and MOTOR SPIRIT; also any mineral oil other than kerosene and motor spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon .	Two annas and six pies.
	NOTE.—Motor spirit is liable to an additional duty of 6 annas per gallon under Act II of 1917 as amended by Act III of 1919.		
41	MINERAL OIL which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubrication, and mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	*Ad valorem* . .	7½ per cent.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—		R
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles.	Each . . .	15 } or 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	" . . .	15 }
	(3) Pistols, including automatic pistols and revolvers.	" . . .	15 }
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	" . . .	15 }
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas-guns and rifles.	" . . .	5 }
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks . . .	" . . .	3 }
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	" . . .	2 }
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	" . . .	1 }
	(9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem* . .	30 per cent.
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	*Ad valorem* . .	30 per cent.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART II—*concld.*

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		R A.
43	Opium and its alkaloids and their derivatives.	Seer of 80 tolas	24 0
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.		
44	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD.	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
45	Matches—		R A.
	(1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches.	Per gross of boxes	1 8
	(2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches.	For every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.	0 6

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART III.

Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
46	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 67).
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
47	VINEGAR in casks.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
48	FIREWOOD.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
49	COPPERAS, green.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
50	LEAD sheets, for tea-chests.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
51	AEROPLANES, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines and aeroplane engine parts.
52	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half tone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding paper (*see* No. 98).
53	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
54	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.
55	FODDER, BRAN AND POLLARDS

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART IV.

Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.
56	IRON OR STEEL, old.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
57	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof imported by or under the orders of a railway company.
	MACHINERY.
58	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire engines, motor tractors designed for purposes other than agriculture, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery:
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery, and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.
	Note.—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
59	IRON, angle.
	" bar, rod and channel, including channel for carriages.
	" pig.
	" rice bowls.
60	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables.
	" " beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge work and other descriptions of iron or steel, imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing.
	" " bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing.
	" " hoops and strips.
	" " nails, rivets and washers, all sorts.
	" " pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like.
	" " rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 62, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars.
	" " sheets and plates, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 96.
	" " wire, including fencing wire, piano-wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting which is dutiable under No. 96.
61	STEEL, angle.
	" bar, rod, and channel, including channel for carriages.
	" cast including spring blistered and tub steel.
	" ingots, blooms, billets and slabs.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART IV—*contd.*

Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*—*contd.*

No.	Name of Articles.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK.
62	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by, or under the orders of, a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing :
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein :
	Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways, and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.
63	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART V.

Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	FISH.
64	FISH, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 27).
65	FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
66	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
67	FLOUR.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
68	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 47).
	SPICES.
69	SPICES, all sorts.
	TEA.
70	TEA.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.
71	COFFEE.
72	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.
73	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts.
	OILS.
74	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 40 and 41).
	SEEDS.
75	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India (*see* No. 6).
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.
76	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART V—*contd.*

Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
77	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following :— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
78	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
79	CANES AND RATTANS.
80	COWRIES and SHELLS.
81	IVORY, unmanufactured.
82	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported cut (*see* No. 5).
83	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
84	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 11 and gold and silver thread (*see* Nos. 131 and 132), and articles made of silk (*see* No. 133).
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
85	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.
86	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including tram cars, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, jinrikshas, bath-chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel barrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and such component parts and accessories thereof, not otherwise specified, as are not also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor-cars, motor-cycles, motor-scooters, bicycles or tricycles (*see* No. 126).
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
87	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
88	CUTLERY excluding plated cutlery (*see* No. 128).
89	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
90	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.
	DYES AND COLOURS.
91	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and paints and colours and painters' materials, all sorts.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.
92	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
93	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, lacquered ware, earthenwarechina and porcelain; all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (*see* No. 130).

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART V—*contd.*

Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles.
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.
94	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY.
95	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT PARTS thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 15, 16 and 18).
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
96	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
97	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.
98	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHÉ, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD, all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (*see* No. 21).
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
99	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say:—
	Cotton piecegoods, thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.
	Flax, twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax;
	Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk (*see* No. 133).
	Hemp manufactures;
	Hosiery, excluding articles made of silk (*see* No. 133).
	Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding secondhand or used gunny bags (*see* No. 22).
	Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread;
	Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt;
	All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
100	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 23.
101	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.
102	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.
103	CANDLES.
104	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.
105	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.
106	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART V—concld.

Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
107	MATS AND MATTING.
108	OILCAKES.
109	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
110	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 58 and 62.
111	PERFUMERY, not otherwise specified.
112	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.
113	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
114	RUBBER tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (*see* No. 138).
115	SOAP.
116	STARCH AND FARINA.
117	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.
118	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified.
119	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
120	CORAL.
121	UMBRELLAS, INCLUDING PARASOLS AND SUNSHADES, AND FITTINGS THEREFOR.
122	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART VI.

Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.
123	CONFECTIONERY.
	II.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
124	GUNPOWDER FOR CANNONS, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.
125	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12 all articles other than those specified in entry No. 42 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 89), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.
126	MOTOR CARS, motor cycles, motor scooters, bicycles and tricycles and articles adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for purposes other than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in No. 86 or of bicycles or tricycles shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
127	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF.
128	ARTICLES PLATED WITH GOLD AND SILVER.
129	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
130	GLASS BANGLES and BEADS and false pearls.
	METALS.
131	GOLD PLATE, gold thread and wire, and gold manufactures, all sorts.
132	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
133	SILK PIECE-GOODS, and other manufactures of silk.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
134	FIRE-WORKS.
135	IVORY, manufactured.
136	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS.
137	PRINTS, engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture postcards.
138	PNEUMATIC RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES for motor cars, motor lorries, motor cycles, motor scooters, bicycles and tricycles.
139	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (Nos. 36 to 38) and matches (No. 45).
140	TOYS, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, including bird-shot.

SCHEDULE II.

Schedule to be inserted in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

(*See section 5.*)

"THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

(*See section 7.*)

Letters.

For a weight not exceeding two and a half tolas	One anna.
For every two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding two and a half tolas	One anna.

Postcards.

Single	Half an anna.
Reply	One anna.

Book, Pattern and Sample Packets.

For every five tolas or fraction thereof	Half an anna.

Registered Newspapers.

For a weight not exceeding eight tolas	Quarter of an anna
For a weight exceeding eight tolas and not exceeding twenty tolas	Half an anna.
For every twenty tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding twenty tolas	Half an anna.

Parcels.

For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas	Two annas.
For a weight exceeding twenty tolas and not exceeding forty tolas	Four annas.
For every forty tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding forty tolas	Four annas."

SCHEDULE III.

(*See section 7.*)

PART I.

Rates of Income-tax.

	Rate.
A. In the case of every individual, every unregistered firm and every undivided Hindu family—	
(1) When the total income is less than Rs. 2,000.	*Nil.*
(2) When the total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 5,000.	Five pies in the rupee.
(3) When the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 10,000.	Six pies in the rupee.
(4) When the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 20,000.	Nine pies in the rupee.
(5) When the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 30,000.	One anna in the rupee.
(6) When the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 40,000.	One anna and three pies in the rupee.
(7) When the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards.	One anna and six pies in the rupee.
B. In the case of every company, and every registered firm, whatever its total income.	One anna and six pies in the rupee.

PART II.

Rates of Super-tax.

In respect of the excess over fifty thousand rupees of total income:—

	Rate.
(1) in the case of every company	One anna in the rupee.
(2) (*a*) in the case of every Hindu undivided family—	
(*i*) in respect of the first twenty-five thousand rupees of the excess.	*Nil.*
(*ii*) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess.	One anna in the rupee.
(*b*) in the case of every individual and every unregistered firm, for every rupee of the first fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	One anna in the rupee.
(*c*) in the case of every individual, every unregistered firm and every Hindu undivided family—	
(*i*) for every rupee of the second fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	One and a half annas in the rupee.
(*ii*) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Two annas in the rupee.
(*iii*) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Two and a half annas in the rupee.
(*iv*) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Three annas in the rupee.
(*v*) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Three and a half annas in the rupee.
(*vi*) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Four annas in the rupee.
(*vii*) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Four and a half annas in the rupee.
(*viii*) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Five annas in the rupee.
(*ix*) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Five and a half annas in the rupee.
(*x*) for every rupee of the remainder of the excess.	Six annas in the rupee.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The object of this Bill is to provide the additional resources referred to in my speech introducing the Budget for 1922-23 and to continue certain provisions of the Indian Finance Act, 1921 (VI of 1921), which would otherwise cease to have effect from the 1st April, 1922.

2. Clause 2 of the Bill provides for the raising of the salt duty from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 2-8 per maund.

3. Clause 3 substitutes a revised tariff schedule. The substantive changes made are :—

(1) The raising of the general *ad valorem* import duty of 11 per cent. to 15 per cent.

(2) The raising of the specific import duty of 20 per cent. in the case of certain articles of luxury to 30 per cent.

(3) The raising of the import duty on machinery, iron and steel and railway material from 2½ per cent. to 10 per cent

(4) The raising of the import duty on sugar from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent.

(5) The raising of the import duty on matches from 12 annas per gross boxes to Re. 1-8 per gross boxes.

(6) The withdrawal of yarn from the free list and the levy of an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. thereon.

(7) Increase of the duty on all alcoholic liquors (except wines and denatured spirits) by approximately 20 per cent.

(8) Increase in the duty on imported petroleum from 1½ annas to 2½ annas per gallon.

4. Clause 4 provides for the enhancement of the excise duty on cotton manufactures from 3½ per cent. to 7½ per cent.

5. Clause 5 lays down new rates of postage, the changes being—

(*i*) abolition of the present rates of ½ anna and 9 pies for letters, the minimum in future being one anna for letters not exceeding 2½ tolas in weight and one anna for every additional 2½ tolas or fraction thereof, and

(*ii*) raising to half anna the ¼ anna postcard.

6. Clause 6 imposes an excise duty of 1 anna per gallon on kerosene produced in India, corresponding to the increase in the import duty referred to in paragraph 3 (8) above.

7. Clause 7 contains the rates of income-tax and super-tax proposed for the year. The only changes in ordinary income-tax are the raising of the rate for incomes between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000 from 14 pies to 15 pies, and the rate for incomes of Rs. 40,000 and over from 16 pies to 18 pies.

There are no changes in the rates of super-tax up to the present maximum of 4 annas for incomes over 3½ lakhs; thereafter there is a progressive application of the same principle till the new maximum of 6 annas is reached; so that the new rates introduced are as follows :—

(*a*) in respect of the 1st fifty thousand rupees of taxable income over 4 lakhs	4½ annas in the rupee.
(*b*) in respect of the 2nd fifty thousand rupees of taxable income over 4 lakhs	5 annas.
(*c*) in respect of the 3rd fifty thousand rupees of taxable income over 4 lakhs	5½ annas.
(*d*) in respect of all taxable income over 5½ lakhs of rupees	6 annas in the rupee.

8. Clause 8 repeals the Freight Tax Act XIII of 1917. The existing rates of surtax were imposed for the year 1921-22 by section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1921. The surtax will be replaced by increased rates on goods traffic on railways from the 1st April, 1922, and in consequence no surtax will be levied from that date. It is necessary, however, for this purpose to repeal Act XIII of 1917, as otherwise the rates originally imposed by that Act would come into force when section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1921, ceases to operate.

9. The changes mentioned in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 6 are intended to come into effect from the 1st March, 1922; the rest from April 1st. The Bill provides that the changes mentioned in paragraphs 2, 5 and 7 shall remain in force till the 31st March, 1923.

W. M. HAILEY.

The 28th February 1922.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal the Indian Press Act, 1910, and the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908, and to make certain provisions in regard to the liability of editors of newspapers, and to facilitate the registration of printers and publishers; and to provide for the seizure and disposal of certain documents was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 1st March, 1922:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to repeal the Indian Press Act, 1910, and the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908, and to make certain provisions in regard to the liability of editors of newspapers, and to facilitate the registration of printers and publishers; and to provide for the seizure and disposal of certain documents, was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali and Rai Jadunath Mazoomdar Bahadur were prevented from attending any of the meetings of the Committee. Maulvi Abul Kasem and Mr. M. K. Reddi missed the last meeting.

We have very carefully considered clause 2 of the First Schedule which amends section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. We are of opinion that much of the criticism which has been levelled against this clause is based on the fact that it required the editor's name to be printed on the front page of a newspaper. We think the purposes of the law will be sufficiently served if the editor's name appears clearly in any part of the issue, and we have made an amendment to effect this.

In clause 5 of the same Schedule, which introduces a new section 8A in Act XXV of 1867, we have made small amendments which will relieve the Magistrate in some cases of the necessity of himself making the inquiry contemplated by the section, and which will allow him to extend for sufficient cause the period within which a declaration is to be made by a person whose name wrongly appears as editor of a newspaper.

We have reduced the pecuniary penalty in sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the same Act from five thousand rupees to two thousand rupees.

The new provisions to be introduced in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, enabling certain officers to detain packages and postal articles suspected to contain seditious matter, allow any person interested to apply to the Local Government within two months of the detention for the release thereof. We think that provision should be made requiring any officer exercising these powers to give notice forthwith to the consignee or addressee of any package or article detained, where such notice is practicable, and we have introduced amendments in the Second and Fourth Schedules of the Bill to give effect to this.

In clause 1 of the Third Schedule we have made a slight amendment in new section 99D to be introduced in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in order to remove any doubt that may exist as to the nature of the proof which may be required by a Special Bench hearing applications under these new provisions of the Code.

The other amendments made in the Bill are of a purely drafting nature.

2. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India, dated the 17th September, 1921.

3. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.
W. H. VINCENT.
P. E. PERCIVAL.
JAWAHAR LAL BHARGAVA.
ISWAR SARAN.
N. M. SAMARTH.
ABUL KASEM.
M. K. REDDI.

The 24th February, 1922.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

(Words printed in italics indicate the amendments made by the Committee.)

A Bill to repeal the Indian Press Act, 1910, and the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908, and to make certain provisions in regard to the liability of editors of newspapers, and to facilitate the registration of printers and publishers; and to provide for the seizure and disposal of certain documents.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the Indian Press Act, 1910, and the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908, and to make further provision in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, for the liability of editors of newspapers in civil and criminal proceedings, and to make certain amendments in that Act in order to facilitate the registration of printers and publishers; and to provide in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, for the seizure and disposal of certain documents; It is hereby enacted as follows:— (of 1910. II of 1908. XV of 1867. III of 1878. of 1898. I of 1898.)

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Press Law Repeal and Amendment Act, 192 .

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, *including* British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

Repeal of Act VII of 1908 and Act I of 1910.

2. (*1*) The Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, are hereby repealed. (II of 1908. of 1910.)

(*2*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to invalidate any order made under section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, before the commencement of this Act, forfeiting any newspaper, book or other document; and any newspaper, book or other document forfeited in accordance with such order shall be deemed to be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, except that no application under section 99B of that Code shall lie in respect of the forfeiture of any such newspaper, book or document, if forfeited more than two months before the commencement of this Act. (of 1910. of 1898.)

Amendment of Act XXV of 1867.

3. The amendments set forth in the First Schedule shall be made in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. (XXV of 1867.)

Amendment of Act VIII of 1878.

4. The amendments set forth in the Second Schedule shall be made in the Sea Customs Act, 1878. (VIII of 1878.)

Amendment of Act V of 1898.

5. The amendments set forth in the Third Schedule shall be made in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. V of 1898.

Amendment of Act VI of 1898.

6. The amendments set forth in the Fourth Schedule shall be made in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. VI of 1898.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 3.*)

THE PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS ACT, 1867 (XXV OF 1867).

1. In section 1, after the definition of "British India," the following definition, namely:—

Editor.

"'editor' means the person who controls the selection of the matter that is published in a newspaper," and after the definition of "Magistrate" the following definition, namely:—

Newspaper.

"'newspaper' means any printed periodical work containing public news or comments on public news,"

shall be inserted.

2. In section 5—

(*a*) For the words "printed periodical work containing public news or comments on public news," the word "newspaper" shall be substituted;

(*b* After the words "hereinafter laid down" the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1) Every copy of every such newspaper shall contain the name of the person who is the editor thereof printed clearly on such copy as the name of the editor of that newspaper;"

(*c*) Clauses (1), (2) and (3) shall be re-numbered (2), (3) and (4);

(*d*) In clause (2) as re-numbered, for the words "before the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such work shall be published" the words "in person or by agent authorised in this behalf in accordance with rules made under section 20, before a District, Presidency or Sub-divisional Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such newspaper shall be printed or published, or such printer or publisher resides", shall be substituted, and for the words "periodical work" the word "newspaper" shall be substituted;

(*e*) After clause (4) as re-numbered, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that no person who has not attained majority in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Majority Act, 1875, or of the law to which he is subject in respect of the attainment of majority, shall be IX of 1875.

permitted to make the declaration prescribed by this section, nor shall any such person edit a newspaper."

3. In section 7—

(*a*) After the words "custody of such declarations," the words "or, in the case of the editor, a copy of the newspaper containing his name printed on it as that of the editor";

(*b*) After the words "to such declaration," the words "or printed on such newspaper, as the case may be";

(*c*) After the words "in the declaration," the words "or the editor of every portion of that issue of the newspaper of which a copy is produced," shall be inserted.

4. In sections 7, 8 and 9, for the words "periodical work" wherever they occur, the word "newspaper" shall be substituted.

5. After section 8, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Person whose name has been incorrectly published as editor may make a declaration before a Magistrate.

"8A. If any person, whose name has appeared as editor on a copy of a newspaper, claims that he was not the editor of the issue on which his name has so appeared, he may, within two weeks of his becoming aware that his name has been so published, appear before a District, Presidency or Sub-divisional Magistrate and make a declaration that his name was incorrectly published in that issue as that of the editor thereof, and if the Magistrate after *making* such inquiry *or causing such inquiry to be made* as he may consider necessary is satisfied that such declaration is true, he shall certify accordingly, and on that certificate being given the provisions of section 7 shall not apply to that person in respect of that issue of the newspaper.

The Magistrate may extend the period allowed by this section in any case where he is satisfied that such person was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing and making the declaration within that period."

6. After section 11, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Copies of newspaper printed in British India to be delivered *gratis* to Government.

"11A. The printer of every newspaper in British India shall deliver at such place and to such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct, and free of expense to the Government, two copies of each issue of such newspaper as soon as it is published."

7. In sections 12, 13, 14 and 15, for the words "two years," wherever they occur, the words "six months," *and for the words "five thousand" wherever they occur, the words "two thousand"* shall be substituted.

8. In section 15—

(*a*) After the words "whoever shall" in the two places where they occur, the word "edit" shall be inserted;

(*b*) For the words "such periodical work as is hereinbefore described," the word "newspaper" shall be substituted;

(*c*) After the words "shall cause to be," the word "edited" shall be inserted;

(*d*) For the words "such periodical work," where they occur for the second time, the word "newspaper" shall be substituted; and

(*e*) For the words "that work," the words "that newspaper" shall be substituted.

9. After section 16, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Penalty for failure to supply copies of newspapers *gratis* to Government.

"16A. If any printer of any newspaper published in British India neglects to deliver copies of the same in compliance with section 11A, he shall, on the complaint of the officer to whom copies should have been delivered or of any person authorised by that officer in this behalf, be punishable, on conviction by a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the newspaper was printed, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every default."

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 4.*)

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878 (VIII OF 1878).

After section 181, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to detain packages containing certain publications imported into British India.

"181A (*1*). The Chief Customs-officer or other officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf may detain any package, brought whether by land or sea into British India which he suspects to contain—

(*a*) any newspaper or book as defined in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, or XXV of 1867.

(*b*) any document,

containing any seditious matter, *that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code,* XLV of 1860. and shall forward such package to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

(*2*) *Any officer detaining a package under the provisions of sub-section (1) shall, where practicable, forthwith send by post to the addressee or consignee of such package notice of the fact of such detention.*

(*3*) The Local Government shall cause the contents of such package to be examined and if it appears to the Local Government that the package contains any such newspaper, book or other document, containing any such seditious matter, may pass such orders as to the disposal of the package and its contents as it may deem proper, and, if it does not so appear, shall release the package and its contents unless the same be otherwise liable to seizure under any law for the time being in force :

Provided that any person interested in any package detained under the provisions of this section may, within two months from the date of such detention, apply to the Local Government for release of the same, and the Local Government

shall consider such application and pass such orders thereon as it may deem to be proper :

Provided, further, that, if such application is rejected, the applicant may, within two months from the date of the order rejecting the application, apply to the High Court for release of the package or its contents on the ground that the package did not contain any such newspaper, book or other document containing any such seditious matter.

(4) In this section "document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph, or other visible representation.

Procedure for disposal by High Court of applications for release of packages so detained.

181B. Every application under the second proviso to *sub-section* (3) *of* section 181A shall be heard and determined, in the manner provided by sections 99D to 99F of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, by a Special Bench of the High Court constituted in the manner provided by section 99C of that Code. V of 1898.

Jurisdiction barred.

181C. No order passed or action taken under section 181A shall be called in question in any Court otherwise than in accordance with the second proviso to *sub-section* (3) *of* that section."

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section 5.*)

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1898 (V OF 1898).

1. After section 99, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to declare certain publications forfeited, and to issue search-warrants for the same.

"99A. (1) Where—

(a) any newspaper, or book as defined in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, or XXV of 1867.

(b) any document,

wherever printed, appears to the Local Government to contain any seditious matter, that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, stating the grounds of its opinion, declare such newspaper, book or other document to be forfeited to His Majesty, and thereupon any police-officer may seize the same, wherever found in British India, and any Magistrate may by warrant authorise any police-officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where the newspaper, book or other document may be or may be reasonably suspected to be. XLV of 1860.

(2) In sub-section (1) "document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph, or other visible representation.

Application to High Court to set aside order of forfeiture

99B. Any person having any interest in any newspaper, book or other document, in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under section 99A, may, within two months from the date of such order, apply to the High Court to set aside such order on the ground that the newspaper, book or other document, in respect of which the order was made, did not contain any seditious matter.

Hearing by Special Bench.

99C. Every such application shall be heard and determined by a Special Bench of the High Court composed of three Judges.

Order of Special Bench setting aside forfeiture.

99D. (1) On receipt of the application, the Special Bench shall, *if it is not satisfied* that the newspaper, book or other document, in respect of which the application has been made, contained seditious matter of the nature referred to in sub-section (1) of section 99A, set aside the order of forfeiture.

(2) Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of those Judges.

Evidence to prove nature or tendency of newspapers.

99E. On the hearing of any such application with reference to any newspaper, any copy on such newspaper may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representations contained in such newspaper, which are alleged to be seditious matter.

Procedure in High Court.

99F. Every High Court shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in the case of such applications, the amount of the costs thereof and the execution of orders passed thereon, and until such rules are framed, the practice of such Courts in proceedings other than suits and appeals shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to such applications.

Jurisdiction barred.

99G. No order passed or action taken under section 99A shall be called in question in any Court, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of section 99B."

2. In section 101 after the words "section 98" the words "section 99A" shall be inserted.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6.*)

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898 (VI OF 1898).

After section 27, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Prohibition of transmission by post of certain newspapers.

"27A. No newspaper printed and published in British India without conforming to the rules laid down in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be transmitted by post. XXV of 1867.

Power to detain newspapers and other articles being transmitted by post.

27B. (1) Any officer in charge of a post office or authorised by the Post-master-General in this behalf may detain any

postal article in course of transmission by post which he suspects to contain—

(a) (i) any newspaper or book as defined in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; or

(ii) any document;

containing any seditious matter, *that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code*; or

(b) any newspaper as defined in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, *edited*, printed or published otherwise than in conformity with the rules laid down in that Act;

and shall deliver any postal article so detained to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

(2) Any officer detaining any postal article under the provisions of sub-section (1) shall forthwith send by post to the addressee of such article notice of the fact of such detention.

(3) The Local Government shall cause the contents of any postal article detained under sub-section (1) to be examined, and, if it appears to the Local Government that the article contained any newspaper, book or other document, of the nature described in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1), may pass such orders as to the disposal of the article and its contents as it may deem proper, and, if it does not so appear, shall release the article and its contents, unless the same be otherwise liable to seizure under any law for the time being in force:

Provided that any person interested in any article detained under the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1) may, within two months from the date of such detention, apply to the Local Government for release of the same, and the Local Government shall consider such application and pass such orders thereon as it may deem to be proper:

Provided also that, if such application is rejected the applicant may, within two months from the date of the order rejecting the application, apply to the High Court for release of the article and its contents on the ground that the article did not contain any newspaper, book or other document containing any seditious matter:

(4) In this section "document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph, or other visible representation.

Procedure for disposal by High Court of applications for release of newspapers and articles so detained.

27C. Every application made under the second proviso to *sub-section (3) of* section 27B shall be heard and determined in the manner provided by sections 99D to 99F of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, by a Special Bench of the High Court constituted in the manner provided by section 99C of that Code. V of 1898.

Jurisdiction barred.

27D. No order passed or action taken under section 27B shall be called in question in any Court otherwise than in accordance with the second proviso to *sub-section (3) of* that section."

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 9.] DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1922.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of rupees fifteen per annum.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st March 1922, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. At the beginning of the past week an intense depression passed eastwards from the Gulf of Oman; it caused between the 22nd and 24th widespread rain in Baluchistan, the hills of the North-West Frontier Province and in Sind, with local falls in Kashmir and the north Punjab. Despite the heaviness of the falls at many frontier stations the depression failed to give appreciable rainfall in the plains of northern India. On the 27th a disturbance appeared over the central parts of the country, which occasioned nearly general rain in Central India East and the central districts of the United Provinces, with a few falls in the Central Provinces.

2. *Burma.*—The week was rainless except for a light fall at Myitkyina and two light falls at Victoria Point.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—The only station that reported rain during the week was Darjiling, where a moderate fall occurred on the 28th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—On the 27th nearly general rain fell in the east of the United Provinces and of Central India, and there were a few falls in the west of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—There was nearly general rain in Baluchistan on the 22nd, and in the North-West Frontier Province and lower Sind on the 23rd; rainfall occurred locally or at a few stations on one other day in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. Local snow fell in Kashmir between the 22nd and 24th, and there was local rain in the north Punjab on the 23rd and in upper Sind on the 22nd.

The Peninsula.—There was no rain.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

February 22nd. Harnai 0·32", Quetta 0·30", Chaman 0·88", Kalat 0·50", Dalbandin 0·92", Panjgur 0·95", Pasni 0·26", Parachinar 1·00" and Drosh 0·25".

„ 23rd. Rawalpindi 1·02", Sonamarg 1·57", Dras 1·37", Cherat 0·50", Parachinar 0·95" and Drosh 2·25".

„ 24th. Sonamarg 1·05".

„ 27th. Cawnpore 0·29", Sutna 0·30" and Pachmarhi 0·32".

„ 28th. Darjiling 0·78".

4. The week's rainfall is in appreciable excess in Baluchistan and Central India East; and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the United Provinces East, Kashmir and Sind. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Rajputana West, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Madras Southeast and the Madras Deccan; in the remaining divisions the week's rainfall is 33 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from 1st November to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Upper Burma, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore; and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the Bay Islands, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Central India East, the Central Provinces West and the Madras Deccan. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 1st March 1922.			Rainfall data from 1st November 1921 to 1st March 1922.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·2	—0·2	17·2	18·9	—1·7	—9	—8
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	3·7	5·1	—1·4	—27	—26
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	3·9	2·7	+1·2	+44	+50
Assam	0	0·4	—0·4	1·9	3·9	—2·0	—51	—46
Bengal	0	0·3	—0·3	0·4	2·8	—2·4	—86	—84
Orissa	0	0·2	—0·2	0·5	3·4	—2·9	—85	—84
Chota Nagpur	0	0·3	—0·3	0·5	2·9	—2·4	—83	—81
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·8	1·6	—0·8	—50	—47
United Provinces, East	0·1	0·1	0	1·8	2·0	—0·2	—10	—11
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	—0·2	2·8	2·9	—0·1	—3	+4
Punjab, East and North	0·2	0·3	—0·1	2·9	3·5	—0·6	—17	—16
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·9	1·7	+0·2	+12	+19
Kashmir	0·8	0·9	—0·1	10·2	8·2	+2·0	+24	+29
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·1	0·2	—0·1	5·9	2·8	+3·1	+111	+123
Baluchistan	0·6	0·3	+0·3	5·3	4·1	+1·2	+29	+24
Sind	0·1	0·1	0	1·6	0·8	+0·8	+100	+114
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0·8	—0·8	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	1·0	—1·0	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Central India, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·4	1·0	—0·6	—60	—56
Central India, East	0·2	0·1	+0·1	2·0	2·3	—0·3	—13	—18
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	1·8	—0·4	—22	—18
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	2·0	1·9	+0·1	+5	+11
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0·6	2·3	—1·7	—74	—71
Konkan	0	0	0	0·7	1·0	—0·3	—30	—30
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	3·4	1·2	+2·2	+183	+183
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	2·6	1·5	+1·1	+73	+87
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	4·8	1·3	+3·5	+269	+300
Mysore	0	0	0	4·6	2·9	+1·7	+59	+59
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	5·3	7·4	—2·1	—28	—28
Madras, South-East	0	0	0	11·0	14·9	—3·9	—26	—26
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	2·7	2·7	0	0	0
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	2·4	7·8	—5·4	—69	—69

C. W. B. NORMAND,
for Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 1st March 1922.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 25th February 1922.

Burma.—The week was rainless. Threshing and winnowing are appoaching completion in Upper Burma. Sowing of summer rice continues. Gathering of groundnut is practically completed. Harvesting of miscellaneous crops is proceeding. Standing crops are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Supplies of paddy are large and market easier at Rs. 182 to Rs. 185 and that of white rice (specials) remained unchanged at Rs. 450 per hundred baskets.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of mustard and pulses is nearly finished. Transplanting of spring rice is over. Pressing of sugarcane, ploughing for autumn and winter rice and jute and preparation of land for *jhuming* continue. The outturn of mustard and sugarcane and prospects of other standing crops are generally fair. Cattle disease is reported from two districts. The price of common rice is practically unchanged.

Bengal.—The week was rainless. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Standing crops are doing fairly well. Rain is needed for their growth and for the cultivation of jute and autumn crops which are proceeding. The average price of common rice remained stationary.

Bihar and Orissa.—The week was rainless. Pressing of sugarcane is nearly completed. Harvesting of early spring crops has commenced. Standing spring crops are doing well. The price of common rice has risen in six districts, fallen in three and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters (excluding Angul) was 7·24 seers against 7·28 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 10·09 seers against 9·85 in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—The rainfall during the week was insignificant. Preparation of land for and sowing of extra crops and sugarcane, harvesting of peas, irrigation of spring crops and poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in places. Standing crops are doing well. Prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is in a satisfactory condition but cattle disease still exists in parts of certain districts. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary but in places there is a tendency to rise.

Punjab.—Except for light showers in parts of a few districts the weather remained dry. Rain is wanted for unirrigated standing crops. Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts. The yield is generally normal. The condition and prospects of wheat and other spring crops are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas. Sowings of extra spring crops continue and are generally normal. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and green fodder are sufficient. Stocks of food grains are generally insufficient. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat :—Rawalpindi 3¾, Ferozepore 4, and Lahore and Ambala 4¼ seers per rupee.

Punjab States.—(*Report for the week ending 18th February 1922.*)—The rainfall was light in parts of Jind. Mandi received 1, Bilaspur ·37, Faridkot ·10, Chamba 1·3, and Sirmur 1·1. Rains are hindering agricultural operations. Prospects are normal in Mandi. Insects are damaging the wheat, and gram crops in Faridkot. Crops are slightly damaged in parts of Sirmur. Cattle disease is reported from Chamba. Prices are rising in Bahawalpur and Faridkot except those of wheat and barley in Faridkot, are stationary in Jind and Mandi, high in Bilaspur and falling in Sirmur. The highest price was :—gram Rs. 6-12, *bajra* Rs. 7 and maize Rs. 6-8 per maund in Faridkot.

North-West Frontier Province.—Beneficial rain again fell in most parts of the Province. Pressing of sugarcane continues in one district. The outturn is good. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices of foodgrains continue dangerously high. Wheat is selling in Peshawar at $4\frac{7}{16}$ seers and in Dera Ismail Khan at 4¾ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—The rainfall during the week was slight in some parts. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Kashmir.—The week was generally clear. Prices are stationary.

Baluchistan.—More rain fell during the week. Prospects of spring crops continue satisfactory. Prices and economic conditions remain unaltered. 203 persons were employed on relief works in the Chagai district. Relief work in the Quetta-Pishin district has temporarily stopped owing to the outbreak of measles among labourers. General conditions specially in Loralai are causing anxiety. The state of livestock is good. Fodder is sufficient except in Chaman and Pishin.

Rajputana.—The weather is clear and cool. Standing crops are in good condition. Watering of spring crops is in progress. Agricultural stock is good except in parts of Kotah where cattle disease is reported. Fodder is sufficient. Water is scanty in parts of Kotah. Prices are falling in Marwar.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was *nil* with the exception that Nemawar received 8 cents. and Barwani 3 cents. Harvesting of crops continues in Indore, Malwa and the Southern States. Spring crops are being irrigated in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Malwa and the Southern States. Picking of cotton is in progress in Malwa. The condition of standing crops is fair to good except in the Rampura-Bhanpura district. The probable outturn is fair to good except in the Rampura-Bhanpura district. The condition of agricultural stock is fair to good except for cattle disease in Mhow, Mehidpur, Chhatarpur and in parts of Barwani and Dhar. The condition of pasturage is fair to good. Prices are high. Watering of poppy crops continues in Indore.

Gwalior.—The condition of standing crops is good. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Sowing of sugarcane and extra crops has commenced in places. The condition of agricultural stock is fairly good. Prices of *juar* and *bajra* have slightly dropped and those of other food-grains continue high. The opium crop is in flower.

Central Provinces.—The weather continued to be clear and occasionally cloudy. Nimar and Betul received light showers of rain. Reaping of spring crops is proceeding rapidly and threshing has commenced in places. Insects in parts of Jubbulpur and Hoshangabad have caused slight damage to pulses. Spring crops in three villages of Harsud tahsil (Nimar) have also suffered slightly from hail, but the state of standing crops is generally satisfactory and prospects are favourable. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. There is no deficiency of fodder or water. Wheat in Seoni and gram in Saugor and Mandla fell by 1 seer per rupee. There are no other market fluctuations but prices are all dropping steadily.

Feudatory States:—Spring crops are being gathered.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Sind and Kolhapur. Standing crops are generally thriving. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops continue. Picking of cotton is progressing in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Belgaum, Rewa Kantha and Baroda. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Water for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Cattle are good. Prices are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—Slight showers fell in the Aurangabad district. Lands are being prepared for the next sowings. The condition of standing crops is fair to good. Harvesting of wheat, *juar*, gram, oilseeds and pulses is proceeding. The outturn is estimated at eight to twelve annas. The condition of late rice is fair and is being irrigated. The water supply is generally sufficient but is diminishing in parts of the Bir, Parbhani, Usmanabad and Bidar districts. Fodder is available. Cattle disease is reported from parts of the Bir, Parbhani, Bidar, Warangal and Adilabad districts. Prices of foodgrains show a downward tendency. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers per rupee in the Nizamabad district.

Mysore.—Rainfall *nil*. Prices of foodgrains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in fair condition. The outturn of the harvested sugarcane and paddy is fair. Prospects of the season are fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The week was rainless. Harvesting of paddy continues. Picking of coffee has been completed. The outturn is below normal. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of foodgrains are high.

Madras.—The week was rainless. Standing crops are fair but the paddy shows signs of withering in parts of Chingleput, Chittor, North Arcot and South Kanara. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry

crops are proceeding in seventeen districts. The condition of cattle is good. Water is sufficient generally except in parts of Circars, Chingleput, South Arcot, central districts and the south-west coast. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are steady. Prospects are fair and the labour conditions are improving in parts of Malabar affected by the Mopla outbreak. Three test works are in progress in Kurnool with an attendance of 1,596 persons. Gratuitous relief was given to 1,093 persons.

The weekly report on famine in Bellary and Anantapur is as follows:—Two relief works are in progress in Bellary. The two works in Anantapur were closed during the week. Distress has almost disappeared. People are leaving relief works as sufficient work is available in the fields. There is no foreign influx. The condition of people on relief works and the public health are generally fair. No emaciation is noticeable. Relief measures are adequate. No special relief to weavers and artizans is necessary. Cooked food is being provided by private charity in Bellary Price of *cholam*:—Bellary 9·5 and Anantapur 8·1 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief:—Bellary—works 832, gratuitous 453, total 1,285; Anantapur—works 740, gratuitous 373, total 1,113.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief in British Provinces and in Indian States in which famine or scarcity exists.

Name of Province or State.	Figures reported up to the 23rd February 1922.			Figures reported up to the 2nd March 1922.			Increase or decrease, *plus* or *minus*.
	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Baluchistan	665	...	665	203	...	203	—462
(2) Madras	4,633	2,022	6,655	3,468	1,919	5,387	—1,268
Total	5,298	2,022	7,320	3,671	1,919	5,590	

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 3rd March 1922.

Statistics for the week ending the 18th February 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		
Bombay City	16	15
Thana District	11	10
Ahmednagar District	6	4
East Khandesh District	37	26
Satara District	6	2
Dharwar District	50	35
Karachi City	8	7
Keamari Port	3	1
Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	6	1
TOTAL	143	101
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		
Bellary District	26	14
Chingleput District	(a) 1	(a) 1
Coimbatore Town	11	6
Coimbatore District	36	28
Madura Town	8	1
Madura District	(b) 311	(c) 203
Ramnad District	11	4
Salem District	165	133
TOTAL	569	393
BIHAR AND ORISSA.		
Patna District	15	11
Gaya District	5	1
Shahabad District	63	66
Saran District	65	28
Muzaffarpur District	124	101
Darbhanga Town	20	9
Darbhanga District	205	161
Monghyr District	23	16
TOTAL	520	393
UNITED PROVINCES.		
Cawnpore City	...	42
Cawnpore District	21	49
Fatehpur District	43	34
Banda District	20	17
Benares District	24	24
Ghazipur District	71	38
Ballia District	82	37
Gorakhpur District	161	70
Basti District	49	60
Azamgarh District	281	269
Unao District	25	18
Rae Bareli District	21	16
Fyzabad District	51	37
Bahraich District	13	12
Bara Banki District	5	2
TOTAL	867	725
PUNJAB.		
Jullundur District	12	7
Gujranwala District	10	6
Sheikhupura District	5	5
Gujrat District	7	6
Shahpur District	29	21
Jhelum District	55	35
Rawalpindi District	30	20
Jammu City	22	14
TOTAL	170	114

(a) 1 imported. (b) 8 imported. (c) 2 imported.

In the return for the week ending 11th February 1922, the following addition should be made :—
Bihar and Orissa—Monghyr District—*add* 27 cases, 11 deaths.

Statistics for the week ending the 18th February 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—*concld.*

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BURMA.		
Rangoon Town	48	45
Insein District	13	12
Hanthawaddy District	2	2
Tharrawaddy District	23	23
Pegu District	10	10
Prome District	27	23
Bassein Town	6	6
Bassein District	4	4
Henzada District	22	20
Myaungmya District	2	2
Maubin District	4	5
Pyapon District	2	1
Toungoo District	32	32
Thaton District	3	3
Moulmein Town	1	...
Amherst District	3	3
Thayetmyo District	12	12
Pakokku District	1	1
Minbu District	2	1
Magwe District	13	13
Mandalay Town	106	102
Mandalay District	39	32
Bhamo District	6	3
Shwebo District	6	5
Kyaukse District	1	1
Meiktila District	11	8
Yamethin District	4	5
Myingyan District	7	5
Northern Shan States	1	1
TOTAL	411	380
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Nagpur District	Return not received.	
Bhandara District		
Balaghat District		
Jubbulpore District		
Damoh District		
Seoni District		
Mandla District		
Narsinghpur District		
Drug District		
Amraoti District		
Akola District		
TOTAL		
MYSORE STATE.		
Bangalore Civil and Military Station	20	16
Bangalore City	8	9
Bangalore District	34	25
Mysore City	2	1
Mysore District	23	19
Hassan District	14	11
Shimoga District	25	15
Chitaldroog District	10	14
Tumkur District	3	3
Kolar District	8	6
TOTAL	147	119
CENTRAL INDIA.		
Rewa State	33*	22*
TOTAL	33	22
GRAND TOTAL	2,860	2,247

* Figures for previous week.

In the return for the week ending 4th February 1922, the following addition should be made :—

Hyderabad State— { Raichur District—*add* 50 cases, 44 deaths.
Usmanabad " " 10 " 4 " }

DELHI : The 2nd March 1922.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from cholera, small-pox and plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during week ending the 21st January 1922.

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.						
Bombay City	...	...	1	1	12	11
East Khandesh District	...	...	3	...	20	24
Thana District	...	...	3	...	...	...
Kolaba District	...	...	26	...	...	...
Poona District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Satara District	...	...	...	...	4	4
Nasik District	...	...	...	...	1	3
Ratnagiri District	...	...	7	...	...	...
Dharwar District	...	...	1	...	64	34
Bijapur District	...	...	6	...	...	...
Kanara District	...	...	6	2	...	...
Surat District	...	...	7	1	...	...
Hyderabad District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Karachi City	...	2	4	2	...	...
Karachi District	6	4	...	...	...	...
Karachi Cantonment	...	...	1	1	...	...
Total	6	6	67	7	101	76
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.						
Anantapur District	...	...	20	3	...	...
South Arcot District	...	...	...	...	2	1
Bellary District	...	...	1	...	12	9
Coimbatore District	44	25	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah District	...	...	11	3	...	...
Godavari District	11	8	...	...	...	...
Guntur District	...	...	7	1	...	...
South Kanara District	...	...	122	5	...	...
Kistna District	28	12	...	...	...	...
Kurnool District	...	...	1	1	88	39
Madura District	145	110	36	8	...	...
Malabar District	2	...	27	7	...	...
Nellore District	...	...	15	4	...	...
The Nilgiris District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ramnad District	...	...	4	...	8	6
Salem District	...	...	13	2	111	88
Tinnevelly District	...	...	1	1	...	...
Trichinopoly District	12	9	...	...	...	...
Madras City	1	2	38	16	...	...
Total	243	166	297	51	221	143
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.						
Burdwan District	1	1	...	..	...	...
Burdwan Mining Settlement Area	8	4	3	...	...	...
Bankura District	3	1	1	...	...	...
Midnapur District	1	...	5	...	...	...
Hooghly District	17	7	2	2	...	...
Howrah District	51	28	5	13	...	...
24-Parganas District	52	34	18	2	...	...
Calcutta	12	12	16	14	...	...
Murshidabad District	*	18	...	...	...	...
Jessore District	*	40	*	2	...	...
Khulna District	18	18	2	1	...	...
Dinajpur District	6	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri District	...	..	12	1	...	...
Bogra District	2	1	1	...	...	...
Malda District	10	7	8	2	...	...
Dacca District	11	9	7	...	...	...
Mymensingh District	96	41	39	8	...	...
Faridpur District	6	2	15	7	...	...
Tipperah District	137	99	...	...	...	...
Noakhali District	*	18	...	...	...	...
Total	430	369	134	52	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA.						
Patna District†	1	1	2	2	10	10
Gaya District	...	...	41	...	6	1
Shahabad District	...	...	...	1	8	6
Saran District	...	...	...	...	89	70
Muzaffarpur Town	...	...	...	...	6	3
Muzaffarpur District	...	...	...	...	102	77
Darbhanga Town	...	...	...	...	2	1
Darbhanga District	...	...	...	...	86	66
Monghyr District	...	...	...	...	18	19
Bhagalpur District	...	...	5	2	...	...
Purnea District	...	...	39	10	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA—contd.						
Sonthal Parganas District	...	...	13	...	...	...
Cuttack District	...	...	20	3	...	...
Balasore District	...	...	7	1	...	...
Puri Town	4	...	1	...	...	...
Puri District	...	...	10	2	...	...
Sambalpur District	...	...	1	1	...	...
Total	5	1	139	22	327	253
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Cawnpore City	...	...	...	...	2	2
Cawnpore District	...	...	...	...	15	21
Fatehpur District	...	...	...	...	20	20
Banda District	...	...	...	...	34	21
Ghazipur District	...	...	...	...	35	12
Ballia District	..	...	...	...	118	80
Gorakhpur District	...	...	...	...	90	30
Basti District	...	...	...	...	94	67
Azamgarh District	...	1	...	...	147	143
Fyzabad District	9	9	..	...	...	...
Bahraich District	...	...	...	...	14	9
Total	9	10	...	...	569	405
PUNJAB.						
Jullundur District	...	...	11	1	...	...
Ferozepur District	...	...	4	4	...	...
Lahore Town	...	...	3	2	...	...
Lahore District	...	...	1	1	...	...
Gujrat District	...	...	...	...	1(a)	1(a)
Gujranwala District	...	...	18	11	2	1
Sheikhupura District	...	...	...	...	4	1
Shahpur District	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jhelum District	...	...	2	2	30	17
Rawalpindi District	...	...	2	...	15	10
Total	...	...	41	21	53	30
BURMA.						
Akyab Town (Port)	...	...	14	2	...	...
Kyaukpyu District	...	...	4	...	...	...
Rangoon Town (Port)	...	...	2	...	43	41
Hanthawaddy District	...	...	...	...	3	3
Insein District	...	...	...	...	3	3
Tharrawaddy District	...	...	1	1	36	35
Pegu District	8	8	...	...	3	3
Prome District	...	...	...	...	20	43
Bassein Town (Port)	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bassein District	...	...	..	...	3	3
Henzada District	...	...	17	3	29	28
Myaungmya District	11	11	...	...	...	...
Maubin District	12	11	...	...	6	6
Toungoo District	1	1	...	...	18	18
Thaton District	10	11	...	...	13	12
Amherst District	...	...	...	...	6	6
Tavoy Town (Port)	3	3	...	...	...	...
Mergui District	4	1	...	...	...	...
Mandalay Town	...	...	...	...	99	89
Mandalay District	...	...	...	...	10	9
Myitkyina District	...	...	...	...	1	2
Thayetmyo District	...	...	...	...	33	33
Magwe District	...	...	...	...	6	5
Meiktila District	...	...	...	...	26	15
Yamethin District	...	...	...	...	5	4
Myingyan District	...	...	...	...	4	2
Total	49	46	38	6	368	356

* Not furnished. † Of previous week. (a) Imported.

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from cholera, small-pox and plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during week ending the 21st January 1922—*concld.*

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Katol Town	...	...	...	...	12	3
Kamptee Town	...	...	5	...	...	...
Nagpur District	...	...	7(a)	2(a)	10	8
Bhandara District	...	...	1	...	3	8
Jubbulpore District	...	...	...	...	90	71
Seoni Town	...	...	...	...	9	6
Mandla Town	...	...	...	...	11	9
Mandla District	...	...	...	...	9	9
Gadarwara Town	...	...	...	...	1	1
Narsinghpur Town	...	...	...	...	4	3
Narsinghpur District	...	...	2	1	52	27
Yeotmal District	...	...	18	...	...	...
Akola District	...	...	...	...	8	4
Total	...	...	33	3	209	144
ASSAM.						
Cachar District	Not available.	6	Not available.	...	...	...
Sylhet District		32		4	...	...
Darrang District		15		...	...	...
Total		53		4	...	...
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.						
Kohat District	...	...	1	1	...	...
INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES.						
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.						
Alirajpur State	...	...	*	7	...	...
INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES—*contd.*						
BURMA.						
Northern Shan States	...	...	...	...	8	2
MYSORE STATE.						
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Not available.				5	3
Bangalore City					1	1
Bangalore District					16	14
Mysore City					4	3
Mysore District					17	14
Hassan District					7	6
Kadur District					6	3
Shimoga District					17	10
Chitaldroog District					12	7
Tumkur District					8	3
Kolar District					15	10
Total					108	74
PUNJAB.						
Jammu City	...	...	...	...	12	8
HYDERABAD STATE.						
Hyderabad City and Suburbs.	...	...	1	...	...	...
Secunderabad	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	...	...	2	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		621		174	1,971	1,491

(a) One imported.

* Not furnished.

No. 60-3938—4043, dated Simla, the 24th February 1922.

Forwarded for information.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,*
Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Gauge	Serial Number.	Railways.	Open Mileage. 1922.	Total earnings for week ending 18th February 1922.	Earnings per mile worked for week. 1922.	Total earnings from 1st April to 18th February 1922.	Serial Number.
			Miles.	Rs.		Rs.	
		State Railways.					
5' 6" gauge.	1	Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	2,697	14,68,000	544	5,76,72,000	1
	2	Bezwada Extension	21	8,600	409	5,07,000	2
	3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,005	11,71,000	1,165	5,02,00,000	3
	4	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	1,632	8,23,000	504	3,76,18,000	4
	5	East Indian	2,614	12,72,000	487	12,44,80,000	5
	6	Great Indian Peninsula	2,621	26,30,000	1,003	11, 1,71,000	6
	7	Agra-Delhi Chord	126	96,000	762	41,30,000	7
	8	Baran-Kotah	40	3,000	75	1,52,000	8
	9	Bhopal-Itarsi (including Indian State Section)	57	55,000	965	22,30,000	9
	10	Cawnpore-Banda	76	5,500	72	3,24,000	10
	11	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	2,566	12,53,000	488	5,29,82,000	11
	12	North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	4,295	27,50,000	640	11,55,51,000	12
	13	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	1,591	5,86,000	368	2,89,19,000	13
3' 3⅜" gauge.	14	Aden	28	3,800	136	2,41,000	14
	15	Assam-Bengal	893	1,97,000	221	78,51,000	15
	16	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,836	9,77,000	532	3,90,57,000	16
	17	Burma	1,342	7,79,000	580	2,71,86,000	17
	18	Burma Extensions	188	57,000	303	22,63,000	18
	19	Southern Shan States	86	16,000	186	6,43,000	19
	20	Dhone-Kurnool	32	3,400	106	1,54,000	20
	21	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	124	30,100	243	14,76,000	21
	22	Lucknow-Bareilly	317	72,300	228	30,73,000	22
	23	Mysore	262	73,600	281	31,61,000	23
	24	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	1,587	7,62,000	480	3,87,08,000	24
	25	Travancore Branch	146	44,100	302	19,73,000	25
	26	Tirhoot	806	2,38,000	295	1,09,15,000	26
2' 6" gauge.	27	Broach-Jambusar	30	3,100	103	1,38,000	27
		TOTAL	27,018	1,53,77,500	569	72,22,75,000	
2' 0" gauge.	28	Jorhat (Provincial)	33	2,200	67	1,29,000	28
		All other Railways.					
5' 6" gauge.	29	Amritsar-Patti	56	13,500	241	6,86,000	29
	30	Bhopal-Itarsi (Native State Section) (a)	...	...	...	...	30
	31	Bhopal-Ujjain	114	30,000	263	13,07,000	31
	32	Bina-Goona-Baran	149	8,500	57	4,39,000	32
	33	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	239	31,500	132	46,90,000	33
	34	Hardwar-Dehra	32	11,400	356	6,84,000	34
	35	Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	16	2,500	156	1,44,000	35
	36	Jullundur-Mukerian	45	5,500	122	2,66,000	36
	37	Khanpur-Chachran	22	800	36	34,600	37
	38	Kolar Gold Fields	10	4,500	450	1,84,000	38
	39	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	80	17,700	221	9,29,000	39
	40	Mandra-Bhaun	47	4,000	85	2,15,000	40
	41	Nagda-Ujjain	33	7,700	233	3,78,[illegible]	41
	42	Ni[illegible]aranteed State[illegible]	[illegible]	1,74,000	521	76,57,0[illegible]	42
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	44	Phag[illegible]on	47	6,300	134	[illegible]	44
	45	Rajpura-Bhatinda	108	31,200	268	1,[illegible]85,000	45
	46	Salem District Board	4	2,000	500	84,900	46
	47	Sara-Sirajganj	53	15,200	287	7,45,000	47
	48	Sialkot-Narwal	38	6,200	163	3,04,000	48
	49	Southern Punjab (Main Line)	429	1,13,000	262	61,38,000	49
	50	Jullundur-Doab	133	12,300	93	5,81,000	50
	51	Ludhiana Extension	155	30,300	195	14,34,000	51
	52	Tapti Valley	156	49,900	320	18,93,000	52
	53	Tenali-Repalli	21	2,800	133	1,33,000	53
3' 3⅜" gauge.	54	Ahmedabad-Dholka	34	4,500	132	1,88,000	54
	55	Ahmedabad-Parantij	89	13,900	156	5,95,000	55
	56	Bengal and North-Western	1,251	3,10,000	248	1,44,95,000	56
	57	Bengal-Dooars	158	19,300	122	12,93,000	57
	58	Bezwada-Masulipatam	52	15,200	293	5,79,000	58
	59	Bhavnagar State	217	38,900	179	19,61,000	59
	60	Chaparmukh-Silghat	51	4,000	75	1,20,000	60
	61	Cooch Behar State	33	6,200	188	2,67,000	61
	62	Dhrangadra	40	4,700	117	1,64,000	62
	63	Dibru-Sadiya	86	38,300	445	15,10,000	63
	64	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	224	32,400	145	13,60,000	64
	65	Gondal	231	51,500	223	20,27,000	65
	66	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	441	1,72,000	390	59,14,000	66
	67	Jaipur State	122	15,400	126	5,25,000	67
	68	Jamnagar	54	8,600	159	4,35,000	68
	69	Jodhpur-Bikaner	1,106	1,35,000	122	70,78,000	69
	70	Junagad State	140	21,400	153	9,31,000	70
	71	Kolhapur State	29	11,000	379	4,38,000	71
	72	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	100	6,900	69	2,54,000	72
	73	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi, 2' 6" gauge)	93	23,300	251	10,87,000	73
	74	Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar	101	15,000	149	6,73,000	74
	75	Mysore-Arsikere	264	46,000	174	22,38,000	75
	76	Podanur-Pollachi	25	4,200	168	2,50,000	76
	77	Rohilkund and Kumaon	270	54,700	203	25,41,000	77
	78	Sangli State	5	1,300	260	57,300	78
	79	Secunderabad-Gadwal	110	11,700	106	4,08,000	79
	80	Shoranur-Cochin	65	22,200	342	8,63,000	80
	81	Tanjore District Board	135	24,300	180	11,68,000	81
	82	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	67	7,400	110	3,34,000	82
2' 6" gauge.	83	Barsi	118	34,100	289	12,34,000	83
	84	Bilimora-Kalamba	35	2,600	74	1,11,000	84
	85	Bodeli-Chhota Udaipur	23	2,200	96	78,900	85
	86	Champaner-Shivrajpur	33	1,400	42	96,200	86
	86a	Choranda-Koral (b)	12	200	17	1,900	86a
	87	Dhond-Baramati	27	3,000	111	1,40,000	87
	88	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	139	28,400	204	11,09,000	88
	89	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	187	25,900	139	8,73,000	89
	90	Godhra-Lunavada	25	2,100	84	87,200	90
	91	Jacobabad-Kashmor	76	3,500	46	1,30,000	91
	92	Khulna-Bagerhat	20	1,600	80	78,100	92
	93	Kolar District (including Bangalore-Chik Ballapur)	102	7,600	75	3,36,000	93
	94	Kosamba-Zankhvav	26	1,400	54	51,500	94
	94a	Larkana-Jacobabad (c)	32	900	28	900	94a
	95	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	30	4,600	153	2,10,000	95
	96	Pachora-Jamner	35	3,400	97	1,33,000	96
	97	Petlad-Vaso	19	2,500	132	1,11,000	97
	98	Rajpipla State	39	2,600	67	1,34,000	98
2' 0" gauge.	99	Darjeeling-Himalayan	51	20,400	400	13,28,000	99
	100	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions	100	11,200	112	4,05,000	100
	101	Pipar-Bilara	25	700	28	37,900	101
		TOTAL	9,101	18,70,100	205	8,74,88,500	
		GRAND TOTAL	36,152	1,72,49,800	477	80,98,92,500	

(a) The earnings for the period (29,000) and to date (11,71,000) have been included with the British Section.

(b) Opened from the 18th November 1921.

(c) Opened from the 16th February 1922.

K. VENKATARAMA IYER,

Offg. Joint Secretary, Railway Board.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1922.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi*.

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The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1922.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 8th March 1922.

No. 535.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the North-West Frontier Province Security Regulation, 1922 (IV of 1922), the Governor General is pleased to appoint the 9th day of March 1922 as the date on which the said Regulation shall come into force.

No. 536.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the British Baluchistan Security Regulation, 1922 (V of 1922), the Governor General is pleased to appoint the 9th day of March 1922 as the date on which the said Regulation shall come into force.

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

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EXTRAORDINARY.

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DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1922.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 7th March, 1922.

No. 36.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 6th day of October, 1870, the provisions of Section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to the districts comprised in the North-West Frontier Province as constituted by the Proclamation issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 5780-P., dated the 25th October, 1901, and the Proclamation issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2104-F., dated the 6th August, 1902;

And whereas the said provisions having from time to time been repealed, re-enacted and amended, are now incorporated in Section 71 of the Government of India Act;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of the said North-West Frontier Province has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 7th day of March, 1922;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India and will be published in the North-West Frontier Province Gazette.

REGULATION No. IV OF 1922.

A Regulation to continue in force certain provisions of the existing law for the purpose of securing the peace and safety of the North-West Frontier Province.

Whereas it is expedient that certain provisions of the existing law should continue to be in force for the purpose of securing the peace and safety of the North-West Frontier Province; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent, commencement and duration.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the North-West Frontier Province Security Regulation, 1922.

(2) It extends to the North-West Frontier Province.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint, and shall remain in force for a period of three years thereafter.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "area" means an area forming part of the Province;

(b) "Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province; and

(c) "the Province" means the North-West Frontier Province.

Powers to deal with suspects.

3. Where in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted, is acting, or is about to act, in a manner prejudicial to the peace and good government of the Province, the Chief Commissioner may, by order in writing, direct that such person—

(a) shall not enter the Province; or

(b) shall not enter, reside or remain in any area specified in the order; or

(c) shall reside or remain in any area so specified; or

(d) shall conduct himself in such a manner or abstain from such acts or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control as may be specified in such order; or

(e) shall remove himself from the Province in such manner and by such route and means as may be specified in such order, and shall not return thereto.

Service of orders under section 3.

4. (1) An order made under clause (a) of section 3 shall be served by post upon the person in respect of whom it is made.

(2) An order made under clause (b), clause (c), clause (d) or clause (e) of section 3 shall be served on the person in respect of whom it is made in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of a summons. V of 1898.

(3) Any person upon whom an order has been served in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be deemed to have had due notice of such order.

Enforcement of orders.

5. The Chief Commissioner and any officer subordinate to him to whom a copy of any order made under section 3 has been endorsed by or under the general or special authority of the Chief Commissioner may use any and every means necessary to enforce compliance with the same.

Penalty for breach of orders under section 3.

6. Whoever, being a person in respect of whom an order has been made under section 3, knowingly disobeys any direction in such order may be arrested without warrant, and shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Power of photographing, etc., persons against whom orders under section 3 have been made.

7. (1) Every person in respect of whom an order has been made under clause (b), clause (c), clause (d) or clause (e) of section 3 shall, if so directed by any officer authorised in this behalf by general or special order of the Chief Commissioner,—

(a) permit himself to be photographed;

(b) allow his finger impressions to be taken;

(c) furnish such officer with specimens of his handwriting and signature; and

(d) attend at such times and places as such officer may direct for all or any of the foregoing purposes.

(2) If any person fails to comply with or attempts to evade any directions given in accordance with the provisions of this section, he may be arrested without warrant and shall be punishable with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Powers of search.

8. The power to issue search warrants conferred by section 98 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be deemed to include the power to issue warrants authorising the search of any place in which any Magistrate mentioned in that section has reason to believe that an offence under this Regulation or any offence prejudicial to the peace or good government of the Province has been or is being or is about to be committed, and the seizure of anything found therein or thereon which the officer executing the warrant has reason to believe is being used or is intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid, and the provisions of the said Code, as far as they can be made applicable, shall apply to searches made under the authority of any warrant issued under this section and to the disposal of any property seized in any such search. V of 1898.

No. 37.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 8th day of November, 1887, the provisions of Section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan inclusive of the tracts known as Pishin, Shorarud, Kach, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi and Thal Chotiali from the 1st day of November, 1887;

And whereas the said provisions having from time to time been repealed, re-enacted and amended, are now incorporated in Section 71 of the Government of India Act;

And whereas the said Chief Commissioner has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 7th day of March, 1922;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India.

REGULATION No. V OF 1922.

A regulation to continue in force certain provisions of the existing law for the purpose of securing the peace and safety of British Baluchistan.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain provisions of the existing law should continue to be in force for the purpose of securing the peace and safety of British Baluchistan; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent, commencement and duration.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the British Baluchistan Security Regulation, 1922.

(*2*) It extends to British Baluchistan.

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint, and shall remain in force for a period of three years thereafter.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "area" means an area forming part of British Baluchistan; and

(*b*) "Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan.

Powers to deal with suspects.

3. Where in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted, is acting, or is about to act, in a manner prejudicial to the peace and good government of British Baluchistan, the Chief Commissioner may, by order in writing, direct that such person—

(*a*) shall not enter British Baluchistan; or

(*b*) shall not enter, reside or remain in any area specified in the order; or

(*c*) shall reside or remain in any area so specified; or

(*d*) shall conduct himself in such a manner or abstain from such acts or take such order with any property in his possession or under his control as may be specified in such order; or

(*e*) shall remove himself from British Baluchistan in such manner and by such route and means as may be specified in such order, and shall not return thereto.

Service of orders under section 3.

4. (*1*) An order made under clause (*a*) of section 3 shall be served by post upon the person in respect of whom it is made.

(*2*) An order made under clause (*b*), clause (*c*), clause (*d*) or clause (*e*) of section 3 shall be served on the person in respect of whom it is made in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for service of a summons. V of 1898.

(*3*) Any person upon whom an order has been served in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be deemed to have had due notice of such order.

Enforcement of orders.

5. The Chief Commissioner and any officer subordinate to him to whom a copy of any order made under section 3 has been endorsed by, or under the general or special authority of, the Chief Commissioner may use any and every means necessary to enforce compliance with the same.

Penalty for breach of orders under section 3.

6. Whoever, being a person in respect of whom an order has been made under section 3, knowingly disobeys any direction in such order may be arrested without warrant and shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Power of photographing, etc., persons against whom orders under section 3 have been made.

7. (*1*) Every person in respect of whom an order has been made under clause (*b*), clause (*c*), clause (*d*) or clause (*e*) of section 3 shall, if so directed by any officer authorised in this behalf by general or special order of the Chief Commissioner,—

(*a*) permit himself to be photographed;

(*b*) allow his finger impressions to be taken;

(*c*) furnish such officer with specimens of his handwriting and signature; and

(*d*) attend at such times and places as such officer may direct for all or any of the foregoing purposes.

(2) If any person fails to comply with or attempts to evade any directions given in accordance with the provisions of this section, he may be arrested without warrant and shall be punishable with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Powers of search.

8. The power to issue search warrants conferred by section 98 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be deemed to include the power to issue warrants authorising the search of any place in which any Magistrate mentioned in that section has reason to believe that that an offence under this Regulation or any offence prejudicial to the peace or good government of British Baluchistan has been or is being or is about to be committed and the seizure of anything found therein or thereon which the officer executing the warrant has reason to believe is being used or is intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid, and the provisions of the said Code, as far as they can be made applicable, shall apply to searches made under the authority of any warrant issued under this section and to the disposal of any property seized in any such search.

V of 1898.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUB[illegible] BY AUTHORITY.

No. 10.} [illegible]LHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1922.

Separate paging [illegible] Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 9th March, 1922.

No. 38.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 26th day of February, 1886, the provisions of Section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable with effect from the 1st day of March, 1886, to Upper Burma with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the said provisions having from time to time been repealed, re-enacted and amended are now incorporated in Section 71 of the Government of India Act;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th day of March, 1922;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* and will be published in the *Burma Gazette.*

REGULATION No. II OF 1922.

A Regulation further to amend the Kachin Hill-tribes Regulation, 1895.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Kachin Hill-tribes Regulation, 1895; It is hereby enacted as follows:— I of 1895.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the Kachin Hill-tribes (Amendment) Regulation, 1922.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the *Burma Gazette*, appoint.

Repeal of certain portions of Schedule to Regulation I of 1895.

2. So much of the Schedule to the Kachin Hill-tribes Regulation, 1895, as relates to the enactments specified in the Schedule to this Regulation is hereby repealed. I of 1895.

THE SCHEDULE.

Year.	No.	Short title.
1. Acts.		
1864	VI	The Whipping Act, 1864.
1868	I	The General Clauses, 1868.
1882	X	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.
1887	I	The General Clauses Act, 1887.
2. Regulations.		
1887	VI	The Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887.
1887	IX	The Upper Burma Frontier Crossing and Disturbed Districts Regulation, 1887.
1892	V	The Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation, 1892.

No. 39.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 26th day of February, 1886, the provisions of Section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict. c. 3), were declared applicable with effect from the 1st day of March, 1886, to Upper Burma with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the said provisions having from time to time been repealed, re-enacted and amended are now incorporated in Section 71 of the Government of India Act;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th day of March, 1922;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* and will be published in the *Burma Gazette.*

REGULATION No. III OF 1922.

A Regulation further to amend the Chin Hills Regulation, 1896.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Chin Hills Regulation, 1896; It is hereby enacted as follows:— V of 1896.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the Chin Hills (Amendment) Regulation, 1922.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the *Burma Gazette*, appoint.

Repeal of certain portions of Schedule to Regulation V of 1896.

2. So much of the Schedule to the Chin Hills Regulation, 1896, as relates to the enactments specified in the Schedule to this Regulation is hereby repealed. V of 1896.

THE SCHEDULE.

Year.	No.	Short title.
1. Acts.		
1864	VI	The Whipping Act, 1864.
1866	XIV	The Indian Post Office Act, 1866.
1868	I	The General Clauses, 1868.
1882	X	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.
1887	I	The General Clauses Act, 1887.
2. Regulations.		
1887	VI	The Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887.
1887	IX	The Upper Burma Frontier Crossing and Disturbed Districts Regulation, 1887.
1892	V	The Upper Burma Criminal Justice Regulation, 1892.

No. 40-A. C.—In accordance with the provisions of rule 12 (9) of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the name of the following candidate, who has been declared to be elected as a Member of the said Assembly, *vice* Rai Nimai Charan Mitter Bahadur, by the constituency mentioned opposite his name, is hereby published :—

Name.	Constituency.
Mr. Biswa Nath Misra	Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan).

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 7th March 1922.

No. F.-98-II.—Sir George Edward Knox is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 18th November 1921.

No. F.-466.—Mr. Aga Sikander, B.A., LL.B., is appointed to officiate as Superintendent in the Home Department from 1st to 3rd March 1922, both days inclusive.

The 9th March 1922.

No. F.-592.—With reference to the Home Department notification no. 306-F.-Ests., dated the 13th October 1921, it is announced for general information that the fee for admission to the Indian Civil Service Open Competition in London has been increased to £8, with effect from the examination to be held in August 1922.

JAILS.

The 6th March 1922.

No. F.-203.—The services of Mr. D. Johnstone, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st March 1922.

JUDICIAL.

The 6th March 1922.

No. F.-120.—The following Order of His Majesty in Council extending the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, 1920, to British India, published in the *London Gazette* of the 7th February 1922, is republished for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 6th day of February, 1922.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, 1920, provision has been made for the enforcement in England and Ireland of maintenance orders made by a Court in any part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom to which the said Act extends:

And whereas by the said Act it is amongst other things provided that where His Majesty is satisfied that reciprocal provisions have been made by the Legislature of any part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom for the enforcement within that part of maintenance orders made by Courts within England and Ireland, His Majesty may by Order in Council extend the said Act to that part, and thereupon that part shall become a part of His Majesty's Dominions to which the said Act extends:

And whereas His Majesty is satisfied that the Legislature of British India being a part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom has made reciprocal provisions for the enforcement within those parts of maintenance orders made by Courts within England and Ireland:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers by the above recited Act in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and within the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

The Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, 1920, shall apply to British India.

And the Right Honourable Edwin Samuel Montagu, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. F.-120.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being part of His Majesty's Dominions outside British India, has made provision for the enforcement, within England and Ireland, of maintenance orders made by courts in British India:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921 (XVIII of 1921), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the said Act shall apply in respect of England and Ireland.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 9th March 1922.

No. F.-901.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. Teunon, Kt., I.C.S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th March 1922, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, furlough on double allowance for four months and in continuation ordinary furlough on urgent private affairs, up to the 31st August 1922 inclusive.

H. TONKINSON,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. F.-576.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 9th March 1922.

RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 4 of the Home Department Resolution no. 149-I., dated the 8th November 1921, it was laid down that the pensions of officers who are permitted to retire in consequence of the reforms will in all cases be based upon the number of completed years of active service. The Secretary of State has now decided that officers who so retire will be given credit, in the calculation of their pensions, for periods of less than one completed year of active service to the extent that one-twelfth for each completed month of such service will be added to the total number of completed years.

ORDERED that a copy be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, to Departments of the Government of India, and to the heads of offices subordinate to the Home Department, for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th March 1922.

No. 658-12-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Senor Don Bienvenido Martinez Y Montalvan as honorary Consul for Panama at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 6th March 1922.

No. 689-23-Est.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Luard, Political Agent in Bhopal, is appointed Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 4th January 1922.

No. 690-42 (10)-Est.—The unexpired portion of the combined leave granted to the Hon'ble Mr. C. L. S. Russell, a Resident of the 1st Class in Notification No. 3045-Est. A., dated the 8th November 1921, is cancelled with effect from the 1st January 1922 and he is hereby granted with effect from that date leave on average pay for 3 months and 15 days and on half average pay for 6 months and 16 days under the Fundamental Rules.

The 7th March 1922.

No. 709-Est.—Mr. C. P. Skrine, of the Political Department, is permitted to avail himself of a period of 3 months and 15 days with effect from the 1st February 1922, to prepare for the High Proficiency Examination in Persian, under Rule 9 (6) (*b*) (*iii*) of the Fundamental Rules.

No. 597-264-Int.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the First Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 516-I. B., dated the 17th March 1913, providing for the administration of justice within the railway lands situated in certain States in the Punjab, namely :—

"In columns 4 and 6 of the said Schedule, for the words 'The Political Agent for the Phulkian States', 'The Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency' and 'The Commissioner, Jullunder Division' wherever they occur, the words 'The Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, and such person holding the office of First Assistant to the said Agent to the Governor General as the Local Government of the Punjab, with the concurrence of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, may appoint by name in this behalf' shall be substituted."

The 8th March 1922.

No. 720-23-Est.—Mr. E. B. Howell, C.S.I., C.I.E., of the Political Department, on return from leave is appointed to be a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 22nd February 1922.

No. 721-24-Est.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr. J. G. Acheson, I.C.S., of the Political Department, in Notification No. 2980-Est. A., dated the 2nd November 1921, is hereby cancelled, with effect from the 1st January 1922, and in lieu thereof leave on average pay for 3 months and 14 days and on half average pay for 6 months and 14 days under the Fundamental Rules is sanctioned, with effect from the same date.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

INCOME-TAX.

Delhi, the 8th March 1922.

No. 718-F.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the payment of income-tax granted by the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 681-F., dated the 28th December 1912, shall not apply to the Sanikatta Salt-owners' Society in the Bombay Presidency.

G. G. SIM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 7th March 1922.

No. 903-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

January 1922. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	JANUARY.		TO END OF JANUARY		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	Budget, 1921-1922.	Actuals, Preliminary. 1920-1921.
Civil Revenue.						
Customs	3,46	2,86	28,18	26,86	37,73	30,98
Taxes on Income	2,33	2,44	15,92	14,94	18,06	20,22
Salt	51	43	5,13	5,85	7,01	6,30
Opium	16	47	1,95	2,46	3,73	3,53
Other principal heads of Revenue	31	46	1,36	1,65	2,45	2,20
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	6,77	6,66	52,51	51,76	68,98	63,23
Other Revenue	13	31	1,97	2,09	18,31	3,21
TOTAL REVENUE HEADS	6,90	6,97	54,51	53,85	87,29	66,44
Civil Expenditure.						
Opium Expenditure	1	1	1,66	1,14	1,52	1,23
Debt Services	1,33	1,04	15,60	14,37	20,01	20,19
Contributions and Assignments	...	...	...	...	63	...
Delhi Capital Expenditure	7	18	76	94	78	1,02
Other Expenditure	1,05	1,40	11,55	10,85	18,07	14,09
TOTAL EXPENDITURE HEADS	2,46	2,58	29,57	27,30	41,01	36,53
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Posts and Telegraph (Net)	+2	—13	—4,81	+2,54	+2,03	+1,83
Marine (Net)	—21	—26	—2,08	—2,28	—2,02	—2,85
Military Works (Net)	(a)	—33	(a)	—3,82	—4,05	—5,06
Military Receipts	+46	+65	+11,71	+6,49	+9,04	+16,27
Military Issues	—4,99	—7,43	—57,81	—76,64	—64,89	—97,88
Railway Receipts	+7,99	+7,13	+73,61	+66,40	+94,48	+81,21
Railway Issues	—6,00	—5,14	—64,34	—50,75	—69,80	—64,60
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—2,73	—5,51	—43,72	—58,06	—35,21	—70,78
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt	—12	...	+46,19	+28,61	+12,88	+28,30
Temporary Debt	—14	—20	—18,92	—27,78	—16,10	—27,91
Treasury Bills—						
Issued to Public	+1,86	—1,01	+1,42	—3,39	...	+78
„ P. C. R.	+1,00	...	+1,00	+51,17	—4,31	+51,17
Ways and Means Advances	—4,50	—3,00	...	...	...	...
Cash certificates	—3	—6	—37	—85	—60	—97
Deposits of District Funds	+25	+25	—85	—14	—6	—31
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances	...	—11	...	—64	...	—69
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	+3	+1,18	—21,75	+5,45	—23,97
Adjustment of exchange on revaluation of gold and sterling securities held in P. C. R.	...	...	...	—17,47	...	—17,47
Transfers through Currency	...	...	—2,50	—36,50	—8,35	—36,50
Transfers through G. S. R.	...	...	...	...	—2,50	...
Purchase of Gold	...	...	...	+7,74	+7	+7,74
Loans by Central Government	+1	...	—44	+20	+18	+15
Loans between Central and Provincial Governments	...	...	—33,50	...	—1,20	...
Other Debt Heads	+15	—2,56	+32,23	—5,66	+4,62	—10,72
Secretary of State's Bills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sterling Transfers on London	...	...	...	+30,99	...	+30,99
Balances of Provincial Governments	+4,39	+6,07	—4,72	+13,94	—2,46	+27,67
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+2,87	—59	+20,72	+18,47	—12,38	+28,26
GRAND TOTAL, RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+4,58	—1,71	+1,94	—13,04	—1,31	—12,61
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Imperial Bank of India.	11,18	15,15	13,82	26,48	16,37	26,48
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Imperial Bank of India.	15,76	13,44	15,76	13,44	15,06	13,87

(a) Included in Military issues.
(b) Includes 1926 Bonds.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 9th March 1922.

No. 423-F. E.—Captain E. Price has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the 20th February 1922.

No. 424-F. E.—This Department Notification No. 1826-F. E., dated the 31st August 1921, in so far as it relates to Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S., is amended as follows :—

Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S., Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted combined leave for 13 months with effect from the 23rd August 1921, *viz.*, privilege leave up to the 31st December 1921, leave on average pay for 4 months and 30 days (including privilege leave for 30 days) with effect from the 1st January 1922, and in continuation leave on half average pay for the remaining period.

No. 425-F. E.—Mr. W. J. Davids, officiating Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been confirmed in that grade with effect from the 27th June 1921.

No. 426-F. E.—This Department Notification No. 2534-F. E., dated the 8th December 1921, in so far as it relates to Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair, is amended as follows :—

Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair, Chief Auditor, Eastern Bengal Railway, has been granted combined leave for 1 year, 7 months and 18 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for one month and five days, combined with furlough on full average salary for 2 days, leave on average pay for 6 months and 24 days and leave on half average pay for the remaining period, with effect from the 25th November 1921.

No. 427-F. E.—Mr. P. H. Seshagiri Rao has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Audit Department with effect from the 23rd February 1922, and has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Madras, from the same date.

No. 428-F. E.—Mr. T. S. Subramania Ayyar has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Audit Department with effect from the 23rd February 1922, and has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Madras, from the same date.

No. 429-F. E.—This Department Notification No. 1291-F. E., dated the 5th August 1920, in so far as it relates to Mr. V. Narahari Rao, is amended as follows :—

Mr. V. Narahari Rao, Assistant Accountant General, was granted combined leave for 4 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 27 days, and in continuation leave on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 3rd July 1920.

No. 430-F. E.—Mr. T. K. Chinmayanandam has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, United Provinces, with effect from the 23rd February 1922.

No. 431-F. E.—Mr. Nripendra Nath Majumdar has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Audit Department with effect from the 1st March 1922, and has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Central Revenues, from the same date.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Delhi, the 6th March 1922.

No. 437.—Mr. J. S. Garewal, M.R.C.V.S., is confirmed in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department with effect from the 30th January 1921.

The 7th March 1922.

No. 447.—Mr. T. F. Quirke, M.R.C.V.S., is confirmed in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department with effect from the 8th February 1920.

No. 449-33.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Live Stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing or taking by sea, *except from a port in India,* into Burma at any port other than Rangoon, of bulls, bullocks, buffaloes, goats and other ruminating animals and of swine.

The 9th March 1922.

No. 455.—Mr. J. T. Edwards, M.R.C.V.S., has been appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department with effect from the afternoon of the 12th November 1921 and took over charge of the appointment of Director and First Bacteriologist, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, on the forenoon of the 19th idem.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 9th March 1922.

No. 2.—The following gentlemen, whose appointment as Assistant Executive Engineers on probation was announced in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 17, dated the 2nd July 1920, are confirmed in the Department:—

Mr. G. M. Philip	. Madras.
„ E. J. H. Stewart	. „
„ F. G. Dickinson	. „
„ A. E. Sharp	. Bombay.
„ R. H. Hammett	. „
„ H. L. Francis	. „
„ J. Chambers	. Bengal, Roads and Buildings Branch.
„ H. V. Smith	. „ „ „
„ W. F. Walker	. United Provinces, Buildings and Roads Branch.
„ M. B. Hatfield	. „ „ „
„ A. R. Clough	. United Provinces, Irrigation Branch.
„ W. M. G. Dawson	. „ „ „
„ R. H. Hood	. „ „ „
„ J. A. Power	. „ „ „
„ J. Shelly	. „ „ „
„ H. Willcocks	. „ „ „
„ G. H. Hunt	. Punjab, Buildings and Roads Branch.
„ L. A. Freak	. „ „ „
Sheikh Mohammed Shariff	. „ „ „
Mr. A. Ferrie	. Punjab, Irrigation Branch.
„ E. N. Fenwick	. „ „
„ A. B. Rayner	. „ „
„ G. H. Dundun	. „ „
„ E. L. Protheroe	„ „
„ J. H. Fletcher	. „ „
„ W. R. Allin	. „ „
Bhai Sarup Singh	. „ „
Mr. H. C. E. Cherry	. Burma.
„ K. M. MacDowell	. „
„ P. Lowson	. „
„ E. W. D. Jackson	. „
„ L. F. Alexander	. „
Maung Aye Maung	. „
Mr. A. E. Green	. Bihar and Orissa.
„ W. L. Murrell	. „ „

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 11th March 1922.

No. 556-P. W.—Mr. J. D. Macrae, Deputy Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for eight months and six days with effect from the 19th April 1922. He is also permitted to retire from the service of Government at the end of the leave.

No. 575-P. W.—In continuation of the Notification in the Department of Commerce, No. 534-S., dated the 14th May 1921, Mr. J. D. Macrae is granted an extension of furlough on full average salary for 3 days with effect from the 12th October 1921.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Delhi, the 11th March 1922.

No. 1266.—Rai G. C. Sen Bahadur, Officiating Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, is appointed Local Trade Intelligence Officer, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st February 1922. He will continue to act as Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, until further orders.

No. 1268.—Rao Sahib C. S. R. Rao, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Local Trade Intelligence Officer, Calcutta, *vice* Rai G. C. Sen Bahadur, with effect from the 1st February 1922.

GENERAL.

The 11th March 1922.

No. 1264.—Mr. N. DaCosta, a Secretariat Assistant in this Department, has been appointed until further orders to officiate as Superintendent with effect from the 24th February 1922.

Rai Sahib L. Sen, B.A., an Officiating Superintendent in this Department, is reverted to his substantive appointment as Secretariat Assistant with effect from that date.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Delhi, the 28th February 1922.

No. 182.—Kunwar Maharaj Singh, C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education and Health, is granted privilege leave for 5 months and 11 days combined with leave on average pay for two months and 19 days with effect from the 20th March 1922, or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of the leave.

MEDICAL.

The 9th March 1922.

No 149.—Colonel R. Heard, M.D., V.H.S., I.M.S., Assistant Director, Medical Services, Sind and Rajputana District, is appointed to be Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Assam, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

No. 153.—The services of Colonel V. B. Bennett, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

SANITARY.

The 3rd March 1922.

No. 162.—Captain V. T. Korke, an officer of the Bacteriological Department, is granted provisionally leave on average salary for eight months combined with study leave for four months with effect from the 10th March 1922.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 10th March 1922.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 359.—Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) F. C. Molesworth, Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as Assistant Director General of Military Works. From 12th April 1917 to 9th April 1918.

No. 360.—Captain (now Major) C. H. J. C. Morris, Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Director General of Military Works. From 27th March 1916 to 25th September 1917.

No. 361.—Captain (now Major) L. E. Barnes, O.B.E., Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. From 1st April to 6th July 1916, inclusive.

No. 362.—Captain (now Brevet Major) L. B. Grant, 1-4th Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General. From 15th March 1917 to 15th March 1918.

(Army Department Notification No. 260, dated the 17th February 1922, is cancelled.)

No. 363.—Captain (now Major) P. S. Stoney, 26th Punjabis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. From 9th December 1914 to 31st August 1915.

No. 364.—Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) A. B. Merriman, 93rd Infantry, attached 2nd Battalion, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. From 21st May to 31st August 1915.

No. 365.—Captain W. E. H. Condon, 18th Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. From 1st December 1916 to 12th March 1917.

No. 366.—Captain (now Major) G. N. Ford, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. From 11th March to 26th August 1917.

No. 367.—Lieutenant (now Captain) W. E. H. Condon, 18th Infantry, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. From 14th July to 31st August 1915.

No. 368.—In Army Department Notification No. 124, dated the 27th January 1922, *for* " Deputy Assistant Adjutant General " *read* " General Staff Officer, 2nd grade."

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 369.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel William St. George Chamier. Dated 30th September 1921.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Francis Edward MacMahon, M.C. Dated 1st January 1922.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

George Robert Keppel Williams, Supernumerary List. Dated 28th December 1921.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Douglas Marjoribanks, Commandant, 107th Pioneers' Dated 27th February 1922.

Captains to be Majors.

Herbert Milner Wightwick, Supernumerary List. Dated 16th August 1920.

Erule James Corse-Scott, M.C., 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Gilbert Ireland, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).
Hutchison Raymond Pelly, Supernumerary List.
Robert Stuart Wauchope, O.B.E., Supernumerary List.
Ronald William Barker, Supernumerary List.
} Dated 29th August 1921.

Maurice Herbert Bickford, 38th Dogras. Dated 21st November 1921.

Latham Valentine Stewart Blacker, 1st Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force).
Allan Maxwell Arnott, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Herbert Frederick Belli-Bivar, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
Geoffrey Beresford Walker, M.C., Supernumerary List.
} Dated 19th January 1922.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Werner Charles Rudolph Aue, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 22nd August 1921.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Reginald Arthur Wright, attached 2nd Battalion, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 31st July 1919.

John Leonard Jones, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 31st April 1920.

No. 370.—In Army Department Notification No. 71, dated the 20th January 1922, under the sub-heading " Captains to be Majors " against the name of Emile Charles Seconde *delete* " attached Burma Military Police".

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 371.—The undermentioned Senior Assistant Surgeons with the rank of Captain to be Senior Assistant Surgeons with the rank of Major, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—

Bengal Establishment.

William John Masterson. Dated 10th February 1922.

Bombay Establishment.

George Archibald Deane.
Claude Reginald Pollock.
Louis Joseph DeSouza.
} Dated 3rd February 1922.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 372.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Cyril Arthur Goff. Dated 15th September 1920.

Sydney Sweeney. Dated 12th May 1921.

Temporary Second Lieutenant to be temporary Lieutenant.

John Edward Mannion. Dated 30th October 1919.

No. 373.—Army Department Notification No. 1724, dated the 2nd September 1921, so far as it relates to the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Benjamin Thomas Tinton, is cancelled.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 374.—The following acting promotions and relinquishments of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

"F" Divisional Signals.

Captain (acting Major) C. F. L. Ruck, Indian Army, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command "F" Divisional Signals. Dated 14th January 1922.

2nd Battalion, 21st Punjabis.

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting rank on withdrawal of the unit from Waziristan, with effect from the 15th January 1922—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) B. M. Carroll, C.I.E., 87th Punjabis, attached 2nd Battalion, 21st Punjabis.

Captain (acting Major) C. F. Mackenzie, 1st Battalion, 21st Punjabis, attached 2nd Battalion, 21st Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. C. Cotton, 24th Punjabis, attached 2nd Battalion, 21st Punjabis.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) J. F. Sawle, 2nd Battalion, 21st Punjabis.

2nd Battalion, 50th Kumaon Rifles.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) C. F. Mills, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to perform the duties of Adjutant. Dated 21st December 1921.

Lieutenant R. A. H. Tomlinson, attached, to be acting Captain (with pay and allowances as for a Lieutenant), while performing the duties of Adjutant. Dated 6th January 1922.

2nd Battalion, 69th Punjabis.

The undermentioned officers relinquish their acting rank on return of the battalion into non-concession area, with effect from the 3rd February 1922—

Captain (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) S. C. Kerridge, M.C.

Captain (acting Major) F. D. S. Fripp.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) W. H. Rowe.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) T. H. Flye.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) H. L. Tett.

Lieutenant (acting Captain) V. M. Burton.

4th Battalion, 70th Chin Rifles.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) B. E. Morgan is permitted to retain his acting rank while commanding a battalion. Dated 17th December 1921.

2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Captain (acting Major) E. C. Mockler relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command of a battalion. Dated 15th November 1921.

Captain M. F. D. Cobbold to be acting Major while second-in-command of a battalion Dated 30th November 1921.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain (acting Major) W. H. L. J. Welman, attached, relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be second-in-command. Dated 3rd April 1921.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 375.—The following acting promotion and relinquishment of acting rank are notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major D. C. V. FitzGerald, M.C., to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as commandant of an Indian General Hospital. Dated 2nd January 1922.

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) W. E. Brierly relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to command an Indian General Hospital. Dated 2nd January 1922.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 376.—The following relinquishment of acting rank is notified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain (acting Major) W. Davis, O.B.E., relinquishes his acting rank on ceasing to be employed as Depôt Superintending Officer, Base, Iraq. Dated 22nd July 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 377.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified against their names, but to rank from the 16th July 1921 :—

To be Lieutenants.

Donald William Walker, attached 1st Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles. Dated 18th December 1921.

Reginald Sherman Stead, attached 93rd Burma Infantry. Dated 1st December 1921.

Greville Edward Attwell, attached 1st Battalion, 76th Punjabis. Dated 3rd December 1921.

Laurence Edward Lockhart Maxwell, attached 9th-10th Cavalry. Dated 30th November 1921.

Augustus Cuthbert Erskine West, attached 47th Duke of Connaught's Own Sikhs. Dated 28th January 1922.

Terence Leicester Marcus Annesley, attached 1st Battalion, 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 4th February 1922.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 378.—In Army Department Notification No. 1954, dated the 1st October 1920, against the name of Lieutenant Archie St. John Sibborn, *for* "2nd November 1918" *read* "11th February 1918".

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 379.—Captain Cuthbert Charles Langhorne, 24th Punjabis, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign the service, with effect from the 6th February 1922.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 380.—Captain Jnanendranath Das Gupta is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his temporary commission, with effect from the 1st February 1922.

No. 381.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their temporary commissions, with effect from the dates specified, and to retain the rank of Captain :—

Arun Chandra Dutt. Dated 2nd January 1922.

Jehangir Cowasjee Driver. Dated 3rd February 1922.

No. 382.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 1267, dated the 18th June 1921, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retain the rank of Captain :—

Devindra Singh Otto.

No. 383.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 807, dated the 18th April 1919, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retain the rank of Lieutenant :—

Gopalasamudram Sundara Ayyar Sankara Ayyar.

No. 384.—In Army Department Notification No. 2029, dated the 21st October 1921, *for* " 11th June 1921 " *read* " 11th June 1920."

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 385.—Captain Arthur Macdonald McLean, M.C., is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to relinquish his commission, with effect from the 1st January 1922, and is granted the rank of Major.

RETIREMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern List.

No. 386.—Commissary and Major William Staveley is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th March 1922.

REWARDS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

No. 387.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned departmental warrant officer in recognition of his services in the field during the war :—

Conductor John Leigh Needham McDougall, M.C., to be Assistant Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 8th March 1922.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 388.—Mr. E. Tite is appointed Civilian Chief Inspector of Army Boots, Cawnpore, with effect from the 28th November 1920.

No. 389.—Captain (now Major) L. B. Harbord, M.C., 39th Royal Garhwal Rifles, relinquishes the temporary rank of Major on ceasing to be employed as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. Dated 20th February 1920.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 390.—Colonel George Anson-Bayley, V.D., is appointed Honorary Colonel to the Assam Bengal Railway Battalion, with effect from the 1st October 1920.

No. 391.—The Right Reverend Alexander Wood, M.A., O.B.E., Bishop of Chota Nagpur, is appointed Honorary Chaplain to The Chota Nagpur Regiment, with effect from the 1st October 1920.

(Army Department Notification No. 43, dated the 13th January 1922, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 392.—The Reverend Wilfrid Stephen O'Neill is appointed Honorary Chaplain to The 1st Battalion, North Western Railway Regiment, with effect from the 19th November 1921.

No. 393.—The Reverend Anthony De-Staercke is appointed Honorary Chaplain to The Calcutta Presidency Battalion, with effect from the 17th January 1922.

No. 394.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

1st Battalion, East Indian Railway Regiment.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Ernest Edward Joy. Dated 1st October 1920.

The Punjab Rifles.

To be Lieutenant.

Lewis Seymour Deane. Dated 1st October 1920.

The Poona Rifles.

To be Captain.

Dermot Nicolas Joseph Clabby. Dated 1st August 1921.

Auxiliary Force Medical Corps.

To be Captain.

Leslie William Hefferman. Dated 1st December 1921.

No. 395.—In Army Department Notification No. 44, dated the 13th January 1922, *delete* the names of Major Joseph William Glynn Ouseley, O.B.E., V.D., and Captain Frederick George Quarry, V.D.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 396.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Fenning, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 397.—The services of Captain H. B. Graveston, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

98th Infantry.

No. 398.—Bhup Singh, appointed Jemadar on probation in Army Department Notification No. 303, dated the 8th February 1919, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 2nd September 1918.

No. 399.—The following promotions are made :—

22nd-25th Cavalry.

Sowar Muhammad Nawaz Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st November 1921; to complete the establishment of the Consular Escort, Ispahan.

1st Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

Jemadar Habib-ur-Rahman Khan, I.O.M., and Sheikh Suleman Khan to be Subadars, with effect from the 1st January 1922; to complete the establishment.

20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Jemadar Dharam Singh to be Subadar and Regimental Havildar-Major Maihl Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th November 1921; to complete the establishment.

27th Punjabis.

Jemadar Hikmat to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st November 1921; to complete the establishment.

36th Sikhs.

Havildar Mula Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st November 1921, and Havildar Khushal Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th November 1921; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.

Regimental Quartermaster-Havildar Tha Gyaw to be Jemadar, with effect from the 10th February 1922; to complete the establishment.

73rd Carnatic Infantry.

Havildar Manikam to be Jemadar, with effect from the 10th February 1922; to complete the establishment.

The 101st Grenadiers.

Jemadar Bijai Ram Rawat to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Nasru Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 24th January 1922; to complete the establishment.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Jemadar Yeshwantrao Mane to be Subadar and Havildar Dewa Ram to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th January 1922; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 112th Infantry.

Regimental Havildar-Major Mansukh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th September 1921; to complete the establishment.

117th Royal Mahrattas.

Subadar Sitaram Sellar, M.C., to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Nanajirao Palande, I.D.S.M., to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st January 1922; Company Havildar-Major Tatya Sawant to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st August 1921, and Company Havildar-Major Maruti Jagtap, Havildar Shaikh Abdulla and Company Quartermaster-Havildar Indurao Sinde to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st January 1922; to complete the establishment.

121st Pioneers.

Subadar Vithoba Jadhow to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 8th October 1921; *vice* Kheta Ram transferred to the pension establishment.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Jemadar Gatila to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st February 1922; Jemadar Arjun Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 2nd February 1922, and Havildar Kallu Ram to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st February 1922; to complete the establishment.

127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Havildar Dost Mohammed Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st February 1922; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Ude Sing Ghale to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st November 1921, and Jemadar Bhagat Bir Ale to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st February 1922; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Jaman Sing Thapa, I.O M., to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st November 1921; to complete the establishment.

4th Draught Bullock Corps.

Jemadar Shaikh Dada to be Risaldar, with effect from the 28th August 1918; to complete the establishment.

Labour Corps Depôt, Sitapur.

Pensioner Havildar Attar Singh (51st Mule Corps) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 24th September 1919; Pensioner Havildar Sheo Adhar Tewari (95th Russell's Infantry) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 21st October 1919; Pensioner Havildar Gobardhan Misr (1st Brahmans) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 26th November 1919, and Pensioner Havildar Sheo Ram Shukul (1st Brahmans) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 18th December 1919; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 67th Punjabis.

No. 400.—Army Department Notification No. 2399, dated the 23rd December 1921, in so far as it relates to this unit, is hereby cancelled and the following substituted:—

"Jemadar Muhammad Afzal Khan to be Subadar and Company Havildar-Major Allah Dad Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 26th October 1921; to complete the establishment."

82nd Punjabis.

No. 401.—Army Department Notification No. 100, dated the 20th January 1922, in so far as it relates to this unit, is hereby cancelled. The promotion of Jemadar Chandar Singh to Subadar is as published in Army Department Notification No. 2327, dated the 9th December 1921.

PROMOTIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 402.—The following promotion is made, with effect from the 1st April 1921:—

The Assam Valley Light Horse.

To be Major.

Captain Thomas Clegg Rowland-Hill.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB-BENGAL.

No. 403.—Sub-Conductor Frederick Francis Orridge to be Conductor, and Staff Serjeant Christopher MacGregor to be Sub-Conductor; *vice* Conductor Thomas Marsh, Barrack Department, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th May 1921.

No. 404.—Staff Serjeant Cecil Reginald Granthier to be Sub-Conductor; *vice* Sub-Conductor Thomas Coombs, Barrack Department, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th July 1921.

No. 405.—Sub-Conductor Sidney John Watson to be Conductor, and Supernumerary Sub Conductor James Rogers to be absorbed in the rank of Sub-Conductor; *vice* Conductor Frederick Oliver, Barrack Department, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd August 1921.

No. 406.—Sub-Conductor William George Watson to be Conductor, and Staff Serjeant Charles Scribbins to be Sub-Conductor; *vice* Conductor Thomas Edward Stanfield, Barrack Department, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 29th August 1921.

No. 407.—Sub-Conductor Harry Whitman to be Conductor, and Staff Serjeant Frederick Charles Hawkins to be Sub-Conductor; *vice* Conductor Samuel Tytler, Barrack Department, deceased; with effect from the 8th September 1921.

No. 408.—Sub-Conductor William Francis Walke to be Conductor, and Staff Serjeant William Christopher Waymark to be Sub-Conductor; *vice* Conductor Sidney John Watson, Barrack Department, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 23rd November 1921.

No. 409.—Sub-Conductor Charles Edward Webb to be Conductor, and Staff Serjeant George Holdsworth to be Sub-Conductor; *vice* Conductor Thomas Moore Gregory, Barrack Department, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th December 1921.

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 410.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions, with effect from the dates specified:—

The Bihar Light Horse.

Lieutenant Horace Charles Macleod Gale. Dated 25th January 1922.

The Surma Valley Light Horse.

Second Lieutenant Alasdair Francis Stuart. Dated 11th November 1921.

1st Battalion, The North Western Railway Regiment.

Lieutenant Reginald Noel Nicolls. Dated 8th November 1921.

The Tenasserim Battalion.

Captain C. M. A. Bruce. Dated 28th February 1922.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 411.—The undermentioned Sub-Assistant Surgeons are permitted to resign the service, with effect from the dates specified:—

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1325, 1st class, Ata Muhammad. Dated 16th January 1922.

No. 1709, 3rd class, Phul Chand Mehra. Dated 22nd March 1922.

Madras Establishment.

No. 1485, 3rd class, Chakkungal Achyuta Menon. Dated 19th January 1922.

REWARDS.

No. 412.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following rewards for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field whilst serving with the Waziristan Force, North-West Frontier, India:—

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 2279-D, Naik Labha, 26th Punjabis.

No. 4442-J, Sepoy Kunji, 26th Punjabis.

No. 413.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of the following rewards for meritorious service and devotion to duty while serving with the Muscat Levy Corps:—

Awarded the Indian Meritorious Service Medal (without annuity).

No. 3393 Dafadar Niaz Ali, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

No. 2024 Dafadar Fateh Khan, 28th Light Cavalry.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 414.—Under the provisions of paragraph 365-B, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the honorary rank of Risaldar-Major is conferred on Risaldar Khan Beg Khan, 35th-36th Cavalry, with effect from the 31st October 1921.

No. 415.—Under the provisions of paragraph 365-B, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the honorary rank of Risaldar-Major is conferred, on retirement, on Risaldar Sardar Khan, 35th-36th Cavalry, with effect from the 1st December 1921.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 416.—Under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the promotion of No. 873 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon ranking as Subadar Abbas Ali notified in Army Department Notification No. 1626, dated the 12th August 1921, is ante-dated to the 16th February 1920.

TRANSFERS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 417.—Lieutenant Fredrick Thomas Earnest Abrahall is transferred from The Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles to The Chota Nagpur Regiment, with effect from the 1st January 1922.

JUDICIAL.

No. 418.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given:—

First.—That information has been received by me of the death of the officer named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there has been received by me, as the surplus of his property, the amount set opposite his name in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Second Lieutenant R. C. Walker.	2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers.	Dum Dum	12th August 1921.	Intestate	114 5 0	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

ORGANISATION.

No. 419.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute the following units of the Indian Territorial Force:—

For Madras.

1st (Territorial) Battalion, 79th Carnatic Infantry.

1st (Territorial) Battalion, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

For the United Provinces.

1st (Territorial) Battalion, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs

1st (Territorial) Battalion, 6th Royal Jat Light Infantry.

1st (Territorial) Battalion, 39th Royal Garhwal Rifles.

For the Punjab.

1st (Territorial) Battalion, 26th Punjabis.

1st (Territorial) Battalion, 66th Punjabis.

1st (Territorial) Battalion, 37th (The Prince of Wales's Own) Dogras.

For the North-West Frontier Province.

1st (Territorial) Battalion, 51st (The Prince of Wales's Own) Sikhs.

For Ajmer-Merwara.

1st (Territorial) Battalion, Merwara Infantry.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 420.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

Supplement, dated the 31st January, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 31st January, 1922, pages 903, 904 and 907.

War Office,
31st January, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts.:—

* * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cl. FF.—Lt. H. H. Brown, Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. 1st Apr. 1921.

* * * * *

The undermentioned temp. appts. are made:—

* * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * * *

Special Service Officers, Cl. BB.—Capt. F. H. C. Armstrong, O.B.E., 67th Punjabis, Ind. Army, from 3rd Jan. to 31st Mar. 1921.

Cl. FF.—Capt. E. C. Le Patourel, M.C., Ind. Army. 23rd May 1921.

Capt. F. H. C. Armstrong, O.B.E., 67th Punjabis, Ind. Army. 1st Nov. 1921.

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CAVALRY.

*   *   *   *   *

7th H.—Lt. A. Nicholls is secd. for service as an Adjt., Aux. Force, India. 16th Dec. 1921.

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REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

*   *   *   *   *

REGIMENTAL LIST.

*   *   *   *   *

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt. W. B. Hawkes, late Ind. Army Res. of Off., to be Capt., 1st July 1921, with seniority 19th Jan. 1920.

*   *   *   *   *

London Gazette, dated the 3rd February, 1922, pages 964 and 967.

*   *   *   *   *

India Office,
3rd February, 1922.

*   *   *   *   *

The KING has approved the relinquishment of their temp. commns. by the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified and the grant or the retention of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captains :—

*   *   *   *   *

S. H. Paul, and is permitted to retain the rank of Capt. 27th Nov. 1921.

*   *   *   *   *

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captains :—

Edgar William White. 11th July 1921.
G. A. Young. 27th Nov. 1921.
H. G. Ardron. 21st Dec. 1921.
T. Martin. 5th Jan. 1922.
P. R. Stevenson. 25th Jan. 1922.

Lieutenants :—

H. F. Cunningham. 21st Dec. 1921.
F. J. Burton. 1st Jan. 1922.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

*   *   *   *   *

Temporary Quartermaster and Lieutenant :—

G. Gibson, and is permitted to retain the rank of Lieut. 1st Nov. 1921.

NOTE, I.A.R.O.—Lon. Gaz. notifns. dated 31st May, 7th, 14th and 24th June, 26th Aug and 9th Sept. 1921, so far as they relate to the relinquishment of temp. commns. in the Ind. Army Res. of Officers by Capt. J. Maxwell, Lieuts. H. J. Slynn, G. V. Windsor, V. F. Cremers, T. W. F. Guildford, C. H. Payne, P. Harrison, Capt. G. M. Duncan, Lieuts. F. R. W. L. Thorpe, C. Walsh and F. Ash are cancelled.

The KING has approved the resignation of the following officers, with effect from the dates specified and the grant or the retention of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

* * * * *

Captains, and are permitted to retain the rank of Captain.

* * * * *

C. C. Crayden. 15th Nov. 1921.

H. S. Light. 24th Nov. 1921.

* * * * *

Lieutenant, and is granted the rank of Captain.

E. R. Hutchison. 31st May 1921.

(Substituted for the notifn. in Lon. Gaz. dated 31st May 1921.)

Lieutenant :—

R. M. Vickery. 3rd Jan. 1920.

* * * * *

NOTE, I.A.R.O.—In Lon. Gaz. notifn. dated 7th Oct. 1921, regarding the resignation of Capt. J. H. S. Allen and the grant to him of the rank of Lt.-Col. ; for "3rd Sept. 1921" read "12th Aug. 1921."

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Lt.-Col. A. R. C Savile. 25th Jan. 1922.

Lt.-Col. B. P. Ellwood. 29th Jan. 1922.

Maj. P. de L. Temple. 28th Jan. 1922.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

* * * * *

Asst. Commy. with rank of Lieut. T. Mackenzie. 16th Jan. 1922.

The KING has approved the removal from the Service, on conviction by the Civil Power, of the following officer of the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified :—

Lieut. Reginald Abel Lewis Moysey, attd. 1st Bn., 22nd Punjabis. 24th Nov. 1921.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 3rd February, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 3rd February, 1922, pages 1049 and 1050.

War Office,
3rd February, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

R. Fus.—

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Lt. R. D. T. Woolfe, M C., is secd. for service with the Ind. Ord. Dept. 7th Dec. 1920.

* * * * *

Lincoln. R.—Capt. E. H. Lindsell is secd. for service with the Ind. Ord. Dept. 18th June 1920.

* * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 6th February, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 3rd February, 1922, pages 1061, 1062, 1063 and 1064.

War Office,
6th February, 1922.

The following are among the Decorations and Medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished service rendered during the War of 1914-19 :—

His Majesty the KING has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and Medals in question

DECORATIONS CONFERRED BY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Medaille Militaire.

* * * * *

Havildar (now Jemadar) Abajirao Kadam, 1st Battalion, 117th Royal Mahrattas, Indian Army.

1181 Sepoy Afridi, I.O.M., 30th Mule Corps, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army.

1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon (now 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon) Amba Shankar Morarji, Indian Medical Department.

1719 Naik Jama Baksh, I.D.S.M., 120th Rajputana Infantry, Indian Army.

117 Havildar (now Jemadar) Said Ahmad, 1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis, Indian Army.

Havildar (now Jemadar) Sawan Singh, 24th Punjabis, Indian Army.

Croix de Guerre.

Major Henry Spencer Cardew, M.C., 39th Royal Garhwal Rifles, Indian Army.

Colonel Walter Willis Chitty, C.M.G., Retired Pay, Indian Army.

Lieutenant-General Sir Walter Sinclair Delamain, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major Edward Ernest Forbes, D.S.O., Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major-General Sir Charles John Melliss, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Retired Pay, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Major-General Harington Owen Parr, C.M.G., Indian Army.

Colonel Philip Frederick Pocock, D.S.O., Indian Army.

Brevet Major Hugh Lambert Reilly, D.S.O., 82nd Punjabis, Indian Army (now General List, Royal Air Force).

* * * * *

Subadar Badan Singh, 1st Battalion, 22nd Punjabis, Indian Army.

Subadar Bahadur Shah, Bahadur, I.D.S.M., 1st Battalion, 76th Punjabis, Indian Army.

Subadar-Major Balwant Rao Sawant, Bahadur, I.O.M., 1st Battalion, 117th Royal Mahrattas, Indian Army.

Subadar and Honorary Lieutenant Bapurao Gaekwad, I.D.S.M., 1st Battalion, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, Indian Army.

Subadar-Major Bishn Singh, Bahadur, 1st Battalion, 66th Punjabis, Indian Army.

Subadar Dalbir Rai, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

Subadar Daulat Singh, I.D.S.M., 8th Rajputs, Indian Army.

Subadar Dhyan Singh, Bahadur, Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers.

Subadar Durga Singh, Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers.

Subadar Ghulam Muhammad Khan, I.D.S.M., 1st Battalion, 76th Punjabis, Indian Army.

Subadar-Major Hasan Muhammad, Sardar Bahadur, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, Indian Army.

Subadar-Major Ilyasdar Khan, Bahadur, 1st Battalion 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, Indian Army.

Subadar-Major Khitab Gul, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M., 120th Rajputana Infantry, Indian Army.

Subadar Lehna Singh, 48th Pioneers, Indian Army.

Subadar-Major Mahadeorao Malaude, I.O.M., 1st Battalion, 117th Royal Mahrattas, Indian Army.

Subadar-Major Muhammad Din, Bahadur, I.O.M., 3rd Royal Sappers and Miners, Indian Army.

Subadar Mukh Ram, I.O.M., 104th Wellesley's Rifles, Indian Army.

Subadar Sadar Din, I.O.M., 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners, Indian Army.

Subadar Unad Singh, I.O.M., 1st Battalion, 119th Infantry, Indian Army.

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DECORATIONS CONFERRED BY

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

Croix de Guerre.

* * * * *

Honorary Major-General Sir Alfred William Fortescue Knox, K.C.B., C.M.G., Retired Pay, Indian Army.

Major-General Sir Charles Herbert Powell, K.C.B., Retired Pay, Indian Army.

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DECORATIONS CONFERRED BY

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY.

* * * * *

Order of the Crown of Italy.

Grand Officer.

* * * * *

Honorary Major-General Sir Alfred William Fortescue Knox, K.C.B., C.M.G., Retired Pay, Indian Army.

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DECORATIONS CONFERRED BY

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

Order of the Rising Sun.

3rd Class.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Cudbert John Massy Thornhill, C.M.G., D.S.O., Retired Pay, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 6th February, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 3rd February, 1922, pages 1065, 1070 and 1071.

War Office,
6th February, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

ATTD. TO HD.-QR. UNITS.

Staff Capt.—Capt. H. Vaughan-Jones, Ind. Army. 1st Nov. 1921.

Comdt. (Cl. BB).—Capt. R. J. Falgar, M.B.E., Ind. Army Res. of Off., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj. 1st Jan. 1921.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

P. W. Vols.

The undermentioned relinquish their commissions on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R O.:—

Temp. Lt. G. W. Phillips. 15 Feb. 1920.

Temp. 2nd Lt. J. H. Penny. 1 Feb. 1919.

Oxf. & Bucks. L.I.

Temp. 2nd Lt. F. Munro relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R.O. 6 Dec. 1918.

Essex R.

Temp. 2nd Lt. J. E. Basham relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R.O. 15 July 1920.

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INFANTRY.

Labour Corps.

* * * * *

Temp. Lt. H. Beresford-Berber relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R.O. 18 Aug. 1918.

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The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be 2nd Lts. 22nd Dec. 1921, with seniority as stated :—

* * * * *

UNATTACHED LIST FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

Next below 2nd Lt. C. F. Featherstone,

Lovell William Wooldrige.

* * * * *

G. FELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 7th March 1922.

No. 109-E.—22.—Mr. F. A. Hadow, Agent, North Western Railway, is granted leave on average pay for 6 months with effect from the 12th April 1922 or subsequent date of relief.

No. 109-E.—22-1.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 109-E.—22, dated the 7th March 1922, Colonel C. W. Wilkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief Engineer, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Agent of the Railway during the absence of Mr. F. A. Hadow on leave.

No. 109-E.—22-2.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 109-E.—22-1 dated the 7th March 1922, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. C. Cowie, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Construction, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer of the Railway, *vice* Colonel C. W. Wilkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.

The 9th March 1922.

No. 348-E.—22.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 1822-E.—21, dated the 10th November 1921, Mr. L. H. Long, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Station Master with effect from the 24th December 1921. He is again appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that line with effect from the 3rd January 1922 and until further orders.

No. 626-E.—21.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 626-E.—21, dated the 14th June 1921, Mr. T. Beswick, Officiating Works Manager, Saidpur, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Works Manager, with effect from the 21st February 1922.

H. L. COLE,
Secretary, Railway Board.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 6th March 1922.

No. S.-255.—Mr. R. C. Case, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, is appointed temporarily as Engineer Inspector under the Superintendent of Local Manufactures and Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta, with effect from the 2nd February 1922.

No. M.-341.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, Board of Industries and Munitions, No. M.-341—6, dated the 17th December 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty imposed under clause (*a*) of the said section on salt manufactured in the Presidency of Bombay where such salt is exported from the salt works in the Bombay Presidency to the Seychelles, subject to the following rules:—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Bombay Salt Export Rules, 1922.

Salt how to be exported.

2. Salt may be exported under these rules from the port of Bombay in square-rigged vessels or in steamers, the said vessels or steamers to be of not less than 300 tons burden.

Payment of duty.

3. Duty shall be paid in cash or under the credit system on the whole quantity of salt removed from any of the salt works under a permit (hereinafter referred to as "the permit") granted under section 28 of the Bombay Salt Act, 1890.

Removal of salt from salt works.

4. The salt shall be taken direct from the salt works to Bombay for shipment by the route prescribed in the permit.

Procedure to be followed before shipment.

5. The salt shall be shipped under the supervision of a customs officer who shall re-weigh the whole quantity on board the vessel or steamer. If the customs officer finds that the quantity of salt under removal is in excess of the quantity specified in the permit, he shall recover duty on the excess quantity. The exact quantity shipped shall be entered in the bill of lading.

Intimation to be given to Chief Account Officer.

6. The Controller of Customs, Bombay, shall send to the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, an intimation in Form A appended to these rules of the quantity of salt exported to the Seychelles.

Salt to be taken direct to the Seychelles after shipment.

7. The salt, when shipped, shall be taken direct to the Seychelles within the period mentioned in the permit.

8. The holder of the permit desiring to claim a refund of duty shall obtain from the Collector of Customs at the port of import in the Seychelles a certificate in Form B appended to these rules, and send it to the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, with an application for refund of duty.

Application for remission of duty.

9. The amount of duty to be refunded to the applicant under Rule 8 shall be the amount of duty leviable on the actual quantity of salt shipped at Bombay, or on the actual quantity of salt landed at the Seychelles, whichever is less: Provided that, where the salt has been taken under the credit system and the duty has not been realised, the refund shall be made by placing the amount of duty to the credit of the account of the exporter.

Refund.

10. (i) In the event of a person committing any breach of these rules, the Commissioner may, in his discretion, withhold the refund.

Penalty.

(ii) Nothing contained in this rule shall affect the liability of such person to any punishment to which he may be liable under the Bombay Salt Act, 1890, or any other law for the time being in force.

FORM A.

(SEE RULE 6.)

Memorandum.

The Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, is informed that ________ mds. of salt removed from ________ Salt-works, Taluka under permit No. ________ dated ________ have been exported to the Seychelles by ________ on ________ per S. S. ________ under bill of lading No. ________.

Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Dated ________

FORM B.

(SEE RULE 8.)

Certified that ________ mds. of Salt ________ exported from Bombay by ________, on ________ per S. S. ________ under bill of lading No. ________ have been landed on ________ at ________ in the Seychelles. The actual quantity found on re-weighment was ________ mds.

Collector of Customs

(Seychelles).

Dated ________

The 8th March 1922.

No. G. (E.)-25.—With reference to the Notification by this Department, No. G. (E.)-25, dated the 14th November 1921, Rai Sahib S. C. Dutta, Secretariat Superintendent, is granted leave on average pay for 6 months under the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 1st January 1922 to cover the unexpired portion of his leave.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislature assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 5th March, 1922, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1922.

An Act to amend the law relating to emigration.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to emigration; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Emigration Act, 1922.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "dependent" means any woman or child who is related to an emigrant and any aged or incapacitated relative of an emigrant;

(*b*) "emigrant" means any person who emigrates or has emigrated or who has been registered as an emigrant under this Act, and includes any dependent of an emigrant, but does not include—

(*i*) any person emigrating to a country in which he has resided for not less than five years or the wife or child of such person, or

(*ii*) the wife or child of any person who has lawfully emigrated when such wife or child departs for the purpose of joining such person ;

(*c*) "emigrate" and "emigration" mean the departure by sea out of British India of—

(*i*) any person who departs under an agreement to work for hire in any country beyond the limits of India, and

(*ii*) any person who is assisted to depart, otherwise than by a relative, if he departs for the purpose or with the intention of working for hire or engaging in agriculture in any country beyond the limits of India ;

(*d*) "prescribe" means to prescribe by rules made under this Act ;

(*e*) "work," with its grammatical variations, means skilled or unskilled work ;

(*f*) "skilled work" means—

(*i*) working as an artisan ; or

(*ii*) working as a clerk or shop assistant ; or

(*iii*) working for the purpose of any exhibition or entertainment ; or

(*iv*) service in any restaurant, tea-house, or other place of public resort ; or

(*v*) domestic service ; or

(vi) any other occupation which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be skilled work;

(g) "unskilled work" includes engaging in agriculture.

(2) In case of any doubt or dispute arising otherwise than in the course of any legal proceedings, as to whether—

(a) any person is an emigrant, or
(b) any work is skilled or unskilled, or
(c) any person has been assisted otherwise than by a relative,

within the meaning of this Act, the question shall be determined by such person and in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, and such determination shall be final.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTORS OF EMIGRANTS AND MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

Appointment of Protectors of Emigrants.

3. (1) Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may appoint a person to be the Protector of Emigrants for any port situate within the territories administered by it from which emigration is lawful.

(2) The Local Government may define the area to which the authority of a Protector of Emigrants so appointed shall extend.

(3) Every Protector of Emigrants shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

General duties of Protector.

4. Every Protector of Emigrants, in addition to the special duties assigned to him by or under this Act, shall—

(a) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(b) cause, so far as he can, all the provisions of this Act and of the rules made thereunder to be complied with;

(c) inspect, at the time of arrival, to such extent and in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, vessels bringing return emigrants to the port for which he is Protector;

(d) inquire into the treatment received by return emigrants both during the period of their residence in the country to which they emigrated, and also during the return voyage, and report thereon to the Local Government;

(e) aid and advise return emigrants so far as he reasonably can; and

(f) on being satisfied that any person intending to depart by sea out of British India comes within one of the classes expressly excluded from the definition of emigrant in section 2, furnish such person with a certificate to the effect that such person is not an emigrant for the purposes of this Act.

Power to appoint persons to exercise functions of a Protector.

5. (1) In any specified area where there is not a Protector of Emigrants, the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may appoint any person to perform all or any of the duties of a Protector of Emigrants under this Act.

(2) Every person so appointed shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Appointment of Medical Inspectors.

6. (1) The Local Government may appoint one or more Medical Inspectors of Emigrants at any port from which emigration is lawful or at any other place, and, where more than one are appointed, may apportion their respective duties.

(2) Every Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Agents in foreign countries.

7. The Governor General in Council may, for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of emigrants in any place outside British India, appoint persons to be agents in such places, and may define their powers and duties.

Advisory Committees.

8. The Local Government may, for the purpose of assisting any Protector of Emigrants appointed by it or any person appointed by it under section 5, constitute an Advisory Committee in such manner as it may think fit, and may prescribe the procedure to be followed and the functions to be performed by such committee.

CHAPTER III.

EMIGRATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF UNSKILLED WORK.

Ports from which emigration of unskilled workers is lawful.

9. (1) Emigration, for the purpose of unskilled work, shall not be lawful except from the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Negapatam, Tuticorin and Dhanushkodi, and from such other ports as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ports from which such emigration is lawful.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, fix for the purposes of this Act the limits of any port from which such emigration is lawful.

Countries to which emigration of unskilled workers is lawful.

10. (1) Emigration, for the purpose of unskilled work, shall not be lawful except to such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may specify in this behalf.

(2) No notification shall be made under subsection (1) unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature and has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber, either without modification or addition, or with modifications and additions to which both Chambers agree, but, upon such approval being given, the notification may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved.

11. (*1*) Where the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that in any country to which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work is lawful plague or any other epidemic disease dangerous to human life has broken out, and that emigrants if allowed to emigrate to that country would be exposed to serious risk to life on arrival there, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that emigration to that country for the purpose of unskilled work shall cease to be lawful.

Power to suspend emigration of unskilled workers.

(*2*) Where a Local Government has reason to believe that such a state of affairs as is described in sub-section (*1*) exists in any country to which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work is lawful, it may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that emigration to that country for the purpose of unskilled work from any port in the territories administered by it shall cease to be lawful pending a reference to the Governor General in Council.

(*3*) The Local Government publishing a notification under sub-section (*2*) shall forthwith report such notification with the reasons for it to the Governor General in Council, who shall thereupon publish a notification in the Gazette of India confirming or cancelling the notification published by the Local Government.

12. Where the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the ground on which a notification under sub-section (*1*) of section 11, or a notification under sub-section (*3*) of section 11 confirming a notification of a Local Government has been made with respect to any country, has ceased to exist, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that emigration to that country for the purpose of unskilled work shall again be lawful from a date to be specified in the notification.

Revocation of prohibition.

13. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit, from a date, and for reasons, to be specified in the notification, all persons or any specified class of persons from emigrating to any specified country from the territories under the administration of any Local Government or any specified part thereof, for the purpose of unskilled work.

Powers of Governor General in Council to prohibit emigration to specified country.

(*2*) Every notification issued under this section shall be laid before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature as soon as may be after it is made.

14. A notification under section 10, section 11, section 12 or section 13 shall not affect any act done, offence committed, or legal proceedings commenced before the date on which such notification takes effect.

Saving.

CHAPTER IV.

EMIGRATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF SKILLED WORK.

15. Emigration, for the purpose of skilled work, shall not be lawful except from a port from which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work is lawful and from such other ports as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify in this behalf.

Ports from which emigration of skilled workers is lawful.

16. (*1*) Whoever desires to engage, or to assist, any person to emigrate for the purpose of skilled work shall apply for the permission of the Local Government having jurisdiction at the port from which such person is to depart, and shall state in his application—

Emigration of skilled workers.

(*a*) the number of persons whom he proposes so to engage or assist;

(*b*) the place beyond the limits of India to which each such person and his dependents are to proceed;

(*c*) the accommodation to be provided for each such person and his dependents until their departure out of India and during the voyage.

(*2*) Whoever desires to engage any person for the purpose described in sub-section (*1*) shall, in addition to the information which he is required by that sub-section to supply in his application, further state therein—

(*a*) the provision to be made for the health and well-being of such person and his dependents during the period of the proposed engagement and for their repatriation at the end of such period;

(*b*) the terms of the agreement under which such person is to be engaged;

(*c*) the security in British India which he proposes to furnish for the due observance of such agreement and for the proper treatment of the person to be engaged and his dependents.

17. On receiving an application under section 16, the Local Government may, after such inquiry as it may deem necessary, grant the permission applied for on such terms and conditions (if any) and on payment of such fees (if any) as it thinks fit, or withhold such permission, and the decision of the Local Government shall be final.

Applications how to be disposed of.

18. (*1*) Before any person departs from British India in accordance with permission granted under section 17, the person by whom he has been engaged or assisted shall appear in person or by his duly authorised agent before the Protector of Emigrants at the port of embarkation with such first-mentioned person and with any persons intending to accompany him as his dependents.

Appearance of engaged persons before, and registration of names by, Protector of Emigrants.

(*2*) If it appears to the Protector of Emigrants—

(*a*) that permission to engage or assist such person has been duly obtained,

(*b*) in the case of an engagement, that the terms of the agreement under which such person has been engaged are in accordance with the terms of the permission granted and are understood by him, and

(c) that the conditions on which the permission was granted have been complied with,

he shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose such particulars concerning the person engaged or assisted and his dependents (if any) and concerning the person engaging or assisting him, and in such form, as the Local Government may prescribe.

Provisions as to security.

19. Where such security as is referred to in sub-section (2) of section 16 has been furnished, the Local Government may, at any time after making such inquiry as it may deem necessary, pass orders in regard to the forfeiture of the security in whole or in part and the application of the same or any part thereof, and, on the expiry of the period to which the agreement relates and on being satisfied that no ground exists for forfeiting the security in whole or in part, order the return of the security or of any part thereof to the person by whom it was furnished or to his representative.

Delegation to Protector of Emigrants of authority to receive or dispose of applications.

20. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, authorise a Protector of Emigrants to receive and dispose of applications made under this Chapter:

Provided that an appeal shall lie to the Local Government from every order passed by a Protector of Emigrants in exercise of the authority so conferred.

Power to prohibit emigration of skilled workers.

21. (1) Where the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that sufficient grounds exist for prohibiting emigration of skilled workers to any country, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that such emigration to that country shall cease to be lawful from a date specified in the notification; and from that date such emigration to that country shall accordingly cease to be lawful.

(2) Every notification issued under this section shall be laid before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature as soon as may be after it is made.

Saving.

22. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply in any case in which a person engages another to accompany him out of India as his personal domestic servant.

CHAPTER V.

RULES.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

23. Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act to prescribe the person by whom any doubt or dispute referred to in sub-section (2) of section 2 shall be determined and the procedure to be followed and the proof to be required in such cases, and to provide for any other matter which the Local Government is by this Act empowered to prescribe.

Power for the Governor General in Council to make rules.

24. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, and after previous publication, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the powers and duties of the several officers appointed by the Governor General in Council under this Act;

(b) the licensing, supervision and control of all persons employed in British India in connection with the inducement of persons to emigrate and with the conveyance and accommodation of persons so induced;

(c) the establishment, supervision and regulation of any places of accommodation provided for emigrants and for their medical care while resident there;

(d) the forms to be maintained and the returns to be submitted by persons licensed in accordance with rules framed under clause (b);

(e) the information to be furnished by persons licensed in accordance with rules framed under clause (b) to emigrants and the language in which such information is to be furnished;

(f) the production and examination of emigrants before District Magistrates or such other authorities as may be appointed in this behalf;

(g) the age below which persons of either sex may not emigrate except as dependents;

(h) the accommodation, the provisions, fuel and other necessaries, the medical stores and staff, the life-saving and sanitary arrangements, and the records to be maintained on any ship specially chartered for the transport of emigrants;

(i) the reception and the despatch to their homes of return emigrants;

(j) the fees, if any, payable by Emigration Agents to Protectors of Emigrants for each emigrant departing from India; and

(k) generally, the security, well-being and protection of emigrants both up to the date of their actual departure from India and on their return to India.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFENCES.

Unlawful emigration or inducement to emigrate.

25. (1) Whoever, except in conformity with the provisions of this Act or of the rules made under this Act, emigrates or attempts to emigrate shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Whoever, except in conformity with the provisions of this Act or of the rules made under this Act,—

(a) makes, or attempts to make, any agreement with any person purporting to bind that person, or any other person, to emigrate, or

(b) induces, or attempts to induce, any person to emigrate or to attempt to emigrate or to leave any place for the purpose of emigrating, or,

(c) causes any person engaged or assisted by him, after grant of the permission referred to in section 17, to depart by sea out of British India without registration of the particulars required by sub-section (2) of section 18,

shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(3) If any person commits an offence under this section, any police-officer may arrest him without warrant.

Fraudulently inducing to emigrate.

26. Whoever, by means of intoxication, coercion or fraud, causes or induces, or attempts to cause or induce, any person to emigrate, or enter into any agreement to emigrate, or leave any place with a view to emigrating, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

False representation of Government authority.

27. Whoever falsely represents that any emigrants are required by the Government or are to be engaged on behalf of the Government shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Sanction to prosecutions.

28. No prosecution shall be instituted for any offence under this Chapter except with the sanction of a Protector of Emigrants or of a person appointed under section 5 and empowered in this behalf or, where there is no Protector or person so appointed and empowered, of the District Magistrate:

Provided that no sanction shall be required when an offence has been committed in respect of an emigrant or an intended emigrant and the complaint is filed by such emigrant, or intended emigrant or, on behalf of such emigrant or intended emigrant, by the father, mother, husband, wife or guardian of such emigrant or intended emigrant or, if such emigrant or intended emigrant is a member of a joint Hindu family, by the manager of that family.

Power for Customs-officer to search and detain for purposes of Act.

29. All the powers for the time being conferred by law on officers of sea-customs with regard to the searching and detention of vessels or otherwise for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof, may be exercised by those officers for the prevention of offences against this Act.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Prohibition of departure by land under an agreement to work for hire in some country beyond the sea.

30. (1) The departure by land out of British India of any person under, or with a view to entering into, an agreement to work for hire, or when assisted, otherwise than by a relative, so to depart for the purpose or with the intention of working for hire or engaging in agriculture, in any country beyond the sea, is prohibited.

(2) Whoever departs, or attempts to depart, by land out of British India in contravention of this section, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under sub-section (1) of section 25.

(3) Whoever induces, or attempts to induce, any person to depart by land out of British India in contravention of this section shall be deemed to have committed an offence under sub-section (2) of section 25.

CHAPTER VIII.

SAVINGS AND REPEAL.

Application of Act.

31. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the departure out of British India of—

(i) any person who is neither of Indian parentage nor a subject of a State in India, or

(ii) any person enrolled under the Indian Army Act, 1911. VIII of 1911.

Saving.

32. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall not apply for a period of twelve months from the date of the commencement of this Act to persons emigrating to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, or any protected Native State adjoining the Straits Settlements.

Repeal.

33. The Indian Emigration Act, 1908, is hereby repealed. XVII of 1908.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 5th March, 1922, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1922.

An Act to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Delhi.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Delhi; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Delhi University Act, 1922.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

Definitions.

2. In this Act and in the Statutes, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "College" means an institution maintained or recognized by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in which instruction is provided under conditions prescribed in the Statutes, and in which provision is made for residence of students of the University;

(*b*) "Hall" means a unit of residence for students of the University maintained or recognized by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) "Patron of the University" means a person who has made a donation of not less than one lakh of rupees to the funds of the University, and has been declared by the Chancellor to be a Patron of the University;

(*d*) "Principal" means the head of a College;

(*e*) "registered graduate" means a graduate registered under the provisions of this Act;

(*f*) "Statutes", "Ordinances" and "Regulations" mean, respectively, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University made under this Act;

(*g*) "teachers" includes Professors, Readers, Lecturers and other persons imparting instruction in the University or in any College or Hall;

(*h*) "teachers of the University" means persons appointed or recognized by the University under the provisions of this Act for the purpose of imparting instruction in the University or any College;

(*i*) "University" means the University of Delhi; and

(*j*) "Warden" means the head of a Hall.

The University.

The University.

3. (*1*) The first Chancellor and the first Vice-Chancellor of the University and the first members of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of "the University of Delhi."

(*2*) The University shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

Powers of the University.

4. The University shall have the following powers, namely :—

(1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit, and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge,

(2) to hold examinations and to grant to, and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on, persons who—

(*a*) have pursued a course of study in the University, or

(*b*) are teachers in educational institutions,

under conditions laid down in the Ordinances and Regulations, and have passed the examinations of the University under like conditions,

(3) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner laid down in the Statutes,

(4) to grant such diplomas to, and to provide such lectures and instruction for, persons not being members of the University, as the University may determine,

(5) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine,

(6) to institute Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and any other teaching posts required by the University,

(7) to appoint or recognize persons as Professors, Readers or Lecturers, or otherwise as teachers of the University,

(8) to institute and award Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Regulations,

(9) to maintain Colleges and Halls, to recognize Colleges and Halls not maintained by the University, and to withdraw such recognition,

(10) to demand and receive payment of such fees and other charges as may be authorised by the Ordinances,

(11) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of students of the University, and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare,

(12) to make grants from the funds of the University for the maintenance of the University corps of the Indian Territorial Force, and

(13) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body, and to cultivate and promote arts, science and other branches of learning.

Territorial exercise of powers.

5. (*1*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the powers of the University conferred by or under this Act shall not extend beyond a radius of ten miles from the Convocation Hall of the University, and, notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall be associated with or admitted to any privileges of the University:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any agricultural or other technical institution established or maintained in connection with the University with the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution within the afore-mentioned limit shall be associated in any way with or be admitted to any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India, and any such privileges granted by any such other University to any educational institution within that limit prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, direct that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in the case of any institution specified in the order.

University open to all classes, castes and creeds.

6. The University shall be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate thereat, or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except where such test is specially prescribed by the Statutes, or, in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University, where such test is made a condition thereof by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances to those not unwilling to receive it by persons (whether teachers of the University or not) approved for that purpose by the Executive Council.

Teaching of the University.

7. (*1*) All recognized teaching in connection with the University courses shall be conducted under the control of the Academic Council by teachers of the University, and shall include lecturing, laboratory work and other teaching conducted in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by the Regulations.

(*2*) Every teacher of the University shall be attached to a College, and at least one such teacher shall be attached to each College.

(*3*) The authorities responsible for organizing such teaching shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(*4*) The courses and curricula shall be prescribed by the Ordinances and, subject thereto, by the Regulations.

(*5*) Save as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, it shall not be lawful for the University or any College to maintain classes, after the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the University save with the sanction of the Governor General in Council and during such period as he may direct, or at any time to frame courses, conduct examinations or recognise institutions for the purpose of preparing or testing students for admission to the University save with such sanction and during such period.

Officers of the University.

Officers of the University.

8. The following shall be the officers of the University:—

(I) The Chancellor,
(II) the Pro-Chancellor,
(III) the Vice-Chancellor,
(IV) the Rector,
(V) the Treasurer,
(VI) the Registrar,
(VII) the Deans of the Faculties, and
(VIII) such other persons in the service of the University as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

The Chancellor.

9. (*1*) The Chancellor shall be the Governor General. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and the President of the Court, and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University.

(2) The Chancellor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made, by such person or persons as he may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, equipment, and of any institutions associated with the University, and also of the examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Chancellor shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made, and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Chancellor may address the Vice-Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry, and the Vice-Chancellor shall communicate to the Executive Council the views of the Chancellor and shall, after ascertaining, if he so thinks fit, the opinion of the Executive Council thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken thereon.

(4) The Executive Council shall report to the Vice-Chancellor for communication to the Chancellor such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or inquiry.

(5) The Chancellor shall have such other powers as may be conferred on him by this Act or the Statutes.

(6) Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.

The Pro-Chancellor.

10. The Pro-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor and shall hold office for three years. He shall when present, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor.

11. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council, and shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall forthwith report the same to the Chancellor, who shall make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Vice-Chancellor as he may think fit.

Powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

12. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University, and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University. He shall be an *ex-officio* member and Chairman of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council, and shall be entitled to be present and to speak at any meeting of any authority or other body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority or body concerned.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances are faithfully observed, and he shall have all powers necessary for this purpose.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

(4) (a) In any emergency which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall, at the earliest opportunity thereafter, report his action to the officer, authority or other body who or which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(b) When action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under clause (a) affects any person in the service of the University, such person shall be entitled to prefer an appeal to the Executive Council through the said officer, authority or other body within fifteen days from the date on which such action is communicated to him.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to any order of the Executive Council regarding the appointment, dismissal or suspension of an officer or teacher of the University, or regarding the recognition or withdrawal of the recognition of any such teacher, and shall exercise general control in the University. He shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(6) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

The Rector.

13. The Chancellor may appoint a Rector who shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions, and shall exercise such powers, and perform such duties, of the Vice-Chancellor, as the Chancellor, after consultation with the Vice-Chancellor, may direct.

The Treasurer.

14. The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council, upon such conditions and for such period, and shall receive such remuneration (if any), as the Executive Council shall deem fit. He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council and shall—

(1) exercise general supervision over the funds of the University, and advise in regard to its financial policy;

(2) subject to the control of the Executive Council, manage the property and investments of the University, and be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and statements of accounts;

(3) subject to the powers of the Executive Council, be responsible for seeing that all monies are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted;

(4) sign all contracts made on behalf of the University; and

(5) exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances:

Provided that the Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, in the case of any vacancy in the office of the Treasurer, whether permanent or otherwise, direct that the Registrar shall act as the Treasurer and perform all the duties and exercise all the powers of the Treasurer, and when any such direction has been made references to the Treasurer in this Act and the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations shall be deemed to be references to the Registrar.

15. The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council. He shall maintain a register of registered graduates in accordance with the Statutes, and shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

The Registrar.

16. The powers of officers of the University other than the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector, the Treasurer and the Registrar shall be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Other officers.

Authorities of the University.

17. The following shall be the authorities of the University:—

Authorities of the University.

(I) The Court,
(II) the Executive Council,
(III) the Academic Council,
(IV) the Faculties, and
(V) such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University.

18. (*1*) The Court shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

The Court.

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(*i*) The Chancellor,
(*ii*) the Pro-Chancellor,
(*iii*) the Vice-Chancellor,
(*iv*) the Rector,
(*v*) the Treasurer,
(*vi*) the Registrar,
(*vii*) the Principals,
(*viii*) the Professors and Readers of the University, and
(*ix*) such other *ex-officio* members as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Class II.—Life members.

(*x*) The Patrons of the University and persons (if any) appointed by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Executive Council to be life members on the ground that they have rendered great services to education or have made substantial donations to the University.

Class III.—Other members.

(*xi*) Graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own body,
(*xii*) persons elected from among their own body by the teachers who are not Professors or Readers of the University,
(*xiii*) persons elected by associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Court,
(*xiv*) persons elected by the elected members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly from among their own numbers,
(*xv*) persons appointed by the Chancellor, and
(*xvi*) a representative of the Governing Body of each College, elected or nominated by that Body.

(*2*) The number of members to be elected or appointed under clauses (*xi*), (*xii*), (*xiii*), (*xiv*) and (*xv*), and the tenure of office of members to be elected or appointed under each clause of Class III shall be prescribed by the Statutes, and the mode of election of members to be elected under clauses (*xi*) and (*xii*) shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

19. (*1*) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court.

Meetings of the Court.

(*2*) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than thirty members of the Court, convene a special meeting of the Court.

20. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely:—

Powers and duties of the Court.

(*a*) of making Statutes, and of amending or repealing the same,
(*b*) of considering and cancelling Ordinances, and
(*c*) of considering and passing resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates,

and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

21. The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the University, and its constitution and the terms of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Executive Council.

22. The Executive Council—

Powers and duties of the Executive Council.

(*a*) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the University, and for these purposes shall appoint a Finance Committee to advise it on matters of finance. The Treasurer shall be the Chairman of the Committee, and the remaining members shall be appointed from among the members of the Executive Council, provided that at least one member of the Committee shall be a member elected to the Executive Council by the Court;
(*b*) shall determine the form, provide for the custody and regulate the use of the Common Seal of the University;
(*c*) shall lay before the Governor General in Council annually a full statement of the financial requirements of the University and the Colleges;
(*d*) shall administer any funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes;
(*e*) subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, shall appoint the officers (other than the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector and the Treasurer), teachers, clerical staff and servants of the Uni-

versity, and shall define their duties and the conditions of their service, and shall provide for the filling of temporary vacancies in their posts;

(*f*) shall have power to accept on behalf of the University transfers of any moveable or immoveable property;

(*g*) shall arrange for the holding of, and publish the results of, the University examinations;

(*h*) shall, subject to the powers conferred by this Act on the Vice-Chancellor, regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances:

provided that no action shall be taken by the Executive Council in respect of the appointment or emoluments of examiners, or the number, qualifications or emoluments of teachers otherwise than on a recommendation of the Academic Council; and

(*i*) shall exercise all other powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes.

The Academic Council.

23. The Academic Council shall be the academic body of the University, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, have the control and general regulation, and be responsible for the maintenance, of standards of instruction, education and examination within the University, and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes. It shall have the right to advise the Executive Council on all academic matters. The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Faculties.

24. (*1*) Provision shall be made as soon as possible after the commencement of this Act for the inclusion in the University of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Commerce, Technology and Indian Fine Arts (including Music), and such other Faculties shall be included in the University (whether by the sub-division or combination of an existing Faculty or Faculties, or by the creation of a new Faculty or otherwise) as may be prescribed by the Statutes. Each Faculty shall, subject to the control of the Academic Council, have charge of the teaching and the courses of study and the research work in such subjects as may be assigned to such Faculty by the Ordinances.

(*2*) The constitution and powers of the Faculties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(*3*) There shall be a Dean of each Faculty, who shall be responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations relating to the Faculty.

(*4*) Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. The head of every such Department shall be the Professor of the Department or, if there is no Professor, the Reader. If there is more than one Professor or more than one Reader of a Department, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint to be head of the Department such one of the Professors or, if there is no Professor, such one of the Readers as he thinks fit. The head of the Department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organization of the teaching in that Department.

(*5*) The Dean of a Faculty shall be elected by the Faculty from among the heads of Departments of the Faculty, and shall hold office as Dean for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Other authorities of the University.

25. The constitution, powers and duties of such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University shall be provided for in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

University Boards.

University Boards.

26. The University shall include a Residence, Health and Discipline Board and such other Boards as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Constitution, etc., of Boards to be prescribed by Ordinances.

27. The constitution, powers and duties of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board and of all other Boards of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations.

Statutes.

28. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the conferment of honorary degrees;

(*b*) the institution of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes;

(*c*) the term of office and conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor;

(*d*) the designations and powers of the officers of the University;

(*e*) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University;

(*f*) the institution of Colleges and Halls and their maintenance;

(*g*) the recognition and management of Colleges and Halls not maintained by the University, and the withdrawal of such recognition;

(*h*) the mode of appointment and recognition of teachers of the University;

(*i*) the constitution of pension, insurance and provident funds for the benefit of the officers, teachers, clerical staff and servants of the University;

(*j*) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates; and

(*k*) all matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Statutes how made.

29. (*1*) The first Statutes shall be those set out in the Schedule.

(*2*) The Statutes may be amended, repealed or added to by Statutes made by the Court in the manner hereinafter appearing.

(*3*) The Executive Council may propose to the Court the draft of any Statute to be passed by the Court. Such draft shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court may pass the Statute, or a part of it, in the form in which it has been proposed, or may reject

the Statute or part of it, or may return the Statute to the Executive Council for reconsideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Court may suggest.

(4) Where any Statute or part of a Statute has been returned to the Executive Council for reconsideration and there is disagreement between the Court and the Executive Council in relation thereto, the matter shall be referred for decision to the Governor General in Council, whose decision shall be final.

(5) Where any Statute has been passed or a draft of a Statute or part thereof has been rejected by the Court, it shall be submitted to the Governor General in Council, who may refer the Statute or draft back to the Court for further consideration or, in the case of a Statute passed by the Court, assent thereto or withhold his assent. A Statute passed by the Court shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Governor General in Council.

(6) The Executive Council shall not propose the draft of any Statute affecting the status, powers or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal. Any opinion so expressed shall be in writing and shall be considered by the Court, and shall be submitted to the Governor General in Council.

(7) Any member of the Court may propose to the Court the draft of any Statute and the Court may refer such draft for consideration to the Executive Council, which may either reject the proposal or submit the draft to the Court in such form as the Executive Council may approve, and the provisions of this section shall apply in the case of any draft so submitted as they apply in the case of a draft proposed to the Court by the Executive Council.

Ordinances.

30. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the admission of students to the University and their enrolment as such;

(b) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the University;

(c) the conditions under which students shall be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the University and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas;

(d) the conditions of residence of the students of the University;

(e) the emoluments and conditions of service of teachers of the University;

(f) the fees to be charged for courses of study in the University and for admission to the examinations, degrees, and diplomas of the University;

(g) the giving of religious instruction;

(h) the formation of Departments of teaching in the Faculties;

(i) the constitution, powers and duties of the Boards of the University;

(j) the conduct of examinations; and

(k) all matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be or may be provided for by the Ordinances.

Ordinances how made.

31. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, Ordinances shall be made by the Executive Council:

Provided that—

(i) no Ordinance shall be made affecting the conditions of residence of students, except after consultation with the Residence, Health and Discipline Board, and

(ii) no Ordinance shall be made—

(a) affecting the admission or enrolment of students, or prescribing examinations to be recognized as equivalent to the University examinations or prescribing the further qualifications mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 26 for admission to the degree courses of the University, or

(b) affecting the conditions, mode of appointment or duties of examiners or the conduct or standard of examinations or any course of study,

unless a draft of such Ordinance has been proposed by the Academic Council.

(2) The Executive Council shall not have power to amend any draft proposed by the Academic Council under the provisions of sub-section (1), but may reject it or return it to the Academic Council for reconsideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Executive Council may suggest.

(3) All Ordinances made by the Executive Council shall be submitted, as soon as may be, to the Governor General in Council and the Court, and shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court shall have power, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members voting, to cancel any Ordinance made by the Executive Council, and such Ordinance shall, from the date of such resolution, be void.

(4) The Governor General in Council may, at any time after any Ordinance has been considered by the Court, signify to the Executive Council his disallowance of such Ordinance, and, from the date of receipt by the Executive Council of intimation of such disallowance, such Ordinance shall become void.

(5) The Governor General in Council may direct that the operation of any Ordinance shall be suspended until he has had an opportunity of exercising his power of disallowance. An order of suspension under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiration of one month from the date of such order, or on the expiration of fifteen days from the date of consideration of the Ordinance by the Court, whichever period expires later.

(6) Where the Executive Council has rejected the draft of an Ordinance proposed by the Academic Council, the Academic Council may appeal to the Governor General in Council who may, if he approves the draft, make the Ordinance. An

Ordinance made under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiration of six months from the making thereof.

Regulations.

32. (*1*) The authorities and the Boards of the University may make Regulations consistent with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances—

(*a*) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meetings and the number of members required to form a quorum;

(*b*) providing for all matters which by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances are to be prescribed by Regulations; and

(*c*) providing for all other matters solely concerning such authorities and Boards and not provided for by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances.

(*2*) Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authority of the dates of meetings and of the business to be considered at meetings, and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

(*3*) The Executive Council may direct the amendment, in such manner as it may specify, of any Regulation made under this section or the annulment of any Regulation made under sub-section (*1*):

Provided that any authority or Board of the University which is dissatisfied with any such direction may appeal to the Governor General in Council, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

Residence.

Residence.

33. Every student of the University shall reside in a College or a Hall, or under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Colleges.

34. (*1*) The Colleges shall be such as may be named in the Statutes.

(*2*) The conditions of residence in the Colleges shall be prescribed by the Ordinances, and every College shall be subject to inspection by any member of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board authorized in this behalf by the Board and by any officer of the University authorized in this behalf by the Executive Council.

Halls.

35. (*1*) The Halls shall be such as may be maintained by the University or approved and recognised by the Executive Council on such general or special conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(*2*) The Wardens and superintending staff of the Halls shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

(*3*) The conditions of residence in the Halls shall be prescribed by the Ordinances, and every Hall shall be subject to inspection by any member of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board authorized in this behalf by the Board and by any officer of the University or other person authorized in this behalf by the Executive Council.

(*4*) The Executive Council shall have power to suspend or withdraw the recognition of any Hall which is not conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ordinances.

Admission and Examinations.

Admission to University courses.

36. (*1*) Admission of students to the University shall be made by an admission committee (including at least one Principal) appointed for that purpose by the Academic Council.

(*2*) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or an examination recognized in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent thereto, and possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. Any such qualification may be tested by examination notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*5*) of section 7:

Provided that, during a period of five years from the commencement of this Act and such further period as the Governor General in Council may direct, any student who has passed a Matriculation Examination of any such University, or any examination recognised in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent thereto, may be deemed eligible for admission to the University.

(*3*) The conditions under which students may be admitted to the diploma courses of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(*4*) The University shall not, save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, recognize (for the purposes of admission to a course of study for a degree), as equivalent to its own degrees, any degree conferred by any other University, or, as equivalent to the Intermediate or Matriculation Examination of an Indian University, any examination conducted by any other authority.

Examinations.

37. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Act and of the Statutes, all arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made by the Academic Council in such manner as may be prescribed by this Act and the Ordinances.

(*2*) If, during the course of an examination, any examiner is for any cause incapable of acting as such, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint an examiner to fill the vacancy, and shall report the appointment to the Executive Council.

(*3*) At least one examiner who is not a member of the University shall be appointed for each subject included in a Department of teaching and forming part of the course which is required for a University degree.

(*4*) The Academic Council shall appoint examination committees, consisting of members of its own body or of other persons or of both, as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to moderate and prepare the results of the examinations and to report such results to the Executive Council for publication.

Annual Report and Accounts.

Annual report.

38. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the

Statutes, and shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council.

Annual accounts.

39. (*1*) The annual accounts and balance-sheet of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Governor General in Council for the purposes of audit.

(*2*) The accounts when audited shall be published by the Executive Council in the Gazette of India, and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the audit report, if any, be submitted to the Court and to the Governor General in Council. The Executive Council shall also submit to the Court, on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, a statement of the financial estimates for the ensuing year.

(*3*) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting, and the Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council.

Supplementary Provisions.

Removal of names of registered graduates.

40. The Chancellor shall, with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Court for the time being in India, have power to remove the name of any person from the register of registered graduates.

Disputes as to constitution of University authorities and bodies.

41. If any question arises whether any person has been duly elected or appointed as, or is entitled to be, a member of any authority or other body of the University, the matter shall be referred to the Chancellor, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Constitution of committees.

42. Where any authority of the University is given power by this Act or the Statutes to appoint committees, such committees shall, save as otherwise provided, consist of members of the authority concerned and of such other persons (if any) as the authority in each case may think fit.

Filling of casual vacancies.

43. All casual vacancies among the members (other than *ex-officio* members) of any authority or other body of the University shall be filled, as soon as conveniently may be, by the person or body who appointed, elected or co-opted the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed, elected or co-opted to a casual vacancy shall be a member of such authority or body for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member.

Proceedings of University authorities and bodies not invalidated by vacancies.

44. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members.

Tribunal of Arbitration.

45. Any dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any officer or teacher of the University shall, on the request of the officer or teacher concerned, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned, and an umpire appointed by the Chancellor. The decision of the Tribunal shall be final, and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters decided by the Tribunal. Every such request shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the terms of this section, within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and all the provisions of that Act, with the exception of section 2 thereof, shall apply accordingly. IX of 1899.

Pension and provident funds.

46. (*1*) The University shall constitute, for the benefit of its officers, teachers, clerical staff and servants, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes, such pension, insurance and provident funds as it may deem fit.

(*2*) Where any such pension, insurance or provident fund has been so constituted, the Governor General in Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1897, shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund. IX of 1897.

Transitory Provisions.

Removal of difficulties.

47. If any difficulty arises with respect to the establishment of the University or in connection with the first meeting of any authority of the University or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Governor General in Council may, at any time before all the authorities of the University have been constituted, by order make any appointment or do any thing, consistent so far as may be with the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, which appears to him necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty, and every such order shall have effect as if such appointment or action had been made or taken in the manner provided in this Act:

Provided that, before making any such order, the Governor General in Council shall ascertain and consider the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, if a Vice-Chancellor has been appointed, and of such of the authorities of the University as have been constituted, on the proposed order.

Completion of courses for students at Delhi Colleges.

48. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances, any student of any of the following Colleges at Delhi, namely, the St. Stephen's College, the Hindu College and the Ramjas College, who, immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, was studying for any examination of the University of the Punjab higher than the Intermediate Examination, shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation therefor, and the University shall provide for such students instruction and examinations in accordance with the Prospectus of Studies of the University of the Punjab.

THE SCHEDULE.

THE FIRST STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

[*See section 29 (1).*]

Definitions.

1. In these Statutes, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Delhi University Act, 1922, and "section" means a section of the Act; and

(*b*) "officers," "authorities," "Professors" "Readers," "Lecturers," "clerical staff" and "servants" mean, respectively, officers, authorities, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, clerical staff and servants of the University.

Constitution of the Court.

2. (*1*) In addition to the officers mentioned in sub-section (*1*) of section 18, the following persons shall be *ex-officio* members of the Court, namely :—

(*i*) the Chief Commissioner of Delhi ;

(*ii*) the Director-General, Indian Medical Service ;

(*iii*) the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India ;

(*iv*) the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab ;

(*v*) the Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara ;

(*vi*) the Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce ;

(*vii*) the Chairman of the Delhi Municipality ;

(*viii*) the Chairman of the Delhi District Board ;

(*ix*) the Senior Officer serving in the Public Works Department under the Chief Commissioner of Delhi ;

(*x*) the Senior Medical Officer, Delhi ;

(*xi*) the Principals of the Intermediate Colleges in Delhi which prepare candidates for admission to the University ;

(*xii*) the Wardens.

(*2*) The number of graduates to be elected as members of the Court by the registered graduates from among their own body shall be twenty-five.

(*3*) The number of teachers to be elected as members of the Court by the teachers other than Professors and Readers shall be ten.

(*4*) The number of persons to be elected as members of the Court by associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor shall not exceed eight.

(*5*) The number of persons to be elected by the elected Members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly from among their own numbers shall be two and four, respectively.

(*6*) The number of persons to be appointed by the Chancellor under clause (*xv*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 18 shall be fifteen.

(*7*) Save as otherwise provided, members of the Court other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that members elected under clause (*xii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 18 shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers.

Constitution of the Executive Council.

3. (*1*) The members of the Executive Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector and the Treasurer, shall be—

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(*i*) The Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara ;

(*ii*) the Deans of the Faculties ;

(*iii*) the Principals.

Class II.—Other members.

(*iv*) Five members of the Court elected by the Court at its annual meeting, of whom at least two shall be graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own number ;

(*v*) two members of the Academic Council elected by the Academic Council ; and

(*vi*) two persons nominated by the Chancellor.

(*2*) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that members elected by any body of persons from among their own number shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of the body which elected them.

Powers of the Executive Council.

4. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Executive Council shall have the following powers, namely :—

(*a*) to institute, at its discretion, such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships, or other teaching posts as may be proposed by the Academic Council ;

(*b*) to abolish or suspend, after report from the Academic Council thereon, any Professorship, Readership, Lectureship, or other teaching post ;

(*c*) to appoint or recognize teachers of the University and to appoint officers, clerical staff and servants, in accordance with the Statutes ;

(*d*) to appoint all examiners after considering the recommendations of the Academic Council ;

(*e*) to delegate, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by Regulations made by the Executive Council, its power to appoint and recognize teachers of the University and to appoint officers, clerical staff and servants to such person or authority as the Executive Council may determine ;

(*f*) to manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property and all administrative affairs whatsoever of the University, and, for that purpose, to appoint such agents as it may think fit ;

(*g*) to accept bequests, donations and transfers of property to the University :

provided that all such bequests, donations and transfers shall be reported to the Court at its next meeting ;

(h) to provide the buildings, premises, furniture, apparatus, equipment and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University;

(i) after report from the Finance Committee, to enter into, vary, carry out, confirm and cancel contracts on behalf of the University; and

(j) to invest any monies belonging to the University, including any unapplied income, in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or in the purchase of immoveable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments; or to place on fixed deposit in any bank approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council any portion of such monies not required for immediate expenditure.

II of 1882.

The Academic Council.

5. (1) The members of the Academic Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor and the Rector, shall be—

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

(i) The Deans of the Faculties;

(ii) the Principals;

(iii) the Professors and Readers; and

(iv) the Librarian of the University.

Class II.—Other members.

(v) Persons, if any, not exceeding three in number and not being teachers, appointed by the Chancellor on account of their possessing expert knowledge in such subjects of study as may be selected by the *ex-officio* members of the Academic Council.

(2) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clause (1) shall co-opt as members teachers of the University not exceeding one-tenth of its numbers as so constituted.

(3) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that teachers of the University co-opted as such shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers of the University.

Powers of the Academic Council.

6. The Academic Council shall have the following powers, namely:—

(a) to make proposals to the Executive Council for the institution of Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships or other teaching posts, and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof;

(b) to make Regulations for, and to award in accordance with such Regulations, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, bursaries, medals and other rewards;

(c) to recommend examiners for appointment after report from the Faculties concerned;

(d) to control the University Library, to frame Regulations regarding its use, and to appoint a Library Committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the Library;

(e) to assign subjects to the Faculties;

(f) to assign teachers to the Faculties;

(g) to promote research within the University and to require reports on such research from the persons employed thereon;

(h) to provide for the inspection of Colleges and Halls in respect of the instruction and discipline therein, and to submit reports thereon to the Executive Council; and

(i) to organize the teaching of the University and to control the work of teachers and Colleges.

The Faculties.

7. (1) Each Faculty shall consist of—

(i) the heads of the Departments comprised in the Faculty;

(ii) such teachers of subjects assigned to the Faculty as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council;

(iii) such teachers of subjects not assigned to the Faculty but having, in the opinion of the Academic Council, an important bearing on those subjects, as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council; and

(iv) such other persons as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council on account of their possessing expert knowledge in a subject or subjects assigned to the Faculty.

(2) The total number of members of each Faculty shall not exceed, in the case of the Faculties of Arts and Science, twenty-five, and in the case of any other Faculty, fifteen, except with the sanction of the Chancellor given on the request of the Academic Council.

Powers of the Faculties.

8. Subject to the provisions of the Act, each Faculty shall have the following powers, namely:—

(a) to constitute Committees of Courses and Studies; and

(b) to recommend to the Academic Council, after consulting the Committees of Courses and Studies, the names of examiners in subjects assigned to the Faculty.

Board of Co-ordination.

9. There shall be a Board of Co-ordination composed of the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be Chairman thereof, the Rector, the Deans of the Faculties and the Registrar, to co-ordinate the teaching of the University, and in particular to co-ordinate the work and time-tables of the various Faculties, and to assign lecture-rooms, laboratories, and other rooms to the Faculties.

The Dean.

10. (1) The Dean of each Faculty shall be the executive officer of the Faculty, and shall preside at its meetings. He shall hold office for three years.

(2) He shall issue the lecture lists of the University in the Departments comprised in the Faculty, and shall be responsible for the conduct of teaching therein.

(2) He shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of any committee of the Faculty, but not to vote unless he is a member of the committee.

Halls.

11. The appointment of a Warden shall, in the case of a Hall maintained by the University, be made by the Executive Council, and in other cases be subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

Attachment to Colleges and Halls.

12. Every student not residing in a College or Hall shall be attached to a College or Hall for tutorial help and disciplinary supervision and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Withdrawal of degrees and diplomas.

13. The Court may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, by a resolution passed with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members voting, withdraw any degree or diploma conferred by the University.

Honorary degrees.

14. (1) All proposals for the conferment of honorary degrees shall be made by the Academic Council to the Executive Council, and shall require the assent of the Court before submission to the Chancellor for confirmation :

Provided that, in cases of urgency, the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Executive Council only.

(2) Any honorary degree conferred by the University may, with the previous approval of two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the Court and the sanction of the Chancellor, be withdrawn by the Executive Council.

Registered graduates.

15. The following persons shall, on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Statutes, be entitled to have their names enrolled in the register of registered graduates, namely :—

(a) for a period of five years from the commencement of the Act, all graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any other Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or of any University in the United Kingdom, who reside or carry on business in the Province of Delhi and apply to the University to be granted *ad eundem* degrees of the University ; and

(b) all graduates of the University of three years' standing and upwards.

Officers.

16. There shall be the following officers, namely :—

(i) a Proctor for the maintenance of the general discipline of the University, to whom the Vice-Chancellor may delegate such of his disciplinary powers as he may think fit ; and

(ii) a Librarian for the University Library.

Committees of selection.

17. (1) No person shall be appointed or recognized as a teacher of the University except on the nomination of a committee of selection constituted for the purpose as follows, namely :—

(i) the Vice-Chancellor ;

(ii) the Rector ;

(iii) the Dean of the Faculty concerned ;

(iv) two members of the Executive Council selected by the Executive Council ;

(v) two members of the Academic Council selected by the Academic Council on the ground of their special knowledge of, or interest in, the subject or subjects with which the teacher will be concerned ;

(vi) a representative of the Governing Body of each College ; and

(vii) three persons (two of whom shall not be officers of the University) appointed by the Chancellor.

(2) Committees of selection appointed under sub-clause (1) shall report to the Executive Council which shall, if it accepts the nomination of the committee, make the appointment or confer the recognition, as the case may be. If the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of the committee, it shall refer the case to the Chancellor, who shall appoint or recognize such person as he thinks fit.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 5th March, 1922, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IX OF 1922.

An Act further to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in order to provide for the award of costs by way of compensation in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences in civil suits or proceedings.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1922.

(*2*) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that this Act shall come into force throughout the Province or in any part thereof on such date as may be specified in the notification.

Insertion of new section 35A in Act V of 1908.

2. In Part I of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as the said Code), after section 35 the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Compensatory costs in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences.

"35A. (*1*) If in any suit or other proceeding, not being an appeal, any party objects to the claim or defence on the ground that the claim or defence or any part of it is, as against the objector, false or vexatious to the knowledge of the party by whom it has been put forward, and if thereafter, as against the objector, such claim or defence is disallowed, abandoned or withdrawn in whole or in part, the Court, if the objection has been taken at the earliest opportunity and if it is satisfied of the justice thereof, may, after recording its reasons for holding such claim or defence to be false or vexatious, make an order for the payment to the objector, by the party by whom such claim or defence has been put forward, of costs by way of compensation.

(*2*) No Court shall make any such order for the payment of an amount exceeding one thousand rupees or exceeding the limits of its pecuniary jurisdiction, whichever amount is less:

Provided that where the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of any Court exercising the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and not being a Court constituted under that Act, are less than two hundred and fifty rupees, the High Court may empower such Court to award as costs under this section any amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees and not exceeding those limits by more than one hundred rupees:

Provided, further, that the High Court may limit the amount which any Court or class of Courts is empowered to award as costs under this section.

(*3*) No person against whom an order has been made under this section shall, by reason thereof, be exempted from any criminal liability in respect of any claim or defence made by him.

(*4*) The amount of any compensation awarded under this section in respect of a false or vexatious claim or defence shall be taken into account in any subsequent suit for damages or compensation in respect of such claim or defence.

Amendment of section 104, Act V of 1908.

3. In sub-section (*1*) of section 104 of the said Code,—

(*i*) after clause (*f*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*ff*) an order under section 35A"; and

(*ii*) after clause (*i*) the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that no appeal shall lie against any order specified in clause (*ff*) save on the ground that no order, or an order for the payment of a less amount, ought to have been made."

Amendment of Order XLI, Schedule I, Act V of 1908.

4. To rule 33 of Order XLI of the First Schedule to the said Code, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the Appellate Court shall not make any order under section 35A, in pursuance of any objection on which the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred has omitted or refused to make such order."

Amendment of section 24, Act IX of 1887.

5. In section 24 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, for the words and figures "section 588, clause (29) of the Code of Civil Procedure" the words and figures "clause (*ff*) or clause (*h*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 104 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908," shall be substituted; and after the words "District Court," the following words shall be added, namely:— IX of 1887. V of 1908.

"on any ground on which an appeal from such order would lie under that section."

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 5th March, 1922, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. X OF 1922.

An Act further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Limitation (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Amendment of section 5, Act IX of 1908.

2. In section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), for the words "by any enactment or rule" the words "by or under any enactment" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 29, Act IX of 1908.

3. In section 29 of the said Act,—

(*a*) for sub-section (*1*) the followng sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

Savings.

"29. (*1*) Nothing in this Act shall affect section 25 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

(*2*) Where any special or local law prescribes for any suit, appeal or application a period of limitation different from the period prescribed therefor by the first schedule, the provisions of section 3 shall apply, as if such period were prescribed therefor in that schedule, and for the purpose of determining any period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application by any special or local law—

(*a*) the provisions contained in section 4, sections 9 to 18, and section 22 shall apply only in so far as and to the extent to which, they are not expressly excluded by such special or local law; and

(*b*) the remaining provisions of this Act shall not apply.", and

(*b*) sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) shall be re-numbered (*3*) and (*4*), respectively.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor General on the 5th March, 1922, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1922.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Income-tax and Super-tax.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Income-tax and Super-tax; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas, and applies also, within the dominions of Princes and Chiefs in India in alliance with His Majesty, to British subjects in those dominions who are in the service of the Government of India or of a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Governor General in Council in that behalf, and to all other servants of His Majesty in those dominions.

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1922.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "agricultural income" means—

(*a*) any rent or revenue derived from land which is used for agricultural purposes, and is either assessed to land-revenue in British India or subject to a local rate assessed and collected by officers of Government as such;

(*b*) any income derived from such land by—

(*i*) agriculture, or

(*ii*) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market, or

(*iii*) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of the produce raised or received by him, in respect of which no process has been performed other than a process of the nature described in sub-clause (*ii*);

(*c*) any income derived from any building owned and occupied by the receiver of the rent or revenue of any such land, or occupied by the cultivator, or the receiver of rent-in-kind, of any land with respect to which, or the produce of which, any operation mentioned in sub-clauses (*ii*) and (*iii*) of clause (*b*) is carried on:

Provided that the building is on or in the immediate vicinity of the land, and is a building which the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of the rent-in-kind by reason of his connection with the land, requires as a dwelling-house, or as a store-house, or other out-building;

(*2*) "assessee" means a person by whom Income-tax is payable;

(*3*) "Assistant Commissioner" means a person appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax under section 5;

(*4*) "business" includes any trade, commerce, or manufacture or any adventure or concern in the nature of trade, commerce or manufacture;

(*5*) "Commissioner" means a person appointed to be a Commissioner of Income-tax under section 5;

(*6*) "company" means a company as defined in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or of Royal Charter or Letters Patent, or of an Act of the Legislature of a British possession, and includes any foreign association carrying on business in British India whether incorporated or not, and whether its principal place of business is situate in British India or not, which the Board of Inland Revenue may, by general or special order, declare to be a company for the purposes of this Act; VII of 1913.

(*7*) "Income-tax Officer" means a person appointed to be an Income-tax Officer under section 5;

(*8*) "Magistrate" means a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, or a Magistrate of the second class specially empowered by the Local Government to try offences against this Act;

(*9*) "person" includes a Hindu undivided family;

(*10*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*11*) "previous year" means—

(*a*) the twelve months ending on the 31st day of March next preceding the year

for which the assessment is to be made, or, if the accounts of the assessee have been made up to a date within the said twelve months in respect of a year ending on any date other than the said 31st day of March, then at the option of the assessee the year ending on the day to which his accounts have so been made up :

Provided that, if this option has once been exercised by the assessee, it shall not again be exercised so as to vary the meaning of the expression "previous year" as then applicable to such assessee except with the consent of the Income-tax Officer and upon such conditions as he may think fit; or

(b) in the case of any person, business or company or class of person, business or company, such period as may be determined by the Board of Inland Revenue or by such authority as the Board may authorise in this behalf;

(12) "principal officer," used with reference to a local authority or a company or any other public body or association, means—

(a) the secretary, treasurer, manager or agent of the authority, company, body or association, or

(b) any person connected with the authority, company, body or association upon whom the Income-tax Officer has served a notice of his intention of treating him as the principal officer thereof ;

XLV of 1860. (13) "public servant" has the same meaning as in the Indian Penal Code ;

(14) "registered firm" means a firm constituted under an instrument of partnership specifying the individual shares of the partners of which the prescribed particulars have been registered with the Income-tax Officer in the prescribed manner ;

(15) "total income" means total amount of income, profits and gains from all sources to which this Act applies computed in the manner laid down in section 16 ; and

(16) "unregistered firm" means a firm which is not a registered firm.

CHAPTER I.

CHARGE OF INCOME-TAX.

Charge of income-tax.

3. Where any Act of the Indian Legislature enacts that income-tax shall be charged for any year at any rate or rates applicable to the total income of an assessee, tax at that rate or those rates shall be charged for that year in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of, this Act in respect of all income, profits and gains of the previous year of every individual, company, firm and Hindu undivided family.

Application of Act.

4. (1) Save as hereinafter provided, this Act shall apply to all income, profits or gains, as described or comprised in section 6, from whatever source derived, accruing, or arising, or received in British India, or deemed under the provisions of this Act to accrue, or arise, or to be received in British India.

(2) Profits and gains of a business accruing or arising without British India to a person resident in British India shall be deemed to be profits and gains of the year in which they are received or brought into British India, notwithstanding the fact that they did not so accrue or arise in that year, provided that they are so received or brought in within three years of the end of the year in which they accrued or arose.

Explanation.—Profits or gains accruing or arising without British India shall not be deemed to be received or brought into British India within the meaning of this sub-section by reason only of the fact that they are taken into account in the balance sheet prepared in British India.

(3) This Act shall not apply to the following classes of income :—

(i) Any income derived from property held under trust or other legal obligation wholly for religious or charitable purposes, and in the case of property so held in part only for such purposes, the income applied, or finally set apart for application, thereto.

(ii) Any income of a religious or charitable institution derived from voluntary contributions and applicable solely to religious or charitable purposes.

(iii) The income of local authorities.

(iv) Interest on securities which are held by, or are the property of, any Provident Fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1897, applies, or any Provident Insurance Society to which the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, is, or, but for an exemption under that Act, would be, applicable.

(v) Any capital sum received in commutation of the whole or a portion of a pension, or in the nature of consolidated compensation for death or injuries, or in payment of any insurance policy, or as the accumulated balance at the credit of a subscriber to any such Provident Fund.

(vi) Any special allowance, benefit or perquisite specifically granted to meet expenses wholly and necessarily incurred in the performance of the duties of an office or employment of profit.

(vii) Any receipts not being receipts arising from business or the exercise of a profession, vocation or occupation, which are of a casual and non-recurring nature, or are not by way of addition to the remuneration of an employé.

(viii) Agricultural income.

In this sub-section "charitable purpose" includes relief of the poor, education, medical relief, and the advancement of any other object of general public utility.

CHAPTER II.

INCOME-TAX AUTHORITIES.

Income-tax authorities.

5. (1) There shall be the following classes of Income-tax authorities for the purposes of this Act, namely :—

(a) a Board of Inland Revenue,

(b) Commissioners of Income-tax,

(c) Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax, and

(d) Income-tax Officers.

(2) The Board of Inland Revenue shall consist of one or more persons appointed by the Governor General in Council.

(3) There shall be a Commissioner of Income-tax for each province who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council after consideration of any recommendation made by the Local Government in this behalf.

(4) Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax and Income-tax Officers shall, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, be appointed by the Commissioner of Income-tax by order in writing. They shall perform their functions in respect of such classes of persons and such classes of income and in respect of such areas as the Commissioner of Income-tax may direct. The Commissioner may, by general or special order in writing, direct that the powers conferred on the Income-tax Officer and the Assistant Commissioner by or under this Act shall, in respect of any specified case or class of cases, be exercised by the Assistant Commissioner and the Commissioner, respectively, and, for the purposes of any case in respect of which such order applies, references in this Act or in any rules made hereunder to the Income-tax Officer and the Assistant Commissioner shall be deemed to be references to the Assistant Commissioner and the Commissioner, respectively.

(5) The Board of Inland Revenue may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint Commissioners of Income-tax, Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax and Income-tax Officers to perform such functions in respect of such classes of persons or such classes of income, and for such area, as may be specified in the notification, and thereupon the functions so specified shall cease, within the specified area, to be performed, in respect of the specified classes of persons or classes of income, by the authorities appointed under sub-sections (3) and (4).

(6) Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax and Income-tax Officers appointed under sub-section (4) shall, for the purposes of this Act, be subordinate to the Commissioner of Income-tax appointed under sub-section (3) for the province in which they perform their functions.

CHAPTER III.

TAXABLE INCOME.

Heads of income chargeable to income-tax.

6. Save as otherwise provided by this Act, the following heads of income, profits and gains, shall be chargeable to income-tax in the manner hereinafter appearing, namely:—

(i) Salaries.

(ii) Interest on securities.

(iii) Property.

(iv) Business.

(v) Professional earnings.

(vi) Other sources.

Salaries.

7. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Salaries" in respect of any salary or wages, any annuity, pension or gratuity, and any fees, commissions, perquisites or profits received by him in lieu of, or in addition to, any salary or wages, which are paid by or on behalf of Government, a local authority, a company, or any other public body or association, or by or on behalf of any private employer:

Provided that the tax shall not be payable in respect of any sum deducted under the authority of Government from the salary of any individual for the purpose of securing to him a deferred annuity or of making provision for his wife or children, provided that the sum so deducted shall not exceed one-sixth of the salary.

(2) Any income which would be chargeable under this head if paid in British India shall be deemed to be so chargeable if paid to a British subject or any servant of His Majesty in any part of India by Government or by a local authority established by the Governor General in Council.

Interest on securities.

8. The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Interest on securities" in respect of the interest receivable by him on any security of the Government of India or of a Local Government, or on debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or a company:

Provided that no income-tax shall be payable on the interest receivable on any security of the Government of India issued or declared to be income-tax free:

Provided, further, that the income-tax payable on the interest receivable on any security of a Local Government issued income-tax free shall be payable by that Local Government.

Property.

9. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Property" in respect of the *bonâ fide* annual value of property consisting of any buildings or lands appurtenant thereto of which he is the owner, other than such portions of such property as he may occupy for the purposes of his business, subject to the following allowances, namely:—

(i) where the property is in the occupation of the owner, or where it is let to a tenant and the owner has undertaken to bear the cost of repairs, a sum equal to one-sixth of such value;

(ii) where the property is in the occupation of a tenant who has undertaken to bear the cost of repairs, the difference between such value and the rent paid by the tenant up to but not exceeding one sixth of such value;

(iii) the amount of any annual premium paid to insure the property against risk of damage or destruction;

(iv) where the property is subject to a mortgage or charge or to a ground rent, the amount of any interest on such mortgage or charge or of any such ground rent;

(v) any sums paid on account of land-revenue in respect of the property;

(vi) in respect of collection charges, a sum not exceeding the prescribed maximum;

(vii) in respect of vacancies, such sum as the Income-tax Officer may determine having regard to the circumstances of the case:

Provided that the aggregate of the allowances made under this sub-section shall in no case exceed the annual value.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the expression "annual value" shall be deemed to mean the sum for which the property might reasonably be expected to let from year to year:

Provided that, where the property is in the occupation of the owner for the purposes of his own residence, such sum shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed not to exceed ten per cent. of the total income of the owner.

Business.

10. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Business" in respect of the profits or gains of any business carried on by him.

(2) Such profits or gains shall be computed after making the following allowances, namely:—

(i) any rent paid for the premises in which such business is carried on, provided that, when any substantial part of the premises is used as a dwelling-house by the assessee, the allowance under this clause shall be such sum as the Income-tax Officer may determine having regard to the proportional part so used;

(ii) in respect of repairs, where the assessee is the tenant only of the premises, and has undertaken to bear the cost of such repairs, the amount paid on account thereof, provided that, if any substantial part of the premises is used by the assessee as a dwelling-house, a proportional part only of such amount shall be allowed;

(iii) in respect of capital borrowed for the purposes of the business, where the payment of interest thereon is not in any way dependent on the earning of profits, the amount of the interest paid;

Explanation:—Recurring subscriptions paid periodically by shareholders or subscribers in such Mutual Benefit Societies as may be prescribed, shall be deemed to be capital borrowed within the meaning of this clause;

(iv) in respect of insurance against risk of damage or destruction of buildings, machinery, plant, furniture, stocks or stores, used for the purposes of the business, the amount of any premium paid;

(v) in respect of current repairs to such buildings, machinery, plant, or furniture, the amount paid on account thereof;

(vi) in respect of depreciation of such buildings, machinery, plant, or furniture being the property of the assessee, a sum equivalent to such percentage on the original cost thereof to the assessee as may in any case or class of cases be prescribed:

Provided that—

(a) the prescribed particulars have been duly furnished;

(b) where full effect cannot be given to any such allowance in any year owing to there being no profits or gains chargeable for that year, or owing to the profits or gains chargeable being less than the allowance, the allowance or part of the allowance to which effect has not been given, as the case may be, shall be added to the amount of the allowance for depreciation for the following year and deemed to be part of that allowance, or, if there is no such allowance for that year, be deemed to be the allowance for that year, and so on for succeeding years; and

(c) the aggregate of all such allowances made under this Act or any Act repealed hereby, or under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, shall, in no case, exceed the original cost to the assessee of the buildings, machinery, plant, or furniture, as the case may be;

(vii) in respect of any machinery or plant which, in consequence of its having become obsolete, has been sold or discarded, the difference between the original cost to the assessee of the machinery or plant as reduced by the aggregate of the allowances made in respect of depreciation under clause (vi), or any Act repealed hereby, or the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, and the amount for which the machinery or plant is actually sold, or its scrap value;

(viii) any sums paid on account of land-revenue, local rates or municipal taxes in respect of such part of the premises as is used for the purposes of the business;

(ix) any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) incurred solely for the purpose of earning such profits or gains.

(3) In sub-section (2), the word "paid" means actually paid or incurred according to the method of accounting upon the basis of which the profits or gains are computed under this section.

Professional earnings.

11. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Professional earnings" in respect of the profits or gains of any profession or vocation followed by him.

(2) Such profits or gains shall be computed after making allowance for any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) incurred solely for the purposes of such profession or vocation, provided that no allowance shall be made on account of any personal expenses of the assessee.

(3) Professional fees paid in any part of India to a person ordinarily resident in British India shall be deemed to be profits or gains chargeable under this head.

Other sources.

12. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Other sources" in respect of income, profits and gains of every kind and from every source to which this Act applies (if not included under any of the preceding heads).

(2) Such income, profits and gains shall be computed after making allowance for any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) incurred solely for the purpose of making or earning such income, profits or gains, provided that no allowance shall be made on account of any personal expenses of the assessee.

13. Income, profits and gains shall be computed, for the purposes of sections 10, 11 and 12, in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed by the assessee:

Method of accounting.

Provided that, if no method of accounting has been regularly employed, or if the method employed is such that, in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer, the income, profits and gains cannot properly be deduced therefrom, then the computation shall be made upon such basis and in such manner as the Income-tax Officer may determine.

14. (*1*) The tax shall not be payable by an assessee in respect of any sum which he receives as a member of a Hindu undivided family.

Exemptions of a general nature.

(*2*) The tax shall not be payable by an assessee in respect of—

(*a*) any sum which he receives by way of dividend as a shareholder in a company where the profits or gains of the company have been assessed to income-tax; or

(*b*) such an amount of the profits or gains of any firm which have been assessed to income-tax as is proportionate to his share in the firm.

15. (*1*) The tax shall not be payable by an assessee in respect of any sums paid by him to effect an insurance on his own life or on the life of his wife, or in respect of a contract for a deferred annuity on his own life or on the life of his wife, or as a contribution to any Provident Fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1897, applies, or to any Provident Fund which complies with the provisions of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, or has been exempted from the provisions of that Act.

Exemption in the case of life insurances.

(*2*) Where the assessee is a Hindu undivided family, there shall be exempted under sub-section (*1*) any sums paid to effect an insurance on the life of any male member of the family or of the wife of any such member.

(*3*) The aggregate of any sums exempted under this section shall not, together with any sums exempted under the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 7, exceed one-sixth of the total income of the assessee.

16. (*1*) In computing the total income of an assessee sums exempted under the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 7, the provisos to section 8, sub-section (*2*) of section 14 and section 15, shall be included.

Exemptions and exclusions in determining the total income.

(*2*) For the purposes of sub-section (*1*), any sum mentioned in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 14 shall be increased by the amount of income-tax payable by the company in respect of the dividend received.

17. Where owing to the fact that the total income of any assessee has reached or exceeded a certain limit, he is liable to pay income-tax or to pay income-tax at a higher rate, the amount of income-tax payable by him shall, where necessary, be reduced so as not to exceed the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

Reduction of tax when margin above a certain limit is small.

(*a*) the amount which would have been payable if his total income had been a sum less by one rupee than that limit, and

(*b*) the amount by which his total income exceeds that sum.

CHAPTER IV.

DEDUCTIONS AND ASSESSMENT.

18. (*1*) Income-tax shall, unless otherwise prescribed in the case of any security of the Government of India, be leviable in advance by deduction at the time of payment in respect of income chargeable under the following heads:—

Payment by deduction at source.

(*i*) "Salaries"; and

(*ii*) "Interest on securities."

(*2*) Any person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" shall, at the time of payment, deduct income-tax on the amount payable at the rate applicable to the estimated income of the assessee under this head:

Provided that such person may, at the time of making any deduction, increase or reduce the amount to be deducted under this sub-section for the purpose of adjusting any excess or deficiency arising out of any previous deduction or failure to deduct.

(*3*) The person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head "Interest on securities" shall, at the time of payment, deduct income-tax on the amount of the interest payable at the maximum rate.

(*4*) All sums deducted in accordance with the provisions of this section shall, for the purpose of computing the income of an assessee, be deemed to be income received.

(*5*) Any deduction made in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be treated as a payment of income-tax on behalf of the person from whose income the deduction was made, or of the owner of the security, as the case may be, and credit shall be given to him therefor in the assessment, if any, made for the following year under this Act:

Provided that, if such person or such owner obtains, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a refund of any portion of the tax so deducted, no credit shall be given for the amount of such refund.

(*6*) All sums deducted in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be paid within the prescribed time by the person making the deduction to the credit of the Government of India, or as the Board of Inland Revenue directs.

(*7*) If any such person does not deduct and pay the tax as required by this section, he shall, without prejudice to any other consequences which he may incur, be deemed to be personally in default in respect of the tax.

(*8*) The power to levy by deduction under this section shall be without prejudice to any other mode of recovery.

(*9*) Every person deducting income-tax in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*3*) shall, at the time of payment of interest, furnish to the person to whom the interest is paid a certificate to the effect that income-tax has been deducted, and specifying the amount so deducted, the rate at which the tax has been deducted, and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the expression "annual value" shall be deemed to mean the sum for which the property might reasonably be expected to let from year to year:

Provided that, where the property is in the occupation of the owner for the purposes of his own residence, such sum shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed not to exceed ten per cent. of the total income of the owner.

Business.

10. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Business" in respect of the profits or gains of any business carried on by him.

(2) Such profits or gains shall be computed after making the following allowances, namely:—

(i) any rent paid for the premises in which such business is carried on, provided that, when any substantial part of the premises is used as a dwelling-house by the assessee, the allowance under this clause shall be such sum as the Income-tax Officer may determine having regard to the proportional part so used;

(ii) in respect of repairs, where the assessee is the tenant only of the premises, and has undertaken to bear the cost of such repairs, the amount paid on account thereof, provided that, if any substantial part of the premises is used by the assessee as a dwelling-house, a proportional part only of such amount shall be allowed;

(iii) in respect of capital borrowed for the purposes of the business, where the payment of interest thereon is not in any way dependent on the earning of profits, the amount of the interest paid;

Explanation:—Recurring subscriptions paid periodically by shareholders or subscribers in such Mutual Benefit Societies as may be prescribed, shall be deemed to be capital borrowed within the meaning of this clause;

(iv) in respect of insurance against risk of damage or destruction of buildings, machinery, plant, furniture, stocks or stores, used for the purposes of the business, the amount of any premium paid;

(v) in respect of current repairs to such buildings, machinery, plant, or furniture, the amount paid on account thereof;

(vi) in respect of depreciation of such buildings, machinery, plant, or furniture being the property of the assessee, a sum equivalent to such percentage on the original cost thereof to the assessee as may in any case or class of cases be prescribed:

Provided that—

(a) the prescribed particulars have been duly furnished;

(b) where full effect cannot be given to any such allowance in any year owing to there being no profits or gains chargeable for that year, or owing to the profits or gains chargeable being less than the allowance, the allowance or part of the allowance to which effect has not been given, as the case may be, shall be added to the amount of the allowance for depreciation for the following year and deemed to be part of that allowance, or, if there is no such allowance for that year, be deemed to be the allowance for that year, and so on for succeeding years; and

(c) the aggregate of all such allowances made under this Act or any Act repealed hereby, or under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, shall, in no case, exceed the original cost to the assessee of the buildings, machinery, plant, or furniture, as the case may be; II of 1886.

(vii) in respect of any machinery or plant which, in consequence of its having become obsolete, has been sold or discarded, the difference between the original cost to the assessee of the machinery or plant as reduced by the aggregate of the allowances made in respect of depreciation under clause (vi), or any Act repealed hereby, or the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, and the amount for which the machinery or plant is actually sold, or its scrap value; II of 1886

(viii) any sums paid on account of land-revenue, local rates or municipal taxes in respect of such part of the premises as is used for the purposes of the business;

(ix) any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) incurred solely for the purpose of earning such profits or gains.

(3) In sub-section (2), the word "paid" means actually paid or incurred according to the method of accounting upon the basis of which the profits or gains are computed under this section.

Professional earnings.

11. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Professional earnings" in respect of the profits or gains of any profession or vocation followed by him.

(2) Such profits or gains shall be computed after making allowance for any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) incurred solely for the purposes of such profession or vocation, provided that no allowance shall be made on account of any personal expenses of the assessee.

(3) Professional fees paid in any part of India to a person ordinarily resident in British India shall be deemed to be profits or gains chargeable under this head.

Other sources.

12. (1) The tax shall be payable by an assessee under the head "Other sources" in respect of income, profits and gains of every kind and from every source to which this Act applies (if not included under any of the preceding heads).

(2) Such income, profits and gains shall be computed after making allowance for any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) incurred solely for the purpose of making or earning such income, profits or gains, provided that no allowance shall be made on account of any personal expenses of the assessee.

13. Income, profits and gains shall be computed, for the purposes of sections 10, 11 and 12, in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed by the assessee:

Method of accounting.

Provided that, if no method of accounting has been regularly employed, or if the method employed is such that, in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer, the income, profits and gains cannot properly be deduced therefrom, then the computation shall be made upon such basis and in such manner as the Income-tax Officer may determine.

14. (*1*) The tax shall not be payable by an assessee in respect of any sum which he receives as a member of a Hindu undivided family.

Exemptions of a general nature.

(*2*) The tax shall not be payable by an assessee in respect of—

(*a*) any sum which he receives by way of dividend as a shareholder in a company where the profits or gains of the company have been assessed to income-tax; or

(*b*) such an amount of the profits or gains of any firm which have been assessed to income-tax as is proportionate to his share in the firm.

15. (*1*) The tax shall not be payable by an assessee in respect of any sums paid by him to effect an insurance on his own life or on the life of his wife, or in respect of a contract for a deferred annuity on his own life or on the life of his wife, or as a contribution to any Provident Fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1897, applies, or to any Provident Fund which complies with the provisions of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, or has been exempted from the provisions of that Act.

Exemption in the case of life insurances.

of 1897.

f 1912.

(*2*) Where the assessee is a Hindu undivided family, there shall be exempted under sub-section (*1*) any sums paid to effect an insurance on the life of any male member of the family or of the wife of any such member.

(*3*) The aggregate of any sums exempted under this section shall not, together with any sums exempted under the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 7, exceed one-sixth of the total income of the assessee.

16. (*1*) In computing the total income of an assessee sums exempted under the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 7, the provisos to section 8, sub-section (*2*) of section 14 and section 15, shall be included.

Exemptions and exclusions in determining the total income.

(*2*) For the purposes of sub-section (*1*), any sum mentioned in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 14 shall be increased by the amount of income-tax payable by the company in respect of the dividend received.

17. Where owing to the fact that the total income of any assessee has reached or exceeded a certain limit, he is liable to pay income-tax or to pay income-tax at a higher rate, the amount of income-tax payable by him shall, where necessary, be reduced so as not to exceed the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

Reduction of tax when margin above a certain limit is small.

(*a*) the amount which would have been payable if his total income had been a sum less by one rupee than that limit, and

(*b*) the amount by which his total income exceeds that sum.

CHAPTER IV.

DEDUCTIONS AND ASSESSMENT.

18. (*1*) Income-tax shall, unless otherwise prescribed in the case of any security of the Government of India, be leviable in advance by deduction at the time of payment in respect of income chargeable under the following heads:—

Payment by deduction at source.

(*i*) "Salaries"; and

(*ii*) "Interest on securities."

(*2*) Any person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" shall, at the time of payment, deduct income-tax on the amount payable at the rate applicable to the estimated income of the assessee under this head:

Provided that such person may, at the time of making any deduction, increase or reduce the amount to be deducted under this sub-section for the purpose of adjusting any excess or deficiency arising out of any previous deduction or failure to deduct.

(*3*) The person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head "Interest on securities" shall, at the time of payment, deduct income-tax on the amount of the interest payable at the maximum rate.

(*4*) All sums deducted in accordance with the provisions of this section shall, for the purpose of computing the income of an assessee, be deemed to be income received.

(*5*) Any deduction made in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be treated as a payment of income-tax on behalf of the person from whose income the deduction was made, or of the owner of the security, as the case may be, and credit shall be given to him therefor in the assessment, if any, made for the following year under this Act:

Provided that, if such person or such owner obtains, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a refund of any portion of the tax so deducted, no credit shall be given for the amount of such refund.

(*6*) All sums deducted in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be paid within the prescribed time by the person making the deduction to the credit of the Government of India, or as the Board of Inland Revenue directs.

(*7*) If any such person does not deduct and pay the tax as required by this section, he shall, without prejudice to any other consequences which he may incur, be deemed to be personally in default in respect of the tax.

(*8*) The power to levy by deduction under this section shall be without prejudice to any other mode of recovery.

(*9*) Every person deducting income-tax in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*3*) shall, at the time of payment of interest, furnish to the person to whom the interest is paid a certificate to the effect that income-tax has been deducted, and specifying the amount so deducted, the rate at which the tax has been deducted, and such other particulars as may be prescribed.

Payment in other cases.

19. In the case of income chargeable under any other head than those mentioned in sub-section (*1*) of section 18, and in any case where income-tax has not been deducted in accordance with the provisions of that section, the tax shall be payable by the assessee direct.

Certificate by company to shareholders receiving dividends.

20. The principal officer of every company shall, at the time of distribution of dividends, furnish to every person receiving a dividend a certificate to the effect that the company has paid or will pay income-tax on the profits which are being distributed, and specifying such other particulars as may be prescribed.

Annual return.

21. The prescribed person in the case of every Government office, and the principal officer or the prescribed person in the case of every local authority, company or other public body or association, and every private employer shall prepare, and, within thirty days from the 31st day of March in each year, deliver or cause to be delivered to the Income tax Officer in the prescribed form, a return in writing showing—

(*a*) the name and, so far as it is known, the address, of every person who was receiving on the said 31st day of March, or has received during the year ending on that date, from the authority, company, body, association or private employer, as the case may be, any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" of such amount as may be prescribed;

(*b*) the amount of the income so received by each such person, and the time or times at which the same was paid;

(*c*) the amount deducted in respect of income-tax from the income of each such person.

Return of income.

22. (*1*) The principal officer of every company shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of June in each year, furnish to the Income-tax Officer a return, in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner, of the total income of the company during the previous year:

Provided that the Income-tax Officer may, in his discretion, extend the date for the delivery of the return in the case of any company or class of companies.

(*2*) In the case of any person other than a company whose total income is, in the Income-tax Officer's opinion, of such an amount as to render such person liable to income-tax, the Income-tax Officer shall serve a notice upon him requiring him to furnish, within such period, not being less than thirty days as may be specified in the notice, a return in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner setting forth (along with such other particulars as may be provided for in the notice) his total income during the previous year.

(*3*) If any person has not furnished a return within the time allowed by or under sub-section (*1*) or sub section (*2*), or having furnished a return under either of those sub-sections, discovers any omission or wrong statement therein, he may furnish a return or a revised return, as the case may be, at any time before the assessment is made, and any return so made shall be deemed to be a return made in due time under this section.

(*4*) The Income-tax Officer may serve on the principal officer of any company or on any person upon whom a notice has been served under sub-section (*2*) a notice requiring him, on a date to be therein specified, to produce, or cause to be produced, such accounts or documents as the Income-tax Officer may require:

Provided that the Income-tax Officer shall not require the production of any accounts relating to a period more than three years prior to the previous year.

Assessment.

23. (*1*) If the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that a return made under section 22 is correct and complete, he shall assess the total income of the assessee, and shall determine the sum payable by him on the basis of such return.

(*2*) If the Income-tax Officer has reason to believe that a return made under section 22 is incorrect or incomplete, he shall serve on the person who made the return a notice requiring him, on a date to be therein specified, either to attend at the Income-tax Officer's office or to produce, or to cause to be there produced, any evidence on which such person may rely in support of the return.

(*3*) On the day specified in the notice issued under sub-section (*2*), or as soon afterwards as may be, the Income-tax Officer, after hearing such evidence as such person may produce and such other evidence as the Income-tax Officer may require, on specified points, shall, by an order in writing, assess the total income of the assessee, and determine the sum payable by him on the basis of such assessment.

(*4*) If the principal officer of any company or any other person fails to make a return under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) of section 22, as the case may be, or fails to comply with all the terms of a notice issued under sub-section (*4*) of the same section or, having made a return, fails to comply with all the terms of a notice issued under sub-section (*2*) of this section, the Income-tax Officer shall make the assessment to the best of his judgment.

Set off of loss in computing aggregate income.

24. (*1*) Where any assessee sustains a loss of profits or gains in any year under any of the heads mentioned in section 6, he shall be entitled to have the amount of the loss set off against his income, profits or gains under any other head in that year.

(*2*) Where the assessee is a registered firm, and the loss sustained cannot wholly be set off under sub-section (*1*), any member of such firm shall be entitled to have set off against any income, profits or gains of the year in which the loss was sustained in respect of which the tax is payable by him such amount of the loss not already set off as is proportionate to his share in the firm.

Assessment in case of discontinued business.

25. (*1*) Where any business, profession or vocation commenced after the 31st day of March, 1922, is discontinued in any year, an assessment may be made in that year on the basis of the income, profits

or gains of the period between the end of the previous year and the date of such discontinuance in addition to the assessment, if any, made on the basis of the income, profits or gains of the previous year.

(2) Any person discontinuing any such business, profession or vocation shall give to the Income-tax Officer notice of such discontinuance within fifteen days thereof, and, where any person fails to give the notice required by this sub-section, the Income-tax Officer may direct that a sum shall be recovered from him by way of penalty not exceeding the amount of tax subsequently assessed on him in respect of any income, profits or gains of the business, profession or vocation up to the date of its discontinuance.

(3) Where any business, profession or vocation which was in existence at the commencement of this Act, and on which tax was at any time charged under the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, is discontinued, no tax shall be payable in respect of the income, profits and gains of the period between the end of the previous year and the date of such discontinuance, and the assessee may further claim that the income, profits and gains of the previous year shall be deemed to have been the income, profits and gains of the said period. Where any such claim is made, an assessment shall be made on the basis of the income, profits and gains of the said period, and if an amount of tax has already been paid in respect of the income, profits and gains of the previous year exceeding the amount payable on the basis of such assessment, a refund shall be given of the difference.

VII of 1918.

(4) Where an assessment is to be made under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3), the Income-tax Officer may serve on the person whose income, profits and gains are to be assessed, or, in the case of a firm, on any person who was a member of such firm at the time of its discontinuance, or, in the case of a company, on the principal officer thereof, a notice containing all or any of the requirements which may be included in a notice under sub-section (2) of section 22, and the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly as if the notice were a notice issued under that sub-section.

Change in ownership of business.

26. Where any change occurs in the constitution of a firm or where any person has succeeded to any business, profession or vocation, the assessment shall be made on the firm as constituted, or on the person engaged in the business, profession or vocation, as the case may be, at the time of the making of the assessment.

Cancellation of assessment when cause is shown.

27. Where an assessee or, in the case of a company, the principal officer thereof, within one month from the service of a notice of demand issued as hereinafter provided, satisfies the Income-tax Officer that he was prevented by sufficient cause from making the return required by section 22, or that he did not receive the notice issued under sub-section (4) of section 22, or sub-section (2) of section 23, or that he had not a reasonable opportunity to comply, or was prevented by sufficient cause from complying, with the terms of the last-mentioned notices, the Income-tax Officer shall cancel the assessment and proceed to make a fresh assessment in accordance with the provisions of section 23.

Penalty for concealment of income.

28. (1) If the Income-tax Officer, the Assistant Commissioner or the Commissioner in the course of any proceedings under this Act, is satisfied that an assessee has concealed the particulars of his income, or has deliberately furnished inaccurate particulars of such income, and has thereby returned it below its real amount, he may direct that the assessee shall, in addition to the income-tax payable by him, pay by way of penalty a sum not exceeding the amount of income-tax which would have been avoided if the income so returned by the assessee had been accepted as the correct income:

Provided that no such order shall be made, unless the assessee has been heard, or has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard:

Provided, further, that no prosecution for an offence against this Act shall be instituted in respect of the same facts on which a penalty has been imposed under this section.

(2) An Assistant Commissioner or a Commissioner who has made an order under sub-section (1) shall forthwith send a copy of the same to the Income-tax Officer.

Notice of demand.

29. When the Income-tax Officer has determined a sum to be payable by an assessee under section 23, or when an order has been passed under sub-section (2) of section 25 or section 28 for the payment of a penalty, the Income-tax Officer shall serve on the assessee a notice of demand in the prescribed form specifying the sum so payable.

Appeal against assessment under this Act.

30. (1) Any assessee objecting to the amount or rate at which he is assessed under section 23 or section 27, or denying his liability to be assessed under this Act, or objecting to a refusal of an Income-tax Officer to make a fresh assessment under section 27, or to any order against him under sub-section (2) of section 25 or section 28, made by an Income-tax Officer, may appeal to the Assistant Commissioner against the assessment or against such refusal or order:

Provided that no appeal shall lie in respect of an assessment made under sub-section (4) of section 23, or under that sub-section read with section 27.

(2) The appeal shall ordinarily be presented within thirty days of receipt of the notice of demand relating to the assessment or penalty objected to, or of the date of the refusal to make a fresh assessment under section 27, as the case may be; but the Assistant Commissioner may admit an appeal after the expiration of the period if he is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period.

(3) The appeal shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.

Hearing of appeal.

31. (1) The Assistant Commissioner shall fix a day and place for the hearing of the appeal, and may from time to time adjourn the hearing.

(2) The Assistant Commissioner may, before disposing of any appeal, make such further inquiry as he thinks fit, or cause further inquiry to be made by the Income-tax Officer.

(3) In disposing of an appeal the Assistant Commissioner may, in the case of an order of assessment,—

(a) confirm, reduce, enhance or annul the assessment, or

(b) set aside the assessment and direct the Income-tax Officer to make a fresh assessment after making such further inquiry as the Income-tax Officer thinks fit or the Assistant Commissioner may direct, and the Income-tax Officer shall thereupon proceed to make such fresh assessment,

or, in the cases of an order under sub-section (2) of section 25 or section 28,

(c) confirm, cancel or vary such order:

Provided that the Assistant Commissioner shall not enhance an assessment unless the appellant has had a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against such enhancement.

Appeals against orders of Assistant Commissioner.

32. (1) Any assessee objecting to an order passed by an Assistant Commissioner under section 28 or to an order enhancing his assessment under sub-section (3) of section 31, may appeal to the Commissioner within thirty days of the making of such order.

(2) The appeal shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.

(3) In disposing of the appeal the Commissioner may, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit.

Power of review.

33. (1) The Commissioner may of his own motion call for the record of any proceeding under this Act which has been taken by any authority subordinate to him or by himself when exercising the powers of an Assistant Commissioner under sub-section (4) of section 5.

(2) On receipt of the record the Commissioner may make such inquiry or cause such inquiry to be made and, subject to the provisions of this Act may pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit:

Provided that he shall not pass any order prejudicial to an assessee without hearing him or giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Income escaping assessment.

34. If for any reason income, profits or gains chargeable to income-tax has escaped assessment in any year, or has been assessed at too low a rate, the Income-tax Officer may, at any time within one year of the end of that year, serve on the person liable to pay tax on such income, profits or gains, or, in the case of a company, on the principal officer thereof, a notice containing all or any of the requirements which may be included in a notice under sub-section (2) of section 22, and may proceed to assess or re-assess such income, profits or gains, and the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly as if the notice were a notice issued under that sub-section:

Provided that the tax shall be charged at the rate at which it would have been charged had the income, profits or gains not escaped assessment or full assessment, as the case may be.

Rectification of mistake.

35. (1) The Income-tax Officer may, at any time within one year from the date of any demand made upon an assessee, on his own motion rectify any mistake apparent from the record of the assessment, and shall within the like period rectify any such mistake which has been brought to his notice by such assessee:

Provided that no such rectification shall be made, having the effect of enhancing an assessment unless the Income-tax Officer has given notice to the assessee of his intention so to do and has allowed him a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(2) Where any such rectification has the effect of reducing the assessment, the Income-tax Officer shall make any refund which may be due to such assessee.

(3) Where any such rectification has the effect of enhancing the assessment, the Income-tax Officer shall serve on the assessee a notice of demand in the prescribed form specifying the sum payable, and such notice of demand shall be deemed to be issued under section 29, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.

Tax to be calculated to nearest anna.

36. In the determination of the amount of tax or of a refund payable under this Act, fractions of an anna less than six pies shall be disregarded, and fractions of an anna equal to or exceeding six pies shall be regarded as one anna.

Power to take evidence on oath, etc.

37. The Income-tax Officer, Assistant Commissioner and Commissioner shall, for the purposes of this Chapter, have the same powers as are vested in a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:— V of 1908.

(a) enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath or affirmation;

(b) compelling the production of documents; and

(c) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses;

and any proceeding before an Income-tax Officer, Assistant Commissioner or Commissioner under this Chapter shall be deemed to be a "judicial proceeding" within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Power to call for information.

38. The Income-tax Officer or Assistant Commissioner may, for the purposes of this Act,—

(1) require any firm, or Hindu undivided family to furnish him with a return of the members of the firm, or of the manager or adult male members of the family, as the case may be, and of their addresses;

(2) require any person whom he has reason to believe to be a trustee, guardian, or agent, to furnish him with a return of the names of the persons for or of whom he is trustee, guardian, or agent, and of their addresses.

39. The Income-tax Officer or Assistant Commissioner, or any person authorised in writing in this behalf by the Income-tax Officer or Assistant Commissioner, may inspect and, if necessary, take copies, or cause copies to be taken, of any register of the members, debenture-holders or mortgagees of any company or of any entry in such register.

Power to inspect the register of members of any company.

CHAPTER V.

LIABILITY IN SPECIAL CASES.

40. In the case of any guardian, trustee or agent of any person being a minor, lunatic or idiot or residing out of British India (all of which persons are hereinafter in this section included in the term beneficiary) being in receipt on behalf of such beneficiary of any income, profits or gains chargeable under this Act, the tax shall be levied upon and recoverable from such guardian, trustee or agent, as the case may be, in like manner and to the same amount as it would be leviable upon and recoverable from any such beneficiary if of full age, sound mind, or resident in British India, and in direct receipt of such income, profits or gains, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.

Guardians, trustees and agents.

41. In the case of income, profits or gains chargeable under this Act which are received by the Courts of Wards, the Administrators-General, the Official Trustees or by any receiver or manager (including any person whatever his designation who in fact manages property on behalf of another) appointed by or under any order of a Court, the tax shall be levied upon and recoverable from such Court of Wards, Administrator-General, Official Trustee, receiver or manager in the like manner and to the same amount as it would be leviable upon and recoverable from any person on whose behalf such income, profits or gains are received, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.

Courts of Wards, etc.

42. (*1*) In the case of any person residing out of British India, all profits or gains accruing or arising to such person, whether directly or indirectly, through or from any business connection or property in British India, shall be deemed to be income accruing or arising within British India, and shall be chargeable to income-tax in the name of the agent of any such person, and such agent shall be deemed to be, for all the purposes of this Act, the assessee in respect of such income-tax:

Non-residents.

Provided that any arrears of tax may be recovered also in accordance with the provisions of this Act from any assets of the non-resident person which are, or may at any time come, within British India.

(*2*) Where a person not resident in British India, and not being a British subject or a firm or company constituted within His Majesty's dominions or a branch thereof, carries on business with a person resident in British India, and it appears to the Income-tax Officer or the Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, that owing to the close connection between the resident and the non-resident person and to the substantial control exercised by the non-resident over the resident, the course of business between those persons is so arranged, that the business done by the resident in pursuance of his connection with the non-resident produces to the resident either no profits or less than the ordinary profits which might be expected to arise in that business, the profits derived therefrom or which may reasonably be deemed to have been derived therefrom, shall be chargeable to income-tax in the name of the resident person who shall be deemed to be, for all the purposes of this Act, the assessee in respect of such income-tax.

43. Any person employed by or on behalf of a person residing out of British India, or having any business connection with such person, or through whom such person is in the receipt of any income, profits or gains upon whom the Income-tax Officer has caused a notice to be served of his intention of treating him as the agent of the non-resident person shall, for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be such agent:

Agent to include persons treated as such.

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be the agent of a non-resident person, unless he has had an opportunity of being heard by the Income-tax Officer as to his liability.

44. Where any business, profession or vocation carried on by a firm has been discontinued, every person who was at the time of such discontinuance a member of such firm shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount of the tax payable in respect of the income, profits and gains of the firm.

Liability in case of a discontinued firm or partnership.

CHAPTER VI.

RECOVERY OF TAX AND PENALTIES.

45. Any amount specified as payable in a notice of demand under section 29 or an order under section 31 or section 32 or section 33, shall be paid within the time, at the place and to the person mentioned in the notice or order, or if a time is not so mentioned, then on or before the first day of the second month following the date of the service of the notice or order, and any assessee failing so to pay shall be deemed to be in default, provided that, when an assessee has presented an appeal under section 30, the Income-tax Officer may in his discretion treat the assessee as not being in default as long as such appeal is undisposed of.

Tax when payable.

46. (*1*) When an assessee is in default in making a payment of income-tax, the Income tax Officer may in his discretion direct that, in addition to the amount of the arrears, a sum not exceeding that amount shall be recovered from the assessee by way of penalty.

Mode and time of recovery.

(*2*) The Income-tax Officer may forward to the Collector a certificate under his signature specifying the amount of arrears due from an assessee, and the Collector, on receipt of such certificate, shall proceed to recover from such assessee the amount specified therein as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

(3) In any area, with respect to which the Commissioner has directed that any arrears may be recovered by any process enforceable for the recovery of an arrear of any municipal tax or local rate imposed under any enactment for the time being in force in any part of the province, the Income-tax Officer may proceed to recover the amount due by such process.

(4) The Commissioner may direct by what authority any powers or duties incident under any such enactment as aforesaid to the enforcement of any process for the recovery of a municipal tax or local rate shall be exercised or performed when that process is employed under sub-section (3).

(5) If any assessee is in receipt of any income chargeable under the head "Salaries," the Income-tax Officer may require any person paying the same to deduct from any payment subsequent to the date of such requisition any arrears due from such assessee, and such person shall comply with any such requisition, and shall pay the sums so deducted to the credit of the Government of India, or as the Board of Inland Revenue directs.

(6) The Local Government may direct, with respect to any specified area, that income-tax shall be recovered therein, with, and as an addition to, any municipal tax or local rate by the same person and in the same manner as the municipal tax or local rate is recovered.

(7) Save in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 42, no proceedings for the recovery of any sum payable under this Act shall be commenced after the expiration of one year from the last day of the year in which any demand is made under this Act.

Recovery of penalties.

47. Any sum imposed by way of penalty under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 25, section 28 or sub-section (1) of section 46, shall be recoverable in the manner provided in this Chapter for the recovery of arrear of tax.

CHAPTER VII.

REFUNDS.

Refunds.

48. (1) If a shareholder in a company who has received any dividend therefrom satisfies the Income-tax Officer that the rate of income-tax applicable to the profits or gains of the company at the time of the declaration of such dividend is greater than the rate applicable to his total income of the year in which such dividend was declared, he shall, on production of the certificate received by him under the provisions of section 20, be entitled to a refund on the amount of such dividend (including the amount of the tax thereon) calculated at the difference between those rates.

(2) If a member of a registered firm satisfies the Income-tax Officer that the rate of income-tax applicable to his total income of the previous year was less than the rate at which income-tax has been levied on the profits or gains of the firm of that year, he shall be entitled to a refund on his share of those profits or gains calculated at the difference between those rates.

(3) If the owner of a security from the interest on which, or any person from whose salary, income-tax has been deducted in accordance with the provisions of section 18, satisfies the Income-tax Officer that the rate of income-tax applicable to his total income of the previous year was less than the rate at which income-tax has been charged in making such deduction in that year, he shall be entitled to a refund on the amount of interest or salary from which such deduction has been made calculated at the difference between those rates.

Relief in respect of United Kingdom income-tax.

49. (1) If any person who has paid Indian income-tax for any year on any part of his income proves to the satisfaction of the Income-tax Officer that he has paid United Kingdom income-tax for that year in respect of the same part of his income, and that the rate at which he was entitled to, and has obtained, relief under the provisions of section 27 of the Finance Act, 1920, is less than the Indian rate of tax charged in respect of that part of his income, he shall be entitled to a refund of a sum calculated on that part of his income at a rate equal to the difference between the Indian rate of tax and the rate at which he was entitled to, and obtained, relief under that section:

Provided that the rate at which the refund is to be given shall not exceed one-half of the Indian rate of tax.

(2) In sub-section (1)—

(a) the expression "Indian income tax" means income-tax and super-tax charged in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(b) the expression "Indian rate of tax" means the amount of the Indian income-tax divided by the income on which it was charged;

(c) the expression "United Kingdom income-tax" means income-tax and super-tax chargeable in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Acts.

Limitation of claims for refund.

50. No claim to any refund of income-tax under this Chapter shall be allowed, unless it is made within one year from the last day of the year in which the tax was recovered.

CHAPTER VIII.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Failure to make payments or deliver returns or statements or allow inspection.

51. If a person fails without reasonable cause or excuse—

(a) to deduct and pay any tax as required by section 18 or under sub-section (5) of section 46;

(b) to furnish a certificate required by sub-section (9) of section 18 or by section 20 to be furnished;

(c) to furnish in due time any of the returns mentioned in section 21, section 22, or section 38;

(d) to produce, or cause to be produced, on or before the date mentioned in any notice

under sub-section (4) of section 22, such accounts and documents as are referred to in the notice;

(e) to grant inspection or allow copies to be taken in accordance with the provisions of section 39,

he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the default continues.

False statement in declaration.

52. If a person makes a statement in a verification mentioned in section 22, or sub-section (3) of section 30, or sub-section (2) of section 32 which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, he shall be deemed to have committed the offence described in section 177 of the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution to be at instance of Assistant Commissioner.

53. (1) A person shall not be proceeded against for an offence under section 51 or section 52 except at the instance of the Assistant Commissioner.

(2) The Assistant Commissioner may stay any such proceeding or compound any such offence.

Disclosure of information by a public servant.

54. (1) All particulars contained in any statement made, return furnished or accounts or documents produced under the provisions of this Act, or in any evidence given, or affidavit or deposition made, in the course of any proceedings under this Act other than proceedings under this Chapter, or in any record of any assessment proceeding, or any proceeding relating to the recovery of a demand, prepared for the purposes of this Act, shall be treated as confidential, and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no Court shall, save as provided in this Act, be entitled to require any public servant to produce before it any such return, accounts, documents or record or any part of any such record, or to give evidence before it in respect thereof.

(2) If a public servant discloses any particulars contained in any such statement, return, accounts, documents, evidence, affidavit, deposition or record, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, and shall also be liable to fine:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the disclosure—

(a) of any such particulars for the purposes of a prosecution under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code in respect of any such statement, return, accounts, documents, evidence, affidavit or deposition, or for the purposes of a prosecution under this Act, or

(b) of any such particulars to any person acting in the execution of this Act where it is necessary to disclose the same to him for the purposes of this Act, or

(c) of any such particulars occasioned by the lawful employment under this Act of any process for the service of any notice or the recovery of any demand, or

(d) of such facts, to an authorised officer of the United Kingdom, as may be necessary to enable relief to be given under section 27 of the Finance Act, 1920, or a refund to be given under section 49 of this Act: 10 & 11 Geo. V, Ch. 18.

Provided, further, that no prosecution shall be instituted under this section except with the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPER-TAX.

Charge of super-tax.

55. In addition to the income-tax charged for any year, there shall be charged, levied and paid for that year in respect of the total income of the previous year of any individual, unregistered firm, Hindu undivided family or company, an additional duty of income-tax (in this Act referred to as super-tax) at the rate or rates laid down for that year by Act of the Indian Legislature:

Provided that, where the profits and gains of an unregistered firm have been assessed to super-tax, super-tax shall not be payable by an individual having a share in the firm in respect of the amount of such profits and gains which is proportionate to his share.

Total income for purposes of super-tax.

56. Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, the total income of any individual, unregistered firm, Hindu undivided family or company shall, for the purposes of super-tax, be the total income as assessed for the purposes of income-tax, and where an assessment of total income has become final and conclusive for the purposes of income-tax for any year, the assessment shall also be final and conclusive for the purposes of super-tax for the same year.

Non-resident partners and shareholders.

57. (1) In the case of any assessee residing out of British India who is a member of a registered firm, and whose share of the profits from such firm is liable to super-tax, the remaining members of such firm who are resident in British India shall be jointly and severally liable to pay the super-tax due from the non-resident member in respect of such share.

(2) Where any assessee who is liable to pay super-tax on the amount of the dividends receivable by him from any company is, to the knowledge of the principal officer of the company, residing out of British India, the principal officer shall be liable to pay the super-tax due by such non-resident person in respect of the dividends received by him from the company, and shall have power to deduct the amount of such super-tax from the amount payable by the company to such assessee.

(3) Where any person pays any tax under the provisions of this section on account of an assessee who is residing out of British India, credit shall be given therefor in determining the amount of the tax to be payable by any agent of such non-resident assessee under the provisions of sections 42 and 43.

Application of Act to super-tax.

58. (1) All the provisions of this Act, except section 3, the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 7, the provisos to section 8, sub-

section (2) of section 14, and sections 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 48 shall apply, so far as may be, to the charge, assessment, collection and recovery of super-tax.

(2) Save as provided in section 57, super-tax shall be payable by the assessee direct.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

59. (1) The Board of Inland Revenue may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act and for the ascertainment and determination of any class of income. Such rules may be made for the whole of British India or for such part thereof as may be specified.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) prescribe the manner in which, and the procedure by which, the income, profits and gains shall be arrived at in the case of—

(i) incomes derived in part from agriculture and in part from business;

(ii) insurance companies;

(iii) persons residing out of British India;

(b) prescribe the procedure to be followed on applications for refunds;

(c) provide for such arrangements with His Majesty's Government as may be necessary to enable the appropriate relief to be granted under section 27 of the Finance Act, 1920, or under section 49 of this Act; 10 & 11 Geo. V, Ch. 18.

(d) prescribe the year which, for the purpose of relief under section 49, is to be taken as corresponding to the year of assessment for the purposes of section 27 of the Finance Act, 1920; and 10 & 11 Geo. V, Ch. 18.

(e) provide for any matter which by this Act is to be prescribed.

(3) The power to make rules conferred by this section shall, except on the first occasion of the exercise thereof, be subject to the condition of previous publication.

(4) Rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power to make exemptions, etc.

60. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make an exemption, reduction in rate or other modification, in respect of income-tax in favour of any class of income, or in regard to the whole or any part of the income of any class of persons.

Appearance by authorised representative.

61. Any assessee, who is entitled or required to attend before any Income-tax authority in connection with any proceedings under this Act, may attend either in person or by any person authorised by him in writing in this behalf.

Receipts to be given.

62. A receipt shall be given for any money paid or recovered under this Act.

Service of notices.

63. (1) A notice or requisition under this Act may be served on the person therein named either by post or, as if it were a summons issued by a Court, under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. V of 1908.

(2) Any such notice or requisition may, in the case of a firm or a Hindu undivided family, be addressed to any member of the firm or to the manager, or any adult male member of the family.

Place of assessment.

64. (1) Where an assessee carries on business at any place, he shall be assessed by the Income-tax Officer of the area in which that place is situate or, where the business is carried on in more places than one, by the Income-tax Officer of the area in which his principal place of business is situate.

(2) In all other cases an assessee shall be assessed by the Income-tax Officer of the area in which he resides.

(3) Where any question arises under this section as to the place of assessment, such question shall be determined by the Commissioner, or, where the question is between places in more provinces than one, by the Commissioners concerned, or, if they are not in agreement, by the Board of Inland Revenue:

Provided that, before any such question is determined, the assessee shall have had an opportunity of representing his views.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, every Income-tax Officer shall have all the powers conferred by or under this Act on an Income-tax Officer in respect of any income, profits or gains accruing, or arising or received within the area for which he is appointed.

Indemnity.

65. Every person deducting, retaining or paying any tax in pursuance of this Act in respect of income belonging to another person is hereby indemnified for the deduction, retention or payment thereof.

Statement of case by Commissioner to High Court.

66. (1) If, in the course of any assessment under this Act or any proceeding in connection therewith other than a proceeding under Chapter VIII, a question of law arises, the Commissioner may, either on his own motion or on reference from any Income-tax authority subordinate to him, draw up a statement of the case and refer it with his own opinion thereon to the High Court.

(2) Within one month of the passing of an order under section 31 or section 32, the assessee in respect of whom the order was passed may, by application accompanied by a fee of one hundred rupees or such lesser sum as may be prescribed, require the Commissioner to refer to the High Court any question of law arising out of such order, and the Commissioner shall, within one month of the receipt of such application, draw up a statement of the case and refer it with his own opinion thereon to the High Court:

Provided that, if, in exercise of his power of review under section 33, the Commissioner decides the question, the assessee may withdraw his application, and if he does so, the fee paid shall be refunded.

(3) If, on any application being made under sub-section (2), the Commissioner refuses to state the case on the ground that no question of law arises, the assessee may apply to the High Court, and the High Court, if it is not satisfied of the correctness of the Commissioner's decision, may require the Commissioner to state the case and to refer it, and, on receipt of any such requisition, the Commissioner shall state and refer the case accordingly.

(4) If the High Court is not satisfied that the statements in a case referred under this section are sufficient to enable it to determine the question raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Commissioner by whom it was stated to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf.

(5) The High Court upon the hearing of any such case shall decide the questions of law raised thereby, and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded, and shall send to the Commissioner by whom the case was stated a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, and the Commissioner shall dispose of the case accordingly, or, if the case arose on a reference from any Income-tax authority subordinate to him, shall forward a copy of such judgment to such authority who shall dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

(6) Where a reference is made to the High Court on the application of an assessee, the costs shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(7) Notwithstanding that a reference has been made under this section to the High Court, income-tax shall be payable in accordance with the assessment made in the case:

Provided that, if the amount of an assessment is reduced as a result of such reference, the amount overpaid shall be refunded with such interest as the Commissioner may allow.

Bar of suits in Civil Court.

67. No suit shall be brought in any Civil Court to set aside or modify any assessment made under this Act, and no prosecution, suit or other proceeding shall lie against any Government officer for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Repeals.

68. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof:

Provided that such repeal shall not affect the liability of any person to pay any sum due from him or any existing right of refund under any of the said enactments:

Provided, further, that the provisions of section 19 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, shall apply, so far as may be, to all assessments made under that Act in the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1922, and where an adjustment shall be made under the provisions of section 19 of the said Act, the provisions of this Act regarding the procedure for the assessment and recovery of income-tax shall apply as if such adjustment were an assessment made under this Act. VII of 1918.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 68.)

1	2	3	4
Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1918.	VII	The Indian Income-tax Act, 1918.	The whole.
1919.	IV	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1919.	The whole.
"	XVIII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1919.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918.
1920.	XVII	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1920.	The whole.
"	XIX	The Super-tax Act, 1920.	The whole.
"	XXXI	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1920.	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Super-tax Act, 1920
"	XLIV	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment No. 2) Act, 1920.	The whole.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L. 848



The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 8th March, 1922 :—

No. 14 OF 1922.

A Bill to assimilate the law in British India relating to official secrets to the law in force in the United Kingdom.

WHEREAS the law in British India relating to official secrets is at present contained in two Acts of the Governor General in Council, namely, the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, and the Indian Official Secrets (Amendment) Act, 1904, and one Statute of Parliament, namely, the Official Secrets Act, 1911; and

XV of 1889. V of 1904. 1 & 2 Geo. V, c. 28.

WHEREAS the Official Secrets Act, 1911, has been amended by the Official Secrets Act, 1920, which Statute applies to the United Kingdom and to certain British possessions, but not to British India; and

1 & 2 Geo. V, c. 28. 10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 75.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the law relating to official secrets in British India should be assimilated to the law of the United Kingdom as contained in both the said Statutes; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and application.

Section 1, Act XV of 1889.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Official Secrets Act, 192 .

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, and applies also—

(*a*) to all subjects of His Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with His Majesty; and

(*b*) to all Indian subjects of His Majesty without and beyond British India.

Definitions.

Section 1 & 2 V, c. 2

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) any reference to a place belonging to His Majesty includes a place occupied by any department of the Government, whether the place is or is not actually vested in His Majesty;

(2) expressions referring to communicating or receiving include any communicating or receiving, whether in whole or in part, and whether the sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information itself or the substance, effect or description thereof only be communicated or received; expressions referring to obtaining or retaining any sketch, plan, model, article, note or document, include the copying or causing to be copied of the whole or any part of any sketch, plan, model, article, note, or document; and expressions referring to the communication of any sketch, plan, model, article, note or document include the transfer or transmission of the sketch, plan, model, article, note or document;

Section & 2 V, c. 2[illegible]

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Definitions.

Section 12 of 1 & 2 Geo. V, c. 28.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) any reference to a place belonging to His Majesty includes a place occupied by any department of the Government, whether the place is or is not actually vested in His Majesty;

(2) expressions referring to communicating or receiving include any communicating or receiving, whether in whole or in part, and whether the sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information itself or the substance, effect or description thereof only be communicated or received; expressions referring to obtaining or retaining any sketch, plan, model, article, note or document, include the copying or causing to be copied of the whole or any part of any sketch, plan, model, article, note or document; and expressions referring to the communication of any sketch, plan, model, article, note or document include the transfer or transmission of the sketch, plan, model, article, note or document;

Section 12, 1 & 2 Geo. V, c. 28.

(3) "document" includes part of a document;

(4) "model" includes design, pattern and specimen;

ection 9 (2) 10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 75. (5) "munitions of war" includes the whole or any part of any ship, submarine, aircraft, tank or similar engine, arms and ammunition, torpedo, or mine intended or adapted for use in war, and any other article, material, or device, whether actual or proposed, intended for such use;

ection 3 of 1 & 2 Geo. V, c. 28. (6) "prohibited place" means—

ection 10 of 10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 75. (a) any work of defence, arsenal, naval or air force establishment or station, factory, dockyard, mine, minefield, camp, ship, or aircraft belonging to, or occupied by or on behalf of, His Majesty, or any telegraph, telephone, wireless or signal station or office so belonging or occupied, and any place belonging to or occupied by or on behalf of His Majesty and used for the purpose of building, repairing, making, or storing any munitions of war, or any sketches, plans, models or documents relating thereto, or for the purpose of getting any metals, oil, or minerals of use in time of war;

ection 3 of 1 & 2 Geo. V, c. 28. (b) any place not belonging to His Majesty where any munitions of war or any sketches, models, plans or documents relating thereto, are being made, repaired, gotten or stored under contract with, or with any person on behalf of, His Majesty, or otherwise on behalf of His Majesty;

(c) any place belonging to or used for the purpose of His Majesty which is for the time being declared by the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, to be a prohibited place for the purposes of this Act on the ground that information with respect thereto, or damage thereto, would be useful to an enemy;

(d) any railway, road, way or channel, or other means of communication by land or water (including any works or structures being part thereof or connected therewith) or any place used for gas, water or electricity works or other works for purposes of a public character, or any place where any munitions of war or any sketches, models, plans, or documents relating thereto, are being made, repaired, or stored otherwise than on behalf of His Majesty, which is for the time being declared by the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, to be a prohibited place for the purposes of this Act on the ground that information with respect thereto, or the destruction or obstruction thereof, or interference therewith, would be useful to an enemy;

(7) "sketch" includes any photograph or other mode of representing any place or thing; Section 1 of 1 & 2 Geo. V, c. 28.

(8) "office under His Majesty" includes any office or employment in or under any department of the Government or of the Government of any British possession; and

(9) "Superintendent of Police" includes any police officer of a like or superior rank, and any person upon whom the powers of a Superintendent of Police are for the purposes of this Act conferred by the Governor General in Council or by any Local Government.

Penalties for spying.

3. (1) If any person for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State— Section 1 of 1 & 2 Geo. V, c. 28.

(a) approaches, inspects, passes over or is in the neighbourhood of, or enters, any prohibited place; or

(b) makes any sketch, plan, model, or note which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy; or

(c) obtains, collects, records or publishes or communicates to any other person any secret official code word or pass word, or any sketch, plan, model, article or note or other document or information which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy;

he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years and may extend to fourteen years.

(2) On a prosecution for an offence under this section, it shall not be necessary to show that the accused person was guilty of any particular act tending to show a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, and, notwithstanding that no such act is proved against him, he may be convicted if, from the circumstances of the case or his conduct or his known character as proved, it appears that his purpose was a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State; and if any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information relating to or used in any prohibited place, or anything in such a place, or any secret official code word or pass word is made, obtained, collected, recorded, published or communicated by any person other than a person acting under lawful authority, it shall be deemed to have been made, obtained, collected, recorded, published or communicated for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State unless the contrary is proved.

Communications with foreign agents to be evidence of commission of certain offences.

4. (1) In any proceedings against a person for an offence under section 3, the fact that he has been in communication with, or attempted to communicate with, a foreign agent, whether within or without British India, shall be evidence that he has, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, obtained or attempted Section 2 of 10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 75.

to obtain information which is calculated to be or might be, or is intended to be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy.

(2) For the purpose of this section, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision,—

(a) a person shall, unless he proves the contrary, be deemed to have been in communication with a foreign agent if—

(i) he has, either within or without British India, visited the address of a foreign agent or consorted or associated with a foreign agent, or

(ii) either within or without British India, the name or address of, or any other information regarding, a foreign agent has been found in his possession, or has been obtained by him from any other person;

(b) the expression "foreign agent" includes any person who is or has been or is reasonably suspected of being or having been employed by a foreign power, either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of committing an act, either within or without British India, prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, or who has or is reasonably suspected of having, either within or without British India, committed, or attempted to commit, such an act in the interests of a foreign power;

(c) any address, whether within or without British India, reasonably suspected of being an address used for the receipt of communications intended for a foreign agent, or any address at which a foreign agent resides, or to which he resorts for the purpose of giving or receiving communications, or at which he carries on any business, shall be deemed to be the address of a foreign agent, and communications addressed to such an address to be communications with a foreign agent.

[Margin: ...n 2 & 2 ..7, c. 28.]

5. (1) If any person having in his possession or control any secret official code word or pass word or any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document or information which relates to or is used in a prohibited place or anything in such a place, or which has been made or obtained in contravention of this Act, or which has been entrusted in confidence to him by any person holding office under His Majesty, or which he has obtained or to which he has had access owing to his position as a person who holds or has held office under His Majesty, or as a person who holds or has held a contract made on behalf of His Majesty, or as a person who is or has been employed under a person who holds or has held such an office or contract—

[Margin: Wrongful communication, etc., of information.]

(a) communicates the code word or pass word, sketch, plan, model, article, note, document or information to any person other than a person to whom he is authorised to communicate it, or a person to whom it is, in the interests of the State, his duty to communicate it; or

(b) uses the information in his possession for the benefit of any foreign power or in any other manner prejudicial to the safety of the State; or [Margin: Section 2 (1) of 10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 75.]

(c) retains the sketch, plan, model, article, note or document in his possession or control when he has no right to retain it, or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it, or fails to comply with all directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the return or disposal thereof; or

(d) fails to take reasonable care of, or so conducts himself as to endanger the safety of, the sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, secret official code word or pass word or information;

he shall be guilty of an offence under this section.

(2) If any person receives any secret official code word or pass word or any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document or information knowing or having reasonable ground to believe, at the time when he receives it, that the code word, pass word, sketch, plan, model, article, note, document or information is communicated in contravention of this Act, he shall be guilty of an offence under this section, unless he proves that the communication to him of the code word, pass word, sketch, plan, model, article, note, document or information was contrary to his desire.

(3) If any person having in his possession or control any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document or information, which relates to munitions of war, communicates it, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power or in any other manner prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, he shall be guilty of an offence under this section. [Margin: Section 9 (1) of 10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 75.]

(4) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

6. (1) If any person for the purpose of gaining admission or of assisting any other person to gain admission to a prohibited place or for any other purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State— [Margin: Section 1 of 10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 75.]

[Margin: Unauthorised use of uniforms; falsification of reports, forgery, personation, and false documents.]

(a) uses or wears, without lawful authority, any naval, military, air force, police or other official uniform, or any uniform so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or falsely represents himself to be a person who is or has been entitled to use or wear any such uniform; or

(b) orally, or in writing in any declaration or application, or in any document signed by him or on his behalf, knowingly makes or connives at the making of any false statement or any omission; or

(c) forges, alters, or tampers with any passport or any naval, military, air force, police, or official pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document of

a similar character (hereinafter in this section referred to as an official document), or uses or has in his possession any such forged, altered, or irregular official document; or

(*d*) personates, or falsely represents himself to be, a person holding, or in the employment of a person holding, office under His Majesty, or to be or not to be a person to whom an official document or secret official code word or pass word has been duly issued or communicated, or with intent to obtain an official document, secret official code word or pass word, whether for himself or any other person, knowingly makes any false statement; or

(*e*) uses, or has in his possession or under his control, without the authority of the department of the Government or the authority concerned, any die, seal or stamp of or belonging to, or used, made or provided by, any department of the Government, or by any diplomatic naval, military, or air force authority appointed by or acting under the authority of His Majesty, or any die, seal or stamp so nearly resembling any such die, seal or stamp as to be calculated to deceive, or counterfeits any such die, seal or stamp, or uses, or has in his possession or under his control, any such counterfeited die, seal or stamp;

he shall be guilty of an offence under this section.

(*2*) If any person—

(*a*) retains for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State any official document, whether or not completed or issued for use, when he has no right to retain it, or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it, or fails to comply with any directions issued by any department of the Government or any person authorised by such department with regard to the return or disposal thereof; or

(*b*) allows any other person to have possession of any official document issued for his use alone, or communicates any secret official code word or pass word so issued, or, without lawful authority or excuse, has in his possession any official document or secret official code word or pass word issued for the use of some person other than himself, or, on obtaining possession of any official document by finding or otherwise, neglects or fails to restore it to the person or authority by whom or for whose use it was issued, or to a police officer; or

(*c*) without lawful authority or excuse, manufactures or sells, or has in his possession for sale, any such die, seal or stamp as aforesaid;

he shall be guilty of an offence under this section.

(*3*) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

(*4*) In the case of any prosecution for an offence under this section involving the proof of a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, the provisions of sub-section (*2*) of section 3 shall apply in like manner as they apply to prosecutions for offences under that section.

Interfering with officers of the police or members of His Majesty's forces.

Section 3 of 10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 75.

7. (*1*) No person in the vicinity of any prohibited place shall obstruct, knowingly mislead or otherwise interfere with or impede, any police officer, or any member of His Majesty's forces engaged on guard, sentry, patrol, or other similar duty in relation to the prohibited place.

(*2*) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, the provisions of this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Duty of giving information as to commission of offences.

Section 6 of 10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 75.

8. (*1*) It shall be the duty of every person to give on demand to a Superintendent of Police, or other police officer not below the rank of Inspector, empowered by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police in this behalf, or to any member of His Majesty's forces engaged on guard, sentry, patrol or other similar duty, any information in his power relating to an offence or suspected offence under this Act, and, if so required, and upon tender of his reasonable expenses, to attend at such reasonable time and place as may be specified for the purpose of furnishing such information.

(*2*) If any person fails to give any such information or to attend as aforesaid, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Attempts, incitements, etc.

Section 7 of 10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 75.

9. Any person who attempts to commit or abets the commission of an offence under this Act shall be punishable with the same punishment, and be liable to be proceeded against in the same manner, as if he had committed such offence.

Penalty for harbouring s ies.

Section 7 of 1 & 2 Geo. V, c. 28.

10. If any person knowingly harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to be a person who is about to commit or who has committed an offence under this Act, or knowingly permits to meet or assemble in any premises in his occupation or under his control any such persons, or if any person having harboured any such person, or permitted to meet or assemble in any premises in his occupation or under his control any such persons, wilfully omits or refuses to disclose to a Superintendent of Police any information which it is in his power to give in relation to any such person, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Search warrants.

11. (*1*) If a Magistrate of the first class is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under this Act has been or is about to be committed, he may grant a search-warrant authorising any police officer named therein to enter at any time any premises or place named in the warrant, if necessary, by force, and to search the premises or place and every person found therein, and to seize any sketch, plan, model, article, note or document, or anything of a like nature, or anything which is evidence of an offence under this Act having been or being about to be committed which he may find on the premises or place or any such person, and with regard to or in connection with which he has reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under this Act has been or is about to be committed.

(*2*) Where it appears to a police officer, not being below the rank of Superintendent, that the case is one of great emergency, and that in the interests of the State immediate action is necessary, he may by a written order under his hand give to any police officer the like authority as may be given by the warrant of a Magistrate under this section.

Power to arrest.

12. Any person who is found committing an offence under this Act, or who is reasonably suspected of having committed, or having attempted to commit, or being about to commit, such an offence, may be apprehended and detained in the same manner as a person who is found committing a non-bailable and cognizable offence.

Restriction on trial of offences.

13. (*1*) No Court (other than that of a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government) which is inferior to that of a District or Presidency Magistrate shall try any offence under this Act.

(*2*) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act unless upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf:

Provided that a person charged with such an offence may be arrested, or a warrant for his arrest may be issued and executed, and any such person may be remanded in custody or on bail, notwithstanding that such complaint has not been made, but no further or other proceedings shall be taken until such complaint has been made.

(*3*) For the purposes of the trial of a person for an offence under this Act, the offence may be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed or at any place in British India in which the offender may be found. Section 8 (3) of 10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 75

Exclusion of public from proceedings.

14. (*1*) In addition and without prejudice to any powers which a Court may possess to order the exclusion of the public from any proceedings if, in the course of proceedings before a Court against any person for an offence under this Act or the proceedings on appeal, or in the course of the trial of a person under this Act, application is made by the prosecution, on the ground that the publication of any evidence to be given or of any statement to be made in the course of the proceedings would be prejudicial to the national safety, that all or any portion of the public shall be excluded during any part of the hearing, the Court may make an order to that effect, but the passing of sentence shall in any case take place in public. Section (4), of 10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 75.

Offences by companies, etc.

15. Where the person guilty of an offence under this Act is a company or corporation, every director and officer of the company or corporation shall be guilty of the like offence, unless he proves that the act or omission constituting the offence took place without his knowledge or consent. Section 8 (5) of 10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 75.

Repeals.

6. The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, and the Indian Official Secrets (Amendment) Act, 1904, are hereby repealed. XV of 1889. V of 1904.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The position in regard to the protection of official secrets in India is briefly as follows. The provisions of the law which are now in force are :—

(a) An Act of the Legislature in India—the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, as amended by the Indian Official Secrets (Amendment) Act, 1904; and

(b) A Statute of Parliament,—the Official Secrets Act, 1911 (1 & 2 George V, C. 28).

The provisions of the British Statute have, as a result of experience gained during the War, been considerably modified by the enactment of the Official Secrets Act, 1920, but the latter Statute does not apply to British India.

2. It has for some time past been recognised that it is unsatisfactory to have two separate laws in force simultaneously in India. Further, although the British Act of 1911 is in force in India, difficulties arise in applying it because of the use in it of English common law terms and so on. For these reasons it is desirable that there should be a single consolidated Act applicable to Indian conditions, and the desirability of this has been emphasised by the passing of the British Act of 1920 which has considerably amended the Act of 1911, but is not applicable to India.

3. The provisions of the British Act of 1911 are more effective, particularly in the matter of the protection of military secrets than the Indian enactments, and they have been further strengthened by the enactment of the amending Statute of 1920, which is based on experience gained during the War. It is considered desirable, therefore, that the law in India should be assimilated to that in force in the United Kingdom, and the object of this Bill is to consolidate the provisions of the British Acts of 1911 and 1920 and to enact them in a form suitable for India.

4. As this Bill is a purely consolidating measure, it is not necessary to deal with the clauses in detail, but it may be mentioned that it is proposed to omit provisions on the lines of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of 1920, as it is considered that the matters dealt with in these sections are sufficiently covered by the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

5. If this Bill is passed it will not be necessary to retain the Indian Acts, and provision is therefore made in clause 15 for their repeal.

DELHI;
The 27th February, 1922.

W. H. VINCENT.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 8th March, 1922:—

No. 15 OF 1922.

A Bill to provide for the restriction and control of the transport of cotton in certain circumstances.

WHEREAS it is expedient for the purpose of preventing the mixing of inferior with superior varieties of cotton to provide for the restriction and control of the transport by rail and the import of cotton into certain areas; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Cotton Transport Act, 192 .

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "certified copy", in relation to a licence, means a copy of the licence certified in the manner described in section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, by the authority by which the licence was granted;

(*b*) "cotton" means all unmanufactured cotton, including cotton either ginned or unginned, cotton waste and cotton seed;

(*c*) "cotton waste" means droppings, strippings, fly and other waste products of a cotton-mill other than yarn waste;

(*d*) "licence" means a licence granted under this Act;

(*e*) "notified station" means a railway station specified in a notification under section 3;

(*f*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and

(*g*) "protected area" means an area into which the import of cotton has been prohibited by a notification under section 3.

Power to issue notification prohibiting import of cotton into protected area.

3. (*1*) The Local Government may, for the purpose of protecting the cotton grown in any area in the Province from being mixed with cotton of an inferior variety, by notification in the local official Gazette prohibit the import of cotton into that area save under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a licence.

(*2*) Any such notification may prohibit the delivery to, and the taking of delivery by, any person, at any specified railway station, situated in the protected area, of cotton consigned from a railway station not situated in that area, unless such person holds a licence for the import of the cotton into that area.

Refusal to carry unlicensed cotton.

4. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or any other law for the time being in force, the station master of any railway station or any other railway servant responsible for the booking of goods or parcels at that station may refuse to receive for carriage at, or to forward or allow to be carried on the railway from, that station any cotton consigned to a notified station, unless both stations are in the same protected area, or unless the consignor produces a certified copy of a licence for the import of the cotton into the protected area in which such notified station is situate. IX of 1890.

(*2*) Every certified copy of a licence when so produced shall be attached to the invoice when the consignment is booked as goods and to the way-bill when the consignment is booked as a parcel, and shall accompany the consignment to its destination, and shall there be dealt with in the prescribed manner.

(*3*) Where by or under any law in force in the territories of any State in India the import of cotton into any area, or the delivery of cotton at any railway station, situate in such State has been prohibited, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall apply in respect of all cotton consigned to any such station as if such area and such station were respectively a protected area and a notified station, and as if any licence granted under such law were a licence granted under this Act.

Procedure where cotton arrives at notified station.

5. (*1*) Where any cotton having been consigned to a notified station arrives at that station, the station master or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery to the consignee of goods or parcels, as the case may be, at that station shall, unless

both the notified station and the railway station from which the cotton has been consigned are situated in the same protected area, refuse to deliver the cotton until he is satisfied that the consignee holds a licence for the import of the cotton into the protected area in which such notified station is situated; and, if he is not so satisfied, or if, within a reasonable time, the consignee or some person acting on his behalf does not appear in order to take delivery, shall return the cotton to the railway station from which it was consigned, together with an intimation that delivery of the cotton has been refused or has not been taken, as the case may be.

(2) Any station master or other railway servant receiving any cotton returned under sub-section (1), or returned with a like intimation from a railway station specified in a notification under sub-section (3) of section 4, shall cause to be served on the consignor in any manner authorised by section 141 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, a notice stating that the cotton has been so returned and requiring the consignor to pay any rate, terminal or other charges due in respect of the carriage of the cotton to and from the railway station to which it was consigned, and such charges shall be deemed to be due from the consignor for all the purposes of section 55 of that Act.

IX of 1890.

Penalties.

6. Any person who, in contravention of the provisions of this Act, or of any notification or rule made hereunder, takes delivery of any cotton from a notified station or imports, or attempts to import, any cotton into a protected area, and any station master or other railway servant who, in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 5, without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, delivers any cotton to a consignee or other person, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and upon any subsequent conviction to imprisonment which may extend to three months, or to fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or to both.

Power to make rules.

7. (1) The Local Government may make rules to provide for any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the prevention of the import of cotton into a protected area by road, river or sea save under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a licence;

(b) the terms and conditions to be contained in licences and the authorities by which they may be granted; and

(c) the manner in which licences and certified copies thereof shall be dealt with on and after the delivery of the cotton to which they relate.

(2) Any such rules may provide that any contravention thereof or of the conditions of any licence, not otherwise made punishable by this Act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Previous approval of Local Legislature to issue of notifications and rules.

8. No notification under section 3 or rule under section 7 shall be made by the Local Government of any Governor's Province, unless it has been laid in draft before the Legislative Council of the Province, and has been approved by a resolution of the Legislative Council, either with or without modification or addition, but upon such approval being given the notification or rule, as the case may be, may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved.

Protection for acts done under Act.

9. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Indian Cotton Committee, which was appointed in 1917, brought to notice—

(1) that the practice of adulterating long staple cotton with short staple was very prevalent at the gins and press-houses in certain long staple areas, the object being to secure for the mixture the higher prices offered for long staple;

(2) that, owing to the consequent mixture of seed, there was considerable deterioration in the cultivation of many of the superior varieties of cotton;

(3) that soft cotton waste was also used for the purpose of adulteration with "*kapas*" (the natural floss); and

(4) that short staple cotton was frequently railed to a long staple area and re-booked thence, even without mixing, as long staple cotton.

2. As instances of (1) and (2), the Committee quoted the imports of short staple cotton into the Broach tract, the result of which has been that Broach cotton has largely lost its former reputation. Other superior varieties of cotton are threatened with the same fate. The practice described under (4) above is facilitated by the trade custom whereby cotton is bought and sold on the name and reputation of the area where it purports to have been grown; *i.e.*, on the name of the railway station from which the bales are last booked.

3. These malpractices are exercising so serious and dangerous an influence on the industry as a whole, that the necessity of taking Governmental action has become a matter of immediate importance. The Bill provides a remedy by enabling Local Governments to prevent inferior cotton or cotton-waste, as defined, from being imported, except under licence, into areas which it is desired to protect.

The principal provisions of the Bill are as follows :—

(1) Local Governments are empowered, with the previous consent of the Provincial Legislature, to define the areas and to notify the stations which should be regarded as protected. Consignments of cotton are not allowed to any such notified station except from other notified stations in the same area.

(2) It is necessary to make certain exceptions to the prohibition in favour, for instance, of mill-owners within the area requiring extraneous cotton and of purchasers of cotton waste for industrial purposes. Local Governments are accordingly empowered to frame rules for a licensing system and to appoint the authorities for the issue of licences.

(3) Station masters or other railway servants responsible for the delivery of goods or parcels are prohibited under penalties from delivering cotton improperly consigned to their stations.

DELHI:
The 6th March, 1922.

C. A. INNES.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th March 1922, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A winter depression moved eastwards from the northwest frontier to Assam between the 1st and 4th, and caused widespread rain in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province, with local falls in Kashmir and the east Punjab. Although it produced some heavy falls in Kashmir and the hills of the North-West Frontier Province, and was fairly well marked till it reached Assam, with an area of high temperatures in front and a cold wave in the rear, it failed to give any rain outside northwest India beyond a moderate fall at Cherrapunji. In south Madras and Tenasserim there were a few thundershowers during the week.

2. *Burma.*—Moulmein and Victoria Point were the only stations that reported rain during the week; at the former station there was a light fall, while at the latter rain fell on three days, the total being 5·97″.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—The week was rainless except for a fall of 1·85″ at Cherrapunji.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Local rain fell in the Kumaon hills on the 2nd; elsewhere there was no rain.

Northwest India.—Rainfall was nearly general in north Baluchistan on the 1st and in the North-West Frontier Province on the 2nd; local falls occurred in the North-West Frontier Province on one other day. Snow fell locally in Kashmir between the 1st and 4th. In the Punjab there was local rain in the eastern districts on the 2nd.

The Peninsula.—Rain fell at a few stations in Malabar on the 2nd and 3rd, and in southeast Madras on the 4th and 5th.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

March 1st. Sonamarg 3·38″, Dras 3·11″, Parachinar 1·40″, Drosh 0·75″, Fort Sandeman 0·20″, Quetta 0·45″ and Chaman 0·42″.

" 2nd. Victoria Point 2·80″, Ambala 0·19″, Simla 0·35″, Srinagar 0·41″, Sonamarg 0·91″, Dras 0·76″, Parachinar 0·28″ and Drosh 1·10″.

" 3rd. Simla 0·31″, Dalhousie 0·35″, Srinagar 0·48″, Sonamarg 1·45″ and Cochin 4·01″.

" 4th. Cherrapunji 1·85″ and Tinnevelly 1·12″.

" 5th. Madura 1·10″.

" 7th. Victoria Point 3·07″.

4. The week's rainfall is greatly in excess in Lower Burma, Kashmir, Malabar and Madras Southeast, and is normal in Baluchistan. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Rajputana West, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. In the remaining divisions the week's rainfall is 67 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from 1st November to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Upper Burma, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore; and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, the United Provinces, the Punjab Southwest, Central India East, the Central Provinces West and the Madras Deccan. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 8th March 1922.			Rainfall data from 1st November 1921 to 8th March 1922.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·1	—0·1	17·2	19·0	—1·8	—9	—9
Lower Burma	0·6	0·1	+0·5	4·3	5·2	—0·9	—17	—27
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	3·9	2·8	+1·1	+39	+44
Assam	0	0·5	—0·5	1·9	4·4	—2·5	—57	—51
Bengal	0	0·3	—0·3	0·4	3·1	—2·7	—87	—[illegible]
Orissa	0	0·3	—0·3	0·5	3·7	—3·2	—86	—85
Chota Nagpur	0	0·3	—0·3	0·5	3·2	—2·7	—84	—83
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·8	1·7	—0·9	—53	—50
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	1·8	2·1	—0·3	—14	—10
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	—0·2	2·8	3·1	—0·3	—10	—3
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	—0·3	2·9	3·8	—0·9	—24	—17
Punjab, South-West	0	0·2	—0·2	1·9	1·9	0	0	+12
Kashmir	2·0	0·8	+1·2	12·2	9·0	+3·2	+36	+24
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·1	0·3	—0·2	6·0	3·1	+2·9	+94	+111
Baluchistan	0·2	0·2	0	5·5	4·3	+1·2	+28	+29
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	1·6	0·9	+0·7	+78	+100
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0·8	—0·8	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	1·1	—1·1	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·4	1·0	—0·6	—60	—60
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	2·0	2·4	—0·4	—17	—18
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	1·9	—0·5	—26	—22
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	2·0	2·0	0	0	+5
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0·6	2·5	—1·9	—76	—74
Konkan	0	0	0	0·7	1·0	—0·3	—30	—30
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	3·4	1·2	+2·2	+183	+183
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	2·6	1·6	+1·0	+63	+73
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	4·8	1·4	+3·4	+243	+269
Mysore	0	0	0	4·6	2·9	+1·7	+59	+59
Malabar	1·1	0·1	+1·0	6·4	7·5	—1·1	—15	—28
Madras, South-East	0·3	0	+0·3	11·3	14·9	—3·6	—24	—26
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	2·7	2·8	—0·1	—4	0
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	2·4	7·9	—5·5	—70	—69

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 8th March 1922.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 4th March 1922.

Burma.—The week was practically rainless. Threshing and winnowing are almost completed in Upper Burma. Sowing of summer rice and miscellaneous crops is progressing. Gathering of groundnut has been practically completed. Harvesting of miscellaneous crops continues. Standing crops are generally good. Cattle are generally fair. The price of unhusked rice has fallen slightly to Rs. 180—182 and that of white rice (specials) was Rs. 445 per hundred baskets.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of mustard and pulses is almost finished. Pressing of sugarcane, ploughing for autumn and winter rice and jute and preparation of land for *jhuming* continue. The outturns and prospects of crops are generally fair. Cattle disease is reported from three districts. The price of common rice has fallen slightly.

Bengal.—Excepting scattered rain in parts of Darjeeling and Cooch Behar the weather continued dry throughout the Presidency. Harvesting of spring crops is progressing. Rain is badly needed for the cultivation of lands for jute and other autumn crops. The average price of common rice has fallen by 2 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced. Standing spring crops are doing well but rain is wanted in Puri. The price of common rice has risen in nine districts and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters (excluding Angul) was 7·06 seers against 7·24 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 9·76 seers against 10·09 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—The rainfall during the week was light and scattered in parts of some districts. Land is still being prepared for sugarcane and extra crops and irrigation of extra crops and poppy is going on. Harvesting of spring crops and extraction of opium have commenced in places. Pressing of sugarcane is nearing completion. The condition of standing crops is good. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory but cattle disease is still prevalent in some districts. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are practically stationary but show a tendency to rise in places.

Punjab.—Except for light showers in parts of a few submontane districts the weather remained dry. Rain is wanted. The condition of irrigated wheat and other spring crops is generally good and that of unirrigated crops is poor in the south-east and average elsewhere. Sowings of extra spring crops continue and that of sugarcane have commenced in some districts and are below normal to normal. Reaping of rapeseed has commenced in some districts. The yield is expected to be normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. Cattle are healthy. Water and green fodder are sufficient. Stocks of foodgrains are generally insufficient. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat:—Rawalpindi 4, Ferozepore 4¼ and Lahore and Ambala 4¼ seers per rupee.

Punjab States.—(*Report for the week ending the 25th February 1922.*)—The rainfall during the week was light in parts of Bahawalpur and Mandi. Crop prospects are normal in Mandi. Insects have damaged the gram crop in parts of Jind and wheat in Faridkot. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Jind. Dry fodder is scarce in Faridkot. Cattle disease is reported from Chamba. Prices are stationary in Mandi, Kapurthala, Jind, Chamba, Sirmoor and Faridkot except of wheat, barley and *bajra* in Faridkot. The lowest price was:—*bajra* 6-8 and the highest price of wheat 9-8 and barley 5-7 in Faridkot.

North-West Frontier Province.—Beneficial rain again fell in parts of the Province. Pressing of sugarcane continues in one district. The outturn is good. The condition of standing crops is generally good. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices of foodgrains continue dangerously high. Wheat is selling in Peshawar at $4\frac{7}{16}$ seers and in Dera Ismail Khan at $3\frac{11}{16}$ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Kashmir.—The week was generally rainy and cold. Spring crops are good. Prices are stationary.

Baluchistan.—*Report not received.*

Rajputana.—The weather is clear and moderate. Standing crops are in good condition. Watering of spring crops is in progress. Cattle disease is reported from the Sarwar district in Kishengarh also from parts of Kotah and villages of tehsil Bajri in Tonk. Fodder is sufficient. Water is scanty in three districts of the Tonk State. Prices are stationary.

Central India.—Rainfall *nil*. Harvesting of crops continue in Malwa and the Southern States and has been completed in Baghelkhand. Spring crops are being irrigated in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Malwa and the Southern States and have been completed in Baghelkhand. Land is being prepared for the next crop in the Southern States. The condition of standing crops is fair to good. The condition of agricultural stock is fair to good except for cattle disease in Chhatarpur and in parts of Barwani. The condition of pasturage is fair to good. Prices are high. The condition of opium is good in Malwa.

Gwalior.—The condition of standing crops is good. The outturn of spring crops is fourteen annas. Sowing of extra crops continues. Harvesting of gram has commenced. The condition of agricultural stock is fairly good. Prices of *juar* and *bajra* have slightly dropped and those of other foodgrains continue high. The opium crop is in flower and puncturing has commenced.

Central Provinces.—During the week only Damoh received a sprinkling of rain. The weather has been clear and occasionally cloudy. The days are warm but the nights and the mornings are cool. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops continue. The crops in ten villages of Sehora tahsil (Jubbulpore) were slightly damaged by hail. Otherwise standing crops are generally in good condition and prospects are satisfactory. Repairs to fields, embankments in rice tracts and preparation of land for the next season have commenced in places. Cattle are faring well though disease is reported in places. Fodder and water are sufficient. Gram rose in Saugor and gram in Betul and *juar* in Buldana fell by 1 to 1¼ seers per rupee. Other variations are unimportant but exhibit a distinct downward course.

Feudatory States:—Reaping of spring crops is in full swing.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally thriving. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops continue. Picking of cotton is progressing in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Belgaum, Rewa Kantha and Baroda. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Water for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Cattle are good. Prices are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of spring crops continues in parts. The outturn is generally estimated at eight to twelve annas. The condition of late rice is fair and is being weeded. Lands continue to be prepared for the next sowings. Water and fodder are available except in parts of the Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani and Usmanabad districts where the water supply is decreasing. Cattle disease is reported from parts of the Bidar, Warangal and Adilabad districts. Prices of foodgrains continue high and almost stationary. *Juar* is selling at 4 seers per rupee in the Nizamabad district.

Mysore.—Rainfall *nil*. Prices of foodgrains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in fair condition. The outturn of the harvested sugarcane and paddy is fair. Prospects of the season are fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The week was rainless. Harvesting of paddy continues. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of foodgrains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was moderate in Cochin, light in Malabar and *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair but the paddy shows signs of withering in parts of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Kanara. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding partly in seventeen districts. The condition of cattle is good. Water is sufficient generally except in parts of Circars, Chingleput, South Arcot, central districts and the south-west coast. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are fairly steady. Prospects are fair and the labour conditions have improved except in one taluk of Malabar affected by the Mopla outbreak. Three test works are in progress in Kurnool with an attendance of 1,246 persons. Gratuitous relief was given to 1,059 persons.

The weekly report on famine in Bellary is as follows:—The two relief works in Bellary were closed on the 1st March. Distress has disappeared. The price of *cholam* is 9·5 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief:—works 302, gratuitous 117, total 419.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief in British Provinces and in Indian States in which famine or scarcity exists.

Name of Province or State.	Figures reported up to the 2nd March 1922.			Figures reported up to the 9th March 1922.			Increase or decrease, *plus* or *minus*.
	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Baluchistan	203	...	203	Report not received.			
(2) Madras	3,468	1,919	5,387	1,548	1,176	2,724	—2,663
Total	3,671	1,919	5,590	1,548	1,176	2,724	

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 10th March 1922.

Statistics for the week ending the 25th February 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		
Bombay City	19	15
Thana District	8	7
Ahmednagar District	...	1
East Khandesh District	24	19
Satara District	5	...
Dharwar District	26	18
Karachi City	8	8
Keamari Port	4	5
Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	3	4
TOTAL	97	77
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		
Bellary District	26	13
Coimbatore Town	12	12
Coimbatore District	76	73
Madura District	(a) 13	(b) 6
Calicut Town	9	8
Coonoor Town	2	...
Ramnad District	19	19
Salem Town	(c) 1	(c) 1
Salem District	(c) 90	66
South Arcot District	1	...
Karur Town	1	1
TOTAL	250	199
BIHAR AND ORISSA.		
Patna District	35	38
Shahabad District	109	92
Saran District	102	75
Muzaffarpur District	235	165
Darbhanga Town	39	35
Darbhanga District	269	235
TOTAL	789	640
UNITED PROVINCES.		
Muzaffarnagar District	1	1
Pilibhit District	1	2
Farrukhabad District	7	7
Cawnpore City	3	22
Cawnpore District	15	35
Fatehpur District	16	17
Banda District	51	32
Benares District	12	12
Ghazipur District	63	41
Ballia District	122	77
Gorakhpur District	89	61
Basti District	160	102
Azamgarh District	170	152
Unao District	12	6
Fyzabad District	54	27
Bahraich District	21	21
Bara Banki District	10	3
TOTAL	807	618
PUNJAB.		
Jullundur City	6	3
Sialkot District	13	7
Gujranwala District	22	12
Sheikhupura District	5	...
Shahpur District	109	66
Jhelum District	67	42
Rawalpindi District	35	24
Jammu City	39	27
TOTAL	296	181

(a) 9 imported. (b) 5 imported. (c) 1 imported.

In the return for the week ending 18th February 1922, the following addition should be made :—

United Provinces—Pilibhit District—*add* 4 deaths.

Statistics for the week ending the 25th February 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—concld.

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BURMA.		
Rangoon Town	51	45
Insein District	8	6
Tharrawaddy District	32	28
Pegu District	18	17
Prome District	30	30
Bassein Town	10	10
Bassein District	8	6
Henzada District	32	32
Myaungmya District	2	2
Maubin District	2	2
Pyapon District	8	7
Toungoo District	25	21
Thaton District	4	4
Moulmein Town	3	2
Thayetmyo Town	9	9
Thayetmyo District	9	5
Magwe District	21	19
Mandalay Town	109	101
Bhamo District	3	2
Myitkyina District	1	...
Katha District	4	4
Shwebo District	9	5
Sagaing District	2	...
Meiktila District	18	18
Yamethin District	...	...
Myingyan District	4	4
TOTAL	422	379
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Nagpur District	Return not received.	
Bhandara District		
Balaghat District		
Jubbulpore District		
Damoh District		
Seoni District		
Mandla District		
Narsinghpur District		
Drug District		
Amraoti District		
Akola District		
TOTAL		
MYSORE STATE.		
Bangalore Civil and Military Station	15	17
Bangalore City	9	8
Bangalore District	18	20
Mysore City	1	...
Mysore District	27	23
Hassan District	2	3
Shimoga District	23	9
Chitaldroog District	11	8
Tumkur District	4	2
Kolar District	29	12
TOTAL	139	102
GRAND TOTAL	2,800	2,196

In the returns for the week ending 11th and 18th February, the following additions should be made :—

Hyderabad State—Week ending 11th February 1922:
- Raichur District—*add* 27 cases, 36 deaths.
- Bidar „ „ 22 „ 16 „

Central Provinces—Week ending 18th February 1922:
- Nagpur District *add* 13 cases, 8 deaths.
- Bhandara District „ 13 „ 4 „
- Jubbulpore District „ 82 „ 71 „
- Damoh District „ 4 „ 5 „
- Seoni District „ 10 „ 4 „
- Mandla Town „ 1 „ 1 „
- Narsinghpur District „ 24 „ 15 „
- Drug District „ 1* „ ...
- Amraoti District „ 5 „ 8 „
- Akola District „ 13 „ 7 „

* Imported.

DELHI: } F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*

The 9th March 1922. } *Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.*

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 29th October 1921.

Name of town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Delhi Province.											
Delhi City .	225,471	295	68·04	...	...	...	65	64	10	158	86·44
Bengal Presidency.											
Calcutta . .	896,067	286	16·6	3	1	...	61*	99*	54	476	27·6
Howrah . .	179,389	114	33·0	3	1	...	26	25	12	104	30·1
Dacca . . .	108,551	124	59·4	6	...	...	34	8	6	86	41·2
Maniktala . .	53,767	27	26·1	...	...	...	4	12	6	34	32·9
Bhatpara . .	50,414	13	13·4	..	...	...	3	1	1	8	8·3
Burdwan . .	35,921	5	7·2	2	...	...	8	1	1	14	20·3
Midnapore . .	32,740	6	9·5	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	4·8
Serampore . .	32,078	28	45·4	...	...	...	8	7	6	23	37·3
Cossipore-Chitpur .	48,178	13	14·0	...	...	...	12	6	6	40	43·2
South Suburban .	31,533	14	23·1	...	...	...	6	2	3	14	23·1
Garden Reach .	45,295	19	21·8	1	...	...	17	8	7	46	52·8
Titagarh . .	45,171	14	16·1	...	...	...	22	...	1	23	26·5
TOTAL .	1,559,104	663	22·1	15	2	...	203	169	104	871	29·1
Bihar and Orissa.											
Patna City . .	136,153	88	8·7	...	...	...	37	12	8	76	29·1
Bihar . . .	35,151	23	34·1	1	...	...	7	...	...	11	16·3
Dinapore Nizamat .	31,025	13	21·8	..	...	...	11	...	...	16	26·8
Gaya . . .	70,423	39	28·8	...	...	...	21	2	16	56	41·4
Arrah . . .	38,549	13	17·5	...	...	...	4	...	1	7	9·4
Muzaffarpur . .	43,668	14	16·7	...	...	...	7	...	8	16	19·1
Darbhanga . .	62,628	39	32·4	...	...	...	6	...	1	22	18·3
Monghyr . .	46,913	22	24·4	1	...	...	9	3	3	22	24·4
Bhagalpur . .	74,349	35	24·5	1	...	...	29	...	1	32	22·4
Cuttack . .	52,528	19	18·8	...	...	...	5	...	7	16	15·8
Puri . . .	40,011	12	15·6	...	...	...	11	3	7	34	44·3
Ranchi . . .	32,994	20	31·6	...	...	...	6	1	1	11	17·3
TOTAL .	664,892	337	26·4	3	...	...	153	21	48	319	25·0
Punjab.											
Bhiwani . .	31,100	32	54	...	...	...	16	1	6	33	55
Jullundur . .	55,354	66	62	...	...	...	11	8	1	25	24
Ludhiana . .	43,152	55	67	...	...	...	11	1	5	19	23
Lahore . . .	210,271	187	46	...	...	...	90	29	12	156	39
Amritsar . .	151,839	161	55	...	...	...	47	24	2	85	29
Sialkot . . .	48,595	48	52	...	...	...	18	5	5	34	37
Rawalpindi . .	46,642	32	36	1	...	81	44	14	3	113	126
Multan . . .	85,747	87	53	...	1	...	17	11	5	49	30
TOTAL .	672,200	668	51·7	1	1	81	254	98	39	514	39·8

* Including deaths from Influenza.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 29th October 1921—*contd.*

Name of town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
North-West Frontier Province.											
Peshawar . .	74,037	45	32	...	...	...	29	10	...	47	33
Central Provinces.											
Nagpur . . .	134,008	101	39·19	...	...	1	28	19	1	105	40·74
Jubbulpore . .	79,000	81	20 40	...	...	183	15	7	8	229	150·72
Saugor . . .	34,876	87	55·17	...	...	...	8	10	1	23	34 29
Burhanpore . .	30,435	23	52·95	1	...	...	14	2	...	25	60·17
Raipur . . .	35,335	22	32·38	...	...	...	25	3	2	39	57·39
Amraoti . .	34,270	30	45·52	...	...	...	11	...	1	16	24·28
TOTAL .	347,933	243	36·3	1	...	184	101	41	13	437	65·3
United Provinces.											
Lucknow . .	217,167	215	51·62	...	...	...	55	39	13	181	43·46
Benares . . .	195,101	223	59·60	...	...	...	132	66	24	296	79·11
Cawnpore . .	195,035	120	32·07	...	...	...	94	20	6	178	47·57
Agra . .	163,750	229	72·92	...	...	...	78	36	10	173	55·09
Allahabad . .	145,605	112	40·11	...	...	...	64	32	5	134	47·99
Bareilly . . .	119,175	71	31·06	...	...	...	31	8	3	57	24·94
Moradabad . .	82,671	78	40·20	3	...	...	73	7	16	119	75·05
Meerut	77,711	60	40·26	1	...	...	17	6	10	45	30·19
Shahjahanpur .	68,782	100	75·81	2	...	...	25	13	9	61	46·24
Koil (Aligarh) .	66,963	91	70·86	...	...	...	33	4	4	68	52·95
Saharanpur . .	62,261	71	59·46	...	...	...	39	6	3	64	53 60
Mirzapur Bindhachal.	54,994	40	37·93	...	...	...	21	1	8	33	31·29
Fyzabad Ajodhya .	51,342	30	30·46	...	...	...	20	4	3	31	31·48
Gorakhpur . .	50,211	32	33·23	1	...	...	22	7	5	44	45·09
Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh . .	48,800	48	51·29	...	...	...	56	20	4	90	96·16
Muttra . . .	42,615	83	101·55	...	...	...	43	5	3	65	79·53
Sambhal . . .	41,585	31	38·87	...	...	...	87	...	1	91	114·09
Etawah . .	41,558	44	55·21	...	...	...	18	4	6	43	53 95
Amroha . . .	40,448	43	55·48	...	...	...	80	1	17	111	143·09
Budaun . . .	39,118	45	59·98	1	...	...	61	5	9	89	118 63
Hathras . . .	38,763	54	72·63	...	...	...	10	7	10	45	60·53
Dehra Dun . .	33,500	25	38·91	...	...	...	10	12	...	32	49 81
Jaunpur . . .	32,569	16	25·61	...	...	...	19	...	3	22	35·22
Pilibhit . .	32,344	37	59·69	...	...	...	15	5	3	43	69·32
Hardwar Union .	30,764	32	45 24	...	...	...	22	1	7	32	54·24
Total .	1,972,882	1,930	51·01	8	...	...	1,124	309	177	2,147	56·74
Madras Presidency.											
Berhampore . .	31,456	11	18·2	...	...	...	6	...	8	14	23·1
Vizianagram . .	37,580	35	48·5	...	...	...	8	4	7	26	36 0

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns, with population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India for week ending 29th October 1921—*concld.*

Name of town.	Population.	Births.	Birth rate (annual).	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Total deaths.	Death rate (annual).
Madras Presidency—contd.											
Cocanada	54,110	28	26·9	...	...	...	16	...	2	38	36·5
Rajahmundry	48,417	27	29 0	...	...	...	5	...	1	16	17·2
Ellore	42,531	29	35·5	...	...	...	11	...	1	24	29·3
Masulipatam	42,123	37	45·7	...	...	...	4	2	1	21	25·9
Bezwada	32,867	19	30·1	...	...	...	3	6	3	35	55·4
Guntur	43,612	58	69·2	...	...	...	16	...	3	53	63·2
Nellore	33,246	20	31·3	...	...	...	6	...	...	20	31·3
Madras	518,660	330	33·1	...	5	...	35	69	46	289	29·0
Conjeeveram	53,864	45	43·4	...	...	...	...	4	6	26	25·1
Cuddalore	56,574	36	33·1	...	...	...	2	1	1	25	23·0
Tanjore	60,341	41	35·3	...	...	...	10	3	3	39	33·6
Kumbakonam	64,647	19	15·3	...	...	...	1	2	1	21	16·9
Negapatam	60,168	27	23·3	...	...	...	2	1	2	19	16·4
Madura	134,130	112	43·4	...	...	...	10	4	8	74	28·7
Palamcottah	44,909	34	39·4	...	...	...	2	...	8	17	19 7
Tuticorin	40,185	42	54·3	..	7	...	5	1	1	25	32·4
Bellary	34,956	37	55·0	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	14·9
Adoni	31,645	13	21·4	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	19·7
Vellore	49,746	37	38·7	...	...	...	2	1	...	16	16·7
Salem	59,153	35	30·8	...	1	...	6	1	2	21	18·5
Coimbatore	47,007	66	73·0	...	...	...	2	7	5	46	50·9
Mangalore	48,412	23	24·7	...	...	...	1	5	2	21	22·6
Calicut	76,417	54	35·8	...	...	...	6	...	3	39	25·9
Palghat	44,819	38	44·6	...	...	...	8	...	3	23	27·0
TOTAL	1,793,045	1,253	36·3	...	13	...	172	111	113	970	28·1
Bombay Presidency.											
Bombay City	979,445	472	25·05	...	...	...	109	347	106	808	42·9
Poona	117,256	83	14·63	...	...	...	7	37	6	95	42·13
Sholapur	89,424	74	41·80	...	...	...	34	4	4	69	40·01
Surat	114,868	67	30·33	...	...	...	3	28	4	61	27·61
Broach	43,403	45	53·91	...	...	...	1	5	...	17	20·37
Ahmedabad	225,539	246	56·71	...	...	...	48	110	2	224	51·64
Karachi	148,394	135	47·31	2	...	...	30	15	7	123	43·10
Hyderabad	69,140	64	48·13	...	...	...	9	14	3	44	33·09
Dhulia	30,341	22	37·70	...	...	...	4	8	1	17	29·13
TOTAL	1,817,810	1,158	33·1	2	...	...	245	568	133	1,458	41·7
Burma.											
Rangoon	293,816	Not available.		...	...	7	16	49	8	179	31·84
Mandalay	138,666	Do.		...	...	4	24	24	4	139	52·13
Moulmein	58,754	Do.		...	...	1	3	8	3	28	24·78
Akyab	37,893	Do.		...	...	...	4	4	2	17	23·33
Bassein	37,081	Do.		...	...	...	2	9	4	31	43·47
TOTAL	565,710	Do.		...	...	12	49	94	21	394	36·2

REMARKS.

During the week ending the 29th October 1921, a total of 7,315 deaths were reported in 105 principal towns in the various provinces of India with a population of over 30,000 and with an aggregate population of 9,692,584. This corresponds to an annual death rate of 39·2 per mille.

One hundred of the towns for which figures are available registered 6,592 births equal to an annual birth rate of 37·6 per thousand of population. In the same towns 6,921 deaths were recorded.

The following towns returned a death rate of over 60 per mille:—

Jubbulpore (150·72), Amroha (143 09), Rawalpindi (126), Budaun (118·63), Sambhal (114·09), Farrukhabad (96·16), Muttra (79 53), Benares (79·11), Moradabad (75·05), Pilibhit (69·32), Guntur (63·2), Hathras (60·53) and Burhanpore (60·17).

In Lahore, Benares, Moradabad, Farrukhabad, Muttra, Sambhal, Amroha and Budaun the chief mortality was from fevers, in Bombay and Ahmedabad from respiratory diseases, in Jubbulpore from plague and in Rawalpindi from fevers and plague.

Cholera was responsible for 30 deaths, small-pox for 16 and plague for 227. Of the total mortality from plague 183 deaths were reported from Jubbulpore and 31 from Rawalpindi.

No. 134-4433—4517.

Forwarded for information.

SIMLA (INDIA);
The 6th March 1922.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from cholera, small-pox and plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during the week ending 28th January, 1922.

—	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.						
Bombay City	...	...	4	8	19	13
East Khandesh District	...	...	...	...	41	29
Thana District	...	...	9	1	...	...
Satara District	...	...	...	...	8	9
Nasik District	...	...	...	...	2	2
Kolaba District	...	...	9	2	...	...
Ratnagiri District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dharwar District	...	...	8	...	66	50
Kanara District	...	...	8	2	...	...
Kaira District	...	...	5	4	...	...
Karachi City	...	...	5	...	2	1
Karachi Cantonment	...	...	1	...	...	...
Karachi District	4	2	...	...	1	1
Total	4	2	50	12	139	105
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.						
Anantapur District	...	...	4	...	...	...
Bellary District	...	...	5	1	15	9
Chingleput District	...	...	9	3	...	...
Chittoor District	..	...	1	2	1	1
Coimbatore District	121	72	2	...	139	85
Cuddapah District	...	...	13	2	...	...
Ganjam District	8	2	...	...	...	...
Godavari District	...	...	2	2	...	...
Guntur District	...	...	33	1	...	...
South Kanara District	...	...	62	9	...*	...
Kistna District	4	4	...	...	...	...
Kurnool District	...	...	8	2	...	...
Madura District	99	76	30	6	4	3
Malabar District	4	4	14	5	...	...
Nellore District	...	...	12	10	...	...
Ramnad District	...	...	6	1	13	4
Salem District	12	2	...	1	142	112
Tanjore District	25	19	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly District	...	...	3	2	...	...
Trichinopoly District	22	16	...	...	...	...
Madras City	...	...	42	12	..	...
Total	290	195	246	59	314	214
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.						
Birbhum District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bankura District	1	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur District	54	31	36	8	...	...
Hooghly District	*	4	4	...	...	...
Howrah District	59	34	12	7	...	...
24-Parganas District	68	53	15	2	...	...
Calcutta	24	21	16	14	...	...
Nadia District	12	8	3	1	...	...
Murshidabad District	3	2	14	...	...	...
Jessore District	*	26	*	2	...	...
Khulna District	51	37	2	...	...	...
Dinajpur District	*	3	14	5	...	...
Jalpaiguri District	...	...	12	7	...	...
Bogra District	4	1	...	...	...	...
Pabna District	11	2	...	...	...	...
Malda District	*	2	8	1	...	...
Dacca District	9	5	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh District	70	52	32	6	...	...
Faridpur District	6	2	25	7	...	...
Bakarganj District	5	4	...	...	...	...
Chittagong District	*	3	*	1	...	...
Noakhali District	*	23	...	...	...	...
Total	377	313	194	61	...	...
BIHAR AND ORISSA.						
Patna District†	...	...	7	2	13	8
Gaya District	...	...	1	1	3	3
Shahabad District	...	...	13	6	41	31
Saran District	...	...	...	...	45	44
Muzaffarpur Town	...	...	...	...	22	10
Muzaffarpur District	...	...	...	..	186	86
Darbhanga Town	...	...	...	...	5	5
Madhubani Town	7	3	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga District	...	...	...	...	78	65
BIHAR AND ORISSA—contd.						
Monghyr District	...	...	...	...	26	19
Bhagalpur District	...	...	2	1	...	...
Purnea District	...	...	67	22	...	...
Santal Parganas	5	5	7	...	...	...
Cuttack District	...	...	25	1	...	...
Balasore District	8	...	43	3	...	...
Puri Town	2	...	1	1	...	...
Puri District	...	...	2	...	...	...
Sambalpur District	...	...	1	...	...	...
Palamau District	...	...	7	2	...	...
Total	17	8	176	39	369	171
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Cawnpore City	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cawnpore District	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fatehpur District	...	...	...	...	18	13
Allahabad City	...	...	...	...	8	7
Banda District	...	...	...	...	42	25
Benares District	...	..	...	...	...	7
Ghazipur District	...	...	...	...	183	59
Ballia District	...	...	...	...	87	65
Gorakhpur District	...	...	...	...	79	38
Basti District	...	...	...	...	45	35
Azamgarh District	...	...	...	...	107	93
Fyzabad District	...	...	...	...	5	4
Gonda District	...	...	...	...	3	3
Bahraich District	...	...	...	...	10	9
Total	...	...	...	...	537	368
PUNJAB.						
Kangra District	...	...	20	...	...	...
Lahore Town	...	...	2	...	...	...
Zaffarwal Town	...	...	1	1	...	...
Gujranwala District	...	...	1	1	10	1
Sheikhupura District	...	...	...	...	8	4
Shahpur District	...	...	...	...	4	2
Rawalpindi Town	...	...	1	1	...	...
Jhelum District	...	...	...	...	40	30
Lyallpur District	...	...	7	7	...	...
Chiniot Town	...	...	1	1	...	...
Multan Town	...	...	2	2	...	...
Total	...	...	35	13	62	37
BURMA.						
Akyab Town	...	...	34	4	...	...
Akyab District	...	...	13	...	...	...
Rangoon Town (Port)	4	4	10	...	51	44
Hanthawaddy District	...	...	...	...	4	5
Insein District	2	2	...	...	5	8
Tharrawaddy District	...	...	1	1	40	41
Pegu District	8	1	...	...	8	3
Prome District	...	...	...	...	32	35
Bassein Town (Port)	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bassein District	...	...	...	...	8	4
Henzada District	...	...	3	...	16	18
Myaungmya District	23	19	...	...	...	...
Maubin District	7	4	...	...	3	2
Pyapon District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Toungoo District	...	...	...	...	26	26
Thaton District	4	4	...	...	4	4
Moulmein Town	...	...	1	...	2	2
Amherst District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tavoy Town (Port)	2	2	...	...	...	...
Mergui District	16	7	...	...	...	...
Mandalay Town	...	...	...	...	82	82
Mandalay District	...	...	8	...	5	5
Myitkyina District	...	...	...	...	2	2
Sagaing District	...	...	...	...	1	1
Shwebo District	...	...	17	8	1	1
Thayetmyo District	...	...	...	...	17	17
Minbu District	...	...	...	...	1	...
Magwe District	...	...	...	...	9	9
Meiktila District	...	...	...	...	17	16
Yamethin District	...	...	...	...	2	1
Myingyan District	...	...	...	...	4	4
Total	61	43	82	8	389	329

† Refers to previous week.

* Attacks not furnished.

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from cholera, small-pox and plague in districts or towns in British India or Indian States during the week ending 28th January, 1922—*concld.*

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Katol Town	...	...	...	...	6	2
Nagpur City	...	...	1	1	...	...
Kamptee Town	...	...	23	...	...	...
Nagpur District	...	...	7	1	9	4
Gondia Town	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bhandara District	...	...	...	...	2	1
Wardha District	...	...	...	3	...	...
Murwara Town	...	...	...	...	9	7
Sihora Town	...	...	...	...	2	2
Jubbulpore City	...	...	...	...	1*	1*
Jubbulpore District	...	...	...	...	101	69
Seoni Town	...	...	...	...	3	2
Mandla Town	...	...	...	...	6	5
Mandla District	...	...	...	...	4	4
Narsinghpur Town	...	...	...	...	6	2
Gadarwara Town	...	...	...	...	3	3
Chhindwara Town	...	...	...	...	2*	1*
Narsinghpur District	...	...	...	...	43†	29†
Amraoti District	...		...	...	2	...
Akola District	...	...	...	...	19	7
Total	...	...	31	5	219	140
ASSAM.						
Cachar District	Not available.	10	Not available.	...	...	...
Sylhet District		17		...	...	...
Darrang District		8		..	...	...
Nowgong District		6		...	...	...
Garo Hills District		2		...	...	...
Total		43		...	...	...

—	Cholera. Attacks.	Cholera. Deaths.	Small-pox. Attacks.	Small-pox. Deaths.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
INDIAN STATES AND AGENCIES.						
Burma.						
Northern Shan States	...	...	...	...	4	3
Punjab.						
Jammu City	...	...	..	...	10	4
Mysore State.						
Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	Not available.				9	8
Bangalore District					12	15
Mysore District					38	30
Hassan District					12	7
Kadur District					2	3
Shimoga District					23	10
Chitaldroog District					29	14
Tumkur District					5	4
Kola District					13	8
Total					143	99
Hyderabad State.						
Hyderabad City and Suburbs.	...	...	3	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		604		197	2,136	1,470

* Imported. † One imported.

No. 60-4216—4320, dated Simla, the 3rd March 1922.

Forwarded for information.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,*
Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

No. 197-C. S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

Dated Delhi, the 6th March, 1922.

ORDERS GOVERNING THE FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS TO RETURN TO DUTY.

RESOLUTION.

With reference to fundamental rule 71, the Secretary of State in Council has been pleased to issue the following orders governing the form of medical certificate of fitness to return to duty which must be produced by a Government servant on leave out of Asia elsewhere than in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies :—

A Government servant who has taken leave on medical certificate out of Asia elsewhere than in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies may not return to duty until he has produced a medical certificate of fitness from two medical practitioners in the following form :—

"We certify that we have carefully examined C. D. of the ________ Department and find that he is in good health and fit to return to his duty in India."

Date ________

Place ________

If the certificate be signed by foreigners, it should be attested by consular or other authority as bearing the signatures of qualified medical practitioners.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Advisers), the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Viceroy, all Provincial Governments and Minor Local Governments, the Auditor General, the Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, all Accountants General, the Comptroller, Assam, the Chief Auditors of State Railways and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts, the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, the Examiner, Government Press Accounts, the Controller of War Accounts, the Examiner of Customs Accounts, the Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, Delhi, the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, the Audit Officer, Delhi (New Capital), Railway Works Scheme, the Auditor of Government of India Sanctions, and the Audit Officer, Khyber Railway Construction.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1922.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th October 1921.

On and after 29th October and until further notice, Parts I, IV and V of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of 12th October 1920:—

In modification of the orders contained in the Home Department Circular Memorandum No. 4832, dated the 16th August 1901, the undersigned is directed to request that in future all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* may be sent to the Press not later than 4 P.M. on Thursdays. Exceptions may, however, be allowed in the case of really urgent matter which cannot be held over for the next *Gazette*, but the order in such cases should be signed by an officer not below the rank of an Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary.

G. F. WINN,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at 2 pice per page.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Part VI of the *Gazette of India* which formerly contained the Proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council is no longer published. The Debates of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly are now issued separately in handy book form. The price of copies of the Debates of the first Session held at Delhi during February and March 1921 varies according to the size of the publication; that of future issues has been fixed at eight annas for each day's Debate.

J. J. MEIKLE,

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1922.

RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENT WITH CEYLON.

NOTIFICATION No. A.-342, dated Delhi, the 27th February 1922.

Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the Government of the Island of Ceylon has made satisfactory provision for the protection of inventions patented in British India.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of Sub-section (4) of section 78-A. of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the said section shall apply for the protection of inventions patented in the Island of Ceylon.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

27 February.

7945. Hukam Chand. *Improved bucket water lift machine or machine charsa.*
7946. H. Harris. *Improved apparatus for refining metals.*
7947. Emergency Umbrella Corporation. *Improvements in umbrellas or parasols, December 25, 1906. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)*
7948. J. L. Parker. *An improved spring wheel.*

28 February.

7949. L. M. Blyth and J. C. Couper. *Improvements in chairs for railway and like, rails.*
7950. Kendall Products Corporation. *Detersive agents and processes for making the same.*
7951. L. W. Williams. *Improvements in and relating to facing point lock bars on railways.*
7952. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to interrupters for electric circuits.*

1 March.

7953. G. A. Lobb and R. A. Wilkinson. *Improvements in spark arresters.*

2 March.

7954. A. Raheem. *Improvements in or relating to putting up cigarettes in packets, cartons, cases or the like.*
7955. A. Raheem. *Improvements in and relating to methods of and means for putting up birees.*
7956. A. Raheem. *Improvements in and relating to methods of packing birees.*

3 March.

7957. S. Kinugasa. *Improvements in vapourizing apparatus for internal combustion engines.*
7958. S. G. Aylan. *Aylanising.*

4 March.

7959. N. Nundy. *Improvements in motor traction.*
7960. D. Maggiora. *Elastic tyre for motor vehicles, etc., formed of elastic elements arranged within a non-extensible outer cover.*
7961. D. Maggiora. *Process and device for stretching and widening elastic bodies and fitting them to other bodies.*
7962. W. J. Vander Kloet and W. A. L. Stift. *Pivotal connection for iron structures.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months

of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

6759. R. E. Stokes-Rees and G. H. Evans. *Improvements in or relating to means of preserving the strings in racquets and the like for playing tennis and other games.* (**Dated as of April 29, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.**)

6790. Permanent Railway-Tie Corporation. *Improvements in railway ties and rail fastenings.*

6795. R. J. Bennett. *Improvements in or relating to driving ribbons or the like in recording instruments.*

6893. Burdons Ld. *Improvements in liquid fuel burners.*

6963. F. E. Berry. *Improvements in or relating to electric reactance or choke coils.*

7011. British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to rotary work-supporting-horn hooked-needle boot or shoe sole sewing machines.*

7151. P. C. Dey. *Compressed masonry slabs.*

7295. H. W. Perry. *An improved filter.*

7297. C. O. Manuel. *An improved closure for cans or tins containing petrol or other liquid and a method of sealing same.*

7310. C. O. Manuel. *An improved closure for cans or tins containing petrol or other liquid and a method of sealing same.*

7323. B. S. Smith. *Improvements in gauntlet cuffs for shirts, blouses, and the like.*

7391. C. F. Burns. *An improved ball store and releaser for race totalizators.*

7434. R. C. Khanna. *Ten spindle spinning wheel.*

7458. C. F. Burns. *Ball counters for race totalizators.*

7459. C. F. Burns. *An improved ticket register for race totalizators.*

7511. British Thomson-Houston Co., Ld. *Improvements in and relating to electric lamps with luminous discharge.* (**Dated as of June 6, 1914, under reciprocal arrangement.**)

7568. A. Pouchain. *An improved negative electrode for electric accumulators.*

7569. A. Pouchain. *Improvements in electric accumulators with zinc negative electrodes.*

7687. C. N. Hing. *Improved joint in carpentry.*

7752. O. H. Lindberg and North Eastern Railway Co. *Improved means for retarding or bringing rolling stock to rest.* (**Dated as of February 19, 1921, under reciprocal arrangement.**)

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7 accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

5572. Datta.
5603. Datta.
6414. Bates.
6415. Bates.
6421. Dr. Erich F. Huth, G. m. b. H.
6423. Dr. Erich F. Huth, G. m. b. H.
6424. Poore.
6472. Casale.
6493. Howards & Sons Ld., and Blagden.
6505. Fibre Corporation Ld.
6524. Ehrat.
6531. Jones, Bury and Minerals Separation Ld.
6532. Thompson.
6564. Barber Asphalt Paving Co.
6669. N. V. Netherland Colonial Trading Co.
6673. Ditcham.
6685. Parker.
6702. Gresham and Kiernan
6724. Pirie.
6749. Wolfe.
6826. Wilson.
6830. Dunn-Pen Co., Inc.
6855. Sherman.
6879. McCallum.
6924. Humphrys.
7021. Gesellschaft Fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m. b. H.
7040. Woodell.
7045. Gunter and Duetsche Werke Aktiengesellschaft.
7052. Smith.
7073. Zanetti.
7088. Parsons.
7112. Codd and Martin.
7135. Ohlhaver.
7150. Dey.
7177. Smith.
7242. Willard.
7247. Brigg.
7266. Sen.
7281. Rusdell.
7394. Malone.
7452. Kershaw.
7565. Nampally.

PATENTS SEALED.

6089. Selden Co.
6090. Hunt.
6091. Hunt.
6108. Hunt.
6204. Wells and Cowie.
6413. Conover.
6459. Vaughan and Wood.
6516. Fielding.
6586. Weaver and Craig.
6815. Hort.
6854. Carter.
6880. Nevill and Soanes.
6883. Graining Co., Ld.
6926. Mitchell, Cossey and Goold-Adams.
6945. Pavesi.
6947. Nobuhara.
7139. Handley Page and Handley Page Ltd.
7280. Tutt and Hulburd Engineering Co., Ld.
7351. Goodman Manufacturing Co.
7372. Roadrails Ld.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

373 of 1908. Akbar Ali. (To 4 March 1923.)
192 of 1909. Lindau. (To 3 June 1923.)
506 of 1909. Dutton and ors. (To 4 March 1923.)
57 of 1910. Gresham. (To 30 August 1923.)
112 of 1910. Cosserat. (To 8 March 1923.)
28 of 1911. McKenzie and Holland Ld., and anr. (To 22 March 1923.)
194 of 1911. Grob. (To 9 April 1923.)
561 of 1911. Gresham. (To 25 May 1923.)
6.6 of 1911. Cosserat. (To 4 March 1923.)
643 of 1911. Cosserat. (To 4 March 1923.)
151 of 1912. J. D. Riedel Aktiengesellschaft. (To 25 March 1923.)
293 of 1912. Dennison. (To 10 June 1923.)
295 of 1912. Diehl. (To 10 June 1923.)
786 of 1913. Ormiston. (To 24 February 1923.)
804 of 1913. Liley. (To 3 March 1923.)
823 of 1913. Vaughan. (To 10 March 1923.)
852 of 1913. Kinney. (To 25 March 1923.)
866 of 1913. Universal Metal Lath and Patent Co. (Inc.). (To 31 March 1923.)
1653 of 1914. Dressler. (To 18 May 1923.)
2052 of 1915. Constantinesco and anr. (To 3 March 1923.)
2207 of 1915. Speer and anr. (To 13 July 1923.)
2241 of 1915. Gresham. (To 4 August 1923.)
2242 of 1915. Gresham. (To 4 August 1923.)
2494 of 1916. Janmink. (To 22 February 1923.)
2515 of 1916. Constantinesco and anr. (To 8 March 1923.)
2520 of 1916. Freeman. (To 13 March 1923.)
2530 of 1916. Constantinesco and anr. (To 21 March 1923.)
2668 of 1916. Kapadia. (To 17 July 1922.)
2982 of 1917. Williams and anr. (To 17 March 1923.)
3010 of 1917. Constantinesco and anr. (To 30 April 1923.)
3542 of 1918. Parsons. (To 19 February 1923.)
3587 of 1918. Carey. (To 22 March 1923.)
3612 of 1918. Scott. (To 19 April 1923.)
6426 of 1920. L'Air Liquide Societe Anonyme pour L'Etude L'Exploitation Des Procedes Georges Claude. (To 26 January 1923.)
6427 of 1920. L'Air Liquide Societe Anonyme pour L'Etude L'Exploitation Des Procedes Georges Claude. (To 26 April 1923.)
6982 of 1921. J. Stone & Co. and anr. (To 18 May 1923.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1911.

251. (Cooper.) 320. (Smith and ors.)

1913.

1338. (Rutter.)

1917.

3416. (Wolfe.) 3417. (Wolfe.) 3419. (Murray.)

RESTORATION OF LAPSED PATENT UNDER SECTION 16.

Notice is hereby given that an order was made on the 3rd March 1922 restoring the Letters Patent granted to Shaporji Aspaniarji Kapadia for an invention for "An improved process and apparatus for preserving fruits, vegetables, grain and other organic substances" numbered 2668 of 1916 and bearing the date of the 17th July 1916.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1916, the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1920 and the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Amendment Act, 1920, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. *Printed Specifications* of applications for patents, which have been accepted (8 annas per copy), may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BARODA	Department of Commerce and Industries.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
PATNA	Secretariat Library, Government of Bihar and Orissa.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANCHI	Office of the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

V. LOUGH,

Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. W. C. SANDES, Major,

Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1922.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 28th February 1922.

Circles of Issue.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.	RESERVE											REMARKS.
		COIN AND BULLION								SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE)		TOTAL.	
		In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions.	In transit between India, England, and His Majesty's Dominions.					
		Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	49,16,15,720	9,48,62,528	5,00,04,056	4,09,22,856	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 67,42,65,946	(b) 5,84,98,589	91,85,53,975	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R60,26,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. (b) Nominal value—R5,89,50,000 British Treasury Bills.
Cawnpore	7,03,61,512	14,68,50,471	1,04,03,655	...	...	...	...	...	...			15,72,54,126	
Lahore	16,70,68,802	8,65,14,295	1,33,56,805	...	...	...	...		...			15,72,54,126	
Bombay	53,45,36,597	21,79,40,279	13,91,49,662	46,44,355	...	...	...	...	...			36,17,34,296	
Karachi	7,48,47,064	3,63,02,955	14,69,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,77,72,090	
Madras	14,41,81,635	8,36,11,975	2,48,60,965	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	10,84,72,940	
Rangoon	25,60,92,563	5,11,01,706	39,43,360	...	...	...	...	...	...			5,50,45,066	
TOTAL	1,73,87,03,593	71,71,84,209	24,31,87,688	4,55,67,211	...	...	...	...	...	67,42,65,946	5,84,98,589	1,73,87,03,593	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue	...	Deduct—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another										...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R	1,73,87,03,593										TOTAL RESERVE R	1,73,87,03,593	
Increase +; decrease — as compared with previous week's statement	+29,91,350	+29,44,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+47,340		

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending the 28th February 1922.
The gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 28th February 1922 amounted to nil.
The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 57·86.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Imperial Bank of India on the 28th February 1922.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	4 PER CENT. Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	INDIAN WAR LOAN. 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN. 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	5 per cent Loan 1945-55.	Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds 1930.	Five year 6 per cent. Bonds 1926.	Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds 1931.	TOTAL.
Balance of 15th February 1922	19,17,100	58,63,400	2,97,47,500	1,21,06,900	38,18,500	20,76,650	2 8,100	40,17,200	4,69,550	100	9,48,000	...	12,000	45,100	1,76,650	3,78,200	21,76,100	1,01,89,800	23,29,400	7,68,00,250
Add—																				
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 17th February 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,00,000	...	6,00,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	11,65,000
	19,17,100	58,63,400	2,97,47,500	1,21,06,900	38,18,500	20,76,650	28,100	40,17,200	16,19,550	100	9,48,000	...	12,000	45,100	1,76,650	3,78,200	21,76,100	1,08,04,800	23,29,400	7,80,65,250
Deduct—																				
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	55,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,000
Balance on 28th February 1922	19,17,100	58,63,400	2,96,92,500	1,21,06,900	38,16,500	20,76,650	28,100	40,17,200	16,19,550	100	9,48,000	...	12,000	45,100	1,76,650	3,78,200	21,76,100	1,08,04,800	23,29,400	7,80,08,250

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Decr. 1921 Enfaced from India 12,719 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,305 lakhs.
„ 1st Jan. 1922 „ 15th Jan. 1922 ditto 1 lakh, ditto 1 lakh.
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto 2 lakhs, ditto 2 lakhs.
„ 1st Feby. „ „ 15th Feby. „ ditto 3 „ ditto 11 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 28th „ „ ditto 18 „ ditto 1 lakh.

12,743 „ 13,820 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA:
Calcutta, the 4th March 1922.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Abu, the 3rd March 1922.

No. 196—1426.—The following Finance Statements of the Central (Co-operative) Banks in Ajmer-Merwara for the quarter ending the 30th September 1921 are published for information :—

CENTRAL BANKS.

Quarterly Finance Statement for the quarter ending 30th September 1921.

PART I.

Liabilities and Quasi-Liabilities.

Name of Bank.	OUTSIDE THE MOVEMENT. Deposits, fixed, current or savings bank by non-members or by members in an individual capacity.	Debentures	Overdrafts from outside banks, e.g., Presidency or Joint Stock.	Other items.	WITHIN THE MOVEMENT. Fixed deposits or loans received from Societies or Central Banks or Provincial Bank.	Drawn portion of cash credit with Provincial Bank.	Savings bank or current accounts held in favour of Societies or Central Banks.	Reserve fund of bank itself.	Paid-up share capital.	Other items.	Undrawn liabilities, e.g., cash credit accounts guaranteed by the Provincial Banks to Central Banks or to Societies and by Central Banks to other Central Banks or Societies. To cover deposits.	For loan transaction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmer Central Bank, Limited.	9,[illegible]6,675	...	...	17,400	...	...	2,705	52,337	1,00,000	21,800	...	1,40,000
Nasirabad Central Bank, Limited.	1,29,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,485	2,50,000	...	...	..
Kekri Central Bank, Limited.	26,812	...	...	...	...	9,748	...	1,740	12,525	...	...	...
	11 23 748	..	...	17,400	..	9 748	2,705	57,562	1,37,525	21,800	...	1,40,000
Merwara Central Bank, Limited.	4,91,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,629	1,01,300	...	...	...
TOTAL, AJMER-MERWARA	16,14,322	..	...	17,400	...	9,748	2,705	77,191	2,38,825	21,800	...	1,40,000

Assets and Quasi-Assets.

Name of Bank.	OUTSIDE THE MOVEMENT. Cash in hand and in outside banks.	Government paper.	Post office savings bank deposits.	Other investments of a liquid nature in outside concerns.	Undrawn balance of assured cash credit with Presidency or Joint Stock Bank.	With Provincial Bank.	WITHIN THE MOVEMENT. Loans to Agricultural Societies.	Loans to Non-Agricultural Societies.	Loans or deposits due to the Central Bank by the Provincial Bank or other Central Banks.	Loans and deposits due to Provincial by Central Banks	Uncalled share capital.	Guaranteed share capital	Other investment inside the movement.	Net profit of past year.	RATES OF INTEREST ON WHICH MONEY IS USUALLY Borrowed.	Lent.	Last dividend declared.	REMARKS.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	%	
Ajmer Central Bank, Limited.	11 077	69,677	...	...	...	...	7,91,935	1,79,388	59,748	...	...	...	70,171	29,328	5	7½, 7¼, 8 and 9	12	
Nasirabad Central Bank, Limited.	4,152	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,027	.	10,000	...	...	...	5,973	...	6¾, 6½ and 7	9	8	
Kekri Central Bank, Limited.	444	...	...	...	...	...	49,599	...	...	...	...	...	1,052	1,762	6¼, 7½ and 8	9	8½	
	15,673	69,677	...	...	...	...	9,83,561	1,79 388	69,748	...	...	...	77,196	13,090	...	...	...	
Merwara Central Bank, Limited.	19,336	3,000	...	...	...	...	5,25,989	...	...	...	...	...	29,177	13,747	...	...	10	
TOTAL, AJMER-MERWARA	35,009	72,677	...	...	...	...	15,09,550	1,79,388	69,748	...	...	...	1,06,373	44,837	...	...	...	

CENTRAL BANKS.

PART II.

Name of Bank.	DEPOSITS OR DEBENTURES OF THE KIND DEALT WITH IN COLUMNS 2 AND 3 OF PART I.		Other deposits and debentures falling due				REPAYMENT OF LOANS BY SOCIETIES. Estimated		Actual in 12 months preceding present quarter.
	On current or savings bank account.	Deposits for not more than three months.	In twelve months from* commencement of present quarter.	In next 12 months.	In 12 months following.	In subsequent years.	In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next twelve months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmer Central Bank, Limited	...	...	9,14,527	5,380	...	46,768	7,50,000	2,16,675	5,18,425
Nasirabad Central Bank, Limited	...	...	41,901	20,903	66,957	...	42,000	41,000	35,386
Kekri Central Bank, Limited	...	...	20,200	1,112	5,000	...	21,000	29,651	6,564
	...	...	9,76,628	27,395	71,957	46,768	8,13,000	2,87,326	5,60,375
Beawar Central Bank, Limited	...	...	3,65,581	1,25,993	...	...	1,06,000	65,000	50,793
TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA	...	...	13,42,209	1,53,388	71,957	46,768	9,19,000	3,52,326	6,11,168

NOTE TO PART II.—When deposits are taken on a certain term of notice:—
If the notice required is for not more than 3 months, they should be shown under column 3,
If the notice is for not more than a year, they should be shown under column 4,
If the notice is for a year, should be shown under column 5, and
If for longer periods under columns 6 and 7.

PART III.

Name of Bank.	PORTION OF DEPOSITS OR DEBENTURES OF THE KIND DEALT WITH IN COLUMNS 2 AND 3 OF PART I FALLING DUE IN EACH QUARTER IN TWELVE MONTHS FROM COMMENCEMENT OF PRESENT QUARTER (4TH COLUMN OF PART II).				REPAYMENT OF LOANS BY SOCIETIES ESTIMATED IN EACH QUARTER IN TWELVE MONTHS FROM COMMENCEMENT OF PRESENT QUARTER (COLUMN 8 OF PART II).			
	I Quarter.	II Quarter.	III Quarter.	IV Quarter.	I Quarter.	II Quarter.	III Quarter.	IV Quarter.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmer Central Bank, Limited	2,69,030	1,48,580	1,80,274	3,16,643	2,50,000	1,50,000	2,50,000	1,00,000
Nasirabad Central Bank, Limited.	6,735	13,182	13,594	8,390	27,000	2,000	13,000	...
Kekri Central Bank, Limited	1,945	2,530	1,725	14,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	14,000
	2,77,710	1,64,292	1,95,593	3,39,033	2,79,000	1,55,000	2,65,000	1,14,000
Beawar Central Bank, Limited	1,31,273	61,101	75,027	98,180	4,000	50,000	20,000	32,000
TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA	4,08,983	2,25,393	2,70,620	4,37,213	2,83,000	2,05,000	2,85,000	1,46,000

BAL KISHEN,
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ajmer-Merwara.

By order,
G. D. OGILIVE,
Secretary to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3¼ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *RESIDUAL ALKALOID* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The rates for these drugs from 25th April 1921 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	Rs. 48 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery.	„ 49 „
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	„ 50 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE AND CINCHONA SULPHATE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 21 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	„ 22 „

(Only small quantities available when in stock.)

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 10 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	„ 11 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. (when in stock)	„ 14 „
QUINOIDINE in non Tablet form and Residual Alkaloid (when in stock).	„ 9 „

QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	Rs. 11 per lb.
For quantities less than 6 lbs. in one delivery (when in stock)	„ 14 „

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. boxes.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Residual Alkaloid is available in 1-lb., 5-lb. and 10-lb. boxes (when in stock).
Quinoidine is available in 1-lb. box (when in stock).
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. box (when in stock).

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.
Government reserve the right to alter the prices without notice.
Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station on Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ½ lb. 4 As.; ¾ lb. 5 As.; 1 lb. 8 As.; 1½ lb. 11 As.; 2 lbs. 14 As.; 2½ lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3 lbs. Re. 1 Anna 1; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; 4 lbs. Re. 1 As. 7.]

	Rs.	A.	P.
Quinoidine tab. 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage	1	1	0
Quinoidine tab. 2 lbs. Weg. 6 lbs. Postage	2	0	0
Quinoidine tab. 3 lbs. Weg. 9 lbs. Postage	3	0	0

***N.B.*—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.**

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Treasury, Calcutta.

Treasury Bills sold and paid off during the week ending 4th March 1922 and the amount outstanding at the end of the week.

[In thousands of rupees.]

	Sold in				Total paid off.	Total outstanding on the 6th March 1922.
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.		
3 months' Bills	48,80	56,70	5,00	1,10,50	(a) 5,44,40	(b) 1,05,88,70
6 months' Bills	29,50	23,15	1,00	53,65		
9 months' Bills	15,00	30	10	15,40		
12 months' Bills	3,30	75	5	4,10		
TOTAL	96,60	80,90	6,15	1,83,65	5,44,40	1,05,88,70

(a) Includes 1,00,00 issued to Paper Currency Reserve.
(b) " 59,26,00 " " " "

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

The 7th March 1922.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICES.

Madras, the 27th February 1922.

A Branch of the Bank will be opened at Cuddalore on the 1st March 1922 under the charge of Mr. S. H. Phillips.

The 28th February 1922.

The following appointments in the Bank's Staff are hereby notified:—

Mr. J. Leask to be acting Agent at Ootacamund.
Mr. R. A. Gray to be acting Agent at Trichinopoly.

By order,
W. LAMB,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras Local Board.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1922.

The Members of the Local Board have made the following change in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. G. B. O'Connor to be Officer-in-Charge at Bassein Branch, as from 24th February 1922, *vice* Mr. H. M. Wigley transferred.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1922.

The Members of the Local Board have made the following change in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. G. H. A. Fowler to be Officer-in-Charge at Rawalpindi Branch, as from 3rd March 1922, *vice* Mr. R. G. Crabb transferred.

By order,
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 3rd March 1922.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscribed Capital	11,24,12,000	0	0	Government Securities	9,37,67,000	0	0
Capital paid up	5,62,28,000	0	0	Other authorized securities under the Act	1,28,17,000	0	0
Reserve	4,01,79,000	0	0	Loans	15,44,30,000	0	0
Public Deposits	11,42,52,000	0	0	Cash Credits	27,36,71,000	0	0
Other Deposits	58,42,10,000	0	0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	9,03,81,000	0	0
Loans against securities *per contra*	32,46,000	0	0	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	4,18,000	0	0
Contingent liabilities	......			Bullion	22,000	0	0
Sundries	57,75,000	0	0	Dead Stock	2,40,33,000	0	0
				Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities *per contra*	......		
				Sundries	36,97,000	0	0
				Balances with other Banks	12,06,000	0	0
					65,44,42,000	0	0
				Cash	14,94,48,000	0	0
RUPEES	80,38,90,000	0	0	RUPEES	80,38,90,000	0	0

The above balance sheet includes—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits in London	56,900	0	0
Advances in London	248,800	0	0
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	74,280	0	0

R. AITKEN,
W. B. HUNTER,
Managing Governors.

Percentage 21·12
Bank Rate 8 per cent.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 27th February 1922.

No. 9.—Mr. D. G. Dani, Executive Engineer, Agent and Traffic Manager, Mysore Railways is granted combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for four months and leave on average pay for the remaining period with effect from the 30th April 1922 or subsequent date of his transfer to this Railway.

No. 10.—Mr. H. H. Saunders, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is granted under Fundamental Rules leave for 18 months, *viz.*, leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay for the remaining period with effect from 17th March 1922 or subsequent date of relief.

F. A. HADOW,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 2nd March 1922.

No. 5.—Major C. S. M. C. Watson, D.S.O., R.E., Deputy Traffic Manager, has been granted furlough on average pay for eight months with effect from 20th March 1922.

F. J. HARVEY,
Agent, O. & R. Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1922.

No. 16.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 29, dated the 20th September 1921 and in supersession of Notification No. 47, dated the 16th December 1921, Mr. P. B. McGowan District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave for 3 months *viz.*, leave on Medical Certificate for 6 days and leave on half average pay for 2 months and 25 days with effect from the 26th December 1921.

H. A. CAMERON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 3rd March 1922.

No. 10791-An.—Mr. M. N. Banerjee, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Command and Rawalpindi District, has been granted privilege leave on medical grounds for one month in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 10365-An., dated the 18th February 1922.

No. 10792-An.—Mr. S. E. Samson, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command and Poona District, reverted to his own grade with effect from the 9th February 1922, but he has been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner in that office from the same date.

No. 10793-An.—Mr. P. Chinnaswamy, officiating Deputy Examiner in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command and Poona District, reverted to his own grade with effect from the 9th February 1922.

No. 10794-An.—Mr. Jai Gopal, Deputy Assistant Controller of Military Accounts in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore District, was granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 31st January 1922.

No. 10795-An.—Mr. Gurditta Mal, Accountant, Military Works, was appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Controller of Military Accounts in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore District, with effect from the 10th February 1922.

No. 10796-An.—Mr. A. H. Wilson, Military Accountant, 2nd Class (on probation), has been granted with effect from the 12th October 1921, privilege leave for four months and in continuation thereof furlough on half average salary for four months.

No. 10797-An.—Mr. Muthuswamy Iyer, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command and Sind-Rajputana District, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th February 1922.

A. W. DALDY, Colonel,
Offg. Military Accountant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1922.

No. 570.—With reference to the following Notifications publishing rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives, the following list of "Authorized Explosives" referred to in the rule mentioned against each Notification is published for general information :—

Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 4013—33, dated the 6th June 1914, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 1183, dated the 11th November 1914, of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, applicable to Berar.

Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 14, dated the 23rd April 1915, of the Resident in Mysore applicable to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and on the Railways in Mysore under British Jurisdiction.

Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 67-J., dated the 28th August 1914. Rule 4 (3) of Notification No. 34-J., dated the 20th April 1915. } of the Resident at Hyderabad applicable to the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and the Railway lands in the Hyderabad State.

Rule 3 (3) of Notification No. 99, dated the 19th July 1916, of the Government of Burma applicable to the Northern Shan States.

Rule 3 (3) of Notification No. 5313, dated the 29th October 1918, of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

Rule 3 (3) of Notification No. 1812-B., dated the 10th November 1919, of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, applicable to Railway lands in Central India, specified in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 261-I.B., dated 10th February 1913.

LIST OF AUTHORIZED EXPLOSIVES.

The following explosives are at present authorized for importation into British India for general sale :—

CLASS 1.—GUNPOWDER.

The term "gunpowder" means gunpowder ordinarily so called.

GUNPOWDER.

CLASS 2.—NITRATE MIXTURE.

The term "nitrate mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance, and includes any explosive containing a perchlorate and not being a chlorate-mixture, fulminate or nitro-compound as defined in Rule 4 of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914.

EVERY BLASTING EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, IN WHICH NITRATE OF AMMONIUM, NITRATE OF SODIUM OR CHLORIDE OF SODIUM ARE USED AS INGREDIENTS, SHALL BE CONTAINED IN CARTRIDGE WRAPPERS OR CASES (OR IN FIVE-POUND INNER PACKAGES) MADE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF WITH MELTED PARAFFIN OR OTHER SUITABLE WATERPROOFING MATERIAL.

CHILWORTH SPECIAL POWDER.

CLASS 3.—NITRO-COMPOUND.

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS AND EVERY EXPLOSIVE INGREDIENT THEREOF SHALL BE SO THOROUGHLY PURIFIED AND OTHERWISE OF SUCH CHARACTER AS TO SATISFY A TEST, KNOWN AS THE HEAT TEST, AND SPECIFIED IN THE RULE FOR TESTING EXPLOSIVES PUBLISHED WITH GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, NOTIFICATION No. 4013—33, DATED THE 6TH JUNE 1914, REFERRED TO ABOVE.

EVERY BLASTING EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, IN WHICH NITRATE OF AMMONIUM, NITRATE OF SODIUM OR CHLORIDE OF SODIUM ARE USED AS INGREDIENTS, SHALL BE CONTAINED IN CARTRIDGE WRAPPERS OR CASES (OR IN FIVE-POUND INNER PACKAGES) MADE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF WITH MELTED PARAFFIN OR OTHER SUITABLE WATERPROOFING MATERIAL.

DIVISION 1.

Division 1 comprises the following explosives and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound :—

Ardeer Gelignite.
Arkite. }
Samsonite. }
A. 1. Monobel. }
Victor Powder. }
A. 2. Monobel. }
Viking Powder No. 1. }
Viking Powder No. 2. }
Ballistite.
Blasting Gelatine.
Cambrite No. 2.
Chilworth Smokeless Powder, No. 2.
Cordite.
Cordite, M. D.
Dynamite.
Dynobel No. 2.
Dynobel (Export) No. 3. }
Dynobel No. 3. }
Dynobel No. 4. }
Farmer's Dynamite.
Gelatine Dynamite.
Gelignite.
Monobel, No. 1.
Rexite.
Arkite. }
Samsonite. }

PROVIDED THAT EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS DIVISION SHALL BE OF SUCH CHARACTER AND CONSISTENCY AS NOT TO BE LIABLE TO LIQUEFACTION OR EXUDATION.

PROVIDED ALSO THAT AN EXPLOSIVE WHICH IS REQUIRED BY DEFINITION TO BE ISSUED IN WATERPROOF INNER PACKAGES MAY BE EXEMPTED FROM SUCH REQUIREMENTS BY SPECIAL AUTHORITY WHEN AND SO LONG AS THE CONDITIONS OF SUCH AUTHORITY ARE OBSERVED.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises the following explosives and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in division 1 :—

Amberite, No. 2.
Alumatol. }
Ammonal. }
Chilworth Smokeless Powder.
Chilworth Smokeless Sporting Powder.
Di-nitro-phenol.
Economic Smokeless Sporting Powder. }
E. C. Sporting Powder. }
Eley Smokeless Sporting Powder. }
Empire Powder. }
Light Load Smokeless. }
Frankite. }
Fulmen Powder. }
Imperial Schultze Gunpowder. }
Lightning Powder. }
Guncotton.
Ideal Powder. }
Nobel's Special Powder. }
Negro Powder No. 2.
Neonite.
N. S. Smokeless.
Picric Acid.
Picric Powder.
Primrose Smokeless. }
Stowmarket Smokeless. }
Remington Dense Powder.
Roburite.
Ruby Powder.
Schultze Cube Powder.
Schultze Gunpowder.
Smokeless Diamond.
Tonite or Cotton Powder.
Tri-nitro-toluol.

CLASS 4.—CHLORATE MIXTURE.

The term "chlorate mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate mixture class has two divisions.

EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, AND EVERY EXPLOSIVE INGREDIENT THEREOF SHALL BE SO THOROUGHLY PURIFIED AND OTHERWISE OF SUCH A CHARACTER AS TO SATISFY A TEST KNOWN AS THE HEAT TEST, AND SPECIFIED IN THE RULE FOR TESTING EXPLOSIVES, PUBLISHED WITH GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, NOTIFICATION No. 4013—33, DATED THE 6TH JUNE 1914, REFERRED TO ABOVE.

EVERY BLASTING EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, IN WHICH NITRATE OF AMMONIUM, NITRATE OF SODIUM OR CHLORIDE OF SODIUM ARE USED AS INGREDIENTS, SHALL BE CONTAINED IN CARTRIDGE WRAPPERS OR CASES (OR IN FIVE-POUND INNER PACKAGES) MADE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF WITH MELTED PARAFFIN OR OTHER SUITABLE WATERPROOFING MATERIAL.

DIVISION 1.

Division 1 comprises any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Nil.

PROVIDED THAT EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS DIVISION SHALL BE OF SUCH CHARACTER AND CONSISTENCY AS NOT TO BE LIABLE TO LIQUEFACTION OR EXUDATION.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises any chlorate mixture as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Nil.

CLASS 5.—FULMINATE.

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes) is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

DIVISION 1.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances, such as are used in percussion caps; and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus or certain discriptions of compounds of phosphorus, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Nil.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

Nil.

CLASS 6.—AMMUNITION.

The term "ammunition" means any explosive of any of the foregoing classes when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arms cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives or to form a percussion cap, detonator, fog-signal, shell, torpedo, war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a firework.

*The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.**

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

DIVISION 1.

Nobel's Safety Electric Time Fuze.
Percussion Caps.
Railway Fog Signals.
Safety Cartridges.
Safety Fuzes for blasting.
Safety Electric Fuzes.

* In consequence of the results of experiments carried out, it has been decided that a percussion cap can only be properly classed as such if it contains less than 0·6 grain, of a composition of the 1st Division of the fifth (Fulminate) class of which not more than 25 per cent. consists of fulminate of mercury or less than 0·5 grains, of any other explosive of the 1st Division of the 5th (Fulminate) Class; and it has been further decided that percussion caps shall not be classed as such when they contain anvils or have their composition unprotected by tin foil or other suitable substance, as under those circumstances they are liable to explode *en masse*.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as hereinbefore defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition, and is not included in Division 1.

Cartridges for Blasting or other like purposes.
Cartridges for Small Arms which are not Safety Cartridges.
Cordeau Bickford.
Electric Fuzes.
Electric Primers.
Fuze Lighters.
Instantaneous Fuze.
Port Fires.
Tubes for firing Explosives.
Quick Match.

DIVISION 3.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as hereinbefore defined which contains its own means of ignition, and is not included in Division 1.

Cartridges for Small Arms which are not Safety Cartridges.
Detonators.
Electric Detonators.
Friction Tubes.
Nobel's Electric Detonator Time Fuze.
Percussion Primers.
Tubes for firing Explosives.

CLASS 7.—FIREWORK.

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

DIVISION 1.—FIREWORK COMPOSITION.

The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive of inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, subject to the proviso to the definition of manufactured fireworks.

Nil.

DIVISION 2.—MANUFACTURED FIREWORKS.

MANUFACTURED FIREWORKS, consisting of any explosive of the classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects, or pyrotechnic signals, or sound signals.

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case, containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework" and not a "firework composition."

Aluminium or Magnesium Torches.
Amorces.
Chinese Crackers.
Light Signals.
Magnesium or Aluminium Torches.
Manufactured Fireworks.
Pyrotechnic Matches.
Rockets.
Sparklers.

N. L. SHELDON,
Chief Inspector of Explosives, India.

H C

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

Catalogue of books registered in the Delhi Province during the quarter ending 31st December 1921.

ART—ENGLISH.

1. **Silvering and gilding Mirrors,** by G. N. Metu, Printed at the Krishna Printing Works, Delhi. 30th November 1921. 72 pages. 18 x 22. 16mo. 2nd edition. 500. Re. 1.

BIOGRAPHY.

2. **Sawanih Umri Hazrat Zaid Shahid** or "The life of Hazrat Zaid the Martyr," by S. Zakir Hussain. Printed at the Usufi Press, Delhi. 19th November 1921. 56 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 500. Price As. 6.

3. **Bharat Sabha** or "The life of Indian Heroes or Leaders," by Sh. Nazar Mohammad Sahib Anwar, B. A. Printed at the Hamidia Press, Delhi. 16th October 1921. 264 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price Rs. 3-8.

DRAMA—HINDI.

4. **Sahai Ramayana,** by Ram Sahai of Hafizabad. Printed at the Star Press, Delhi. 25th October 1921. 436 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 2,000. Price Rs. 3.

FICTION—URDU.

5. **Larai ka Ghar or Pura Magazine** or "The House of War," Complete Magazine, by Kh. Hasan Nizami. Printed by Thakur Dass and Sons, Delhi. 25th September 1921. 56 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price As. 6.

6. **Siwaji and Roshan Ara,** by Sh. Nazar Mohammad Sahib, B. A. Printed at the Hamidia Press, Delhi. 7th September 1921. 108 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price Rs. 2-4.

HISTORY—HINDI AND SANSKRIT.

7. **Adigaur Brahmana Utpatti** or "The Origin of Adigaur Brahmans," by Pt. Bhairon Datt Jai Das. Printed at the Ratan Press, Delhi. 28th October 1921. 92 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 1,000. Rs. 1-4.

HISTORY—URDU.

8. **Ghalib-ka-Roznamcha-i-Ghadar** or "Mirza Ghalib's Diary of the Mutiny" by Mirza Ghalib, collected by Kh. Hasan Nizamai. Printed by Thakur Das & Sons. 10th December 1921. 80 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price As. 12.

LITERATURE—URDU.

9. **Si-Para-i-Dil** or "The thirty pieces of the Heart," by Kh. Hasan Nizami. Printed by Thakur Das & Sons. 19th September 1921. 400 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 2nd edition. 1,000. Price Rs. 2-8.

10. **Shama-a-Hidayat** or "The Candle of knowledge," by M. Bashir Uddin Ahmad. Printed by Thakur Das & Sons, Delhi. 10th December 1921. 410 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price Rs. 1-12.

MEDICINE.

11. **Mujarribat-i-Man Singh,** by Vaid Man Singh Sahib. Printed at the Star Press, Delhi. 16th November 1921. 208 pages. 20 x 26. 8vo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price Rs. 2-8.

12. **Saddri Mujarrabat, Part IV,** by Vaid Man Singh Sahib. Printed at the Star Press, Delhi. 20th November 1921. 208 pages. 20 x 26. 8vo. 2,000. 1st edition. Price Rs. 3.

13. **Biyaz-i-Kabir,** by Hakim Kabir Uddin. Printed by L. Thakur Das & Sons. 15th September 1921. 377 to 488 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price Re. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

14. **Price List for Spring 1921 in English,** by M. R. Idress & Co. Printed at the Ratan Press, Delhi. 7th October 1921. 59 pages. 22 x 18. 8vo. 1st edition. 1,000. Free.

15. **Tijarat ki Dusri Kitab** or "The 2nd Book of Commerce," by Syed Zahur Ahmad Wahabi. Printed by Thakur Das & Sons, Delhi. 5th October 1921. 184 pages. 20 x 30. 16mo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price Re. 1.

16. **Tijarat ki Tisri Kitab** or "The 3rd Book of Commerce," by Syed Zahur Ahmad Wahabi. Printed by Thakur Das & Sons, Delhi. 25th September 1921. 72 pages. 20 x 30. 16mo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price As. 12.

17. **Masnuat-ai-Jadid, Part 2nd,** by M. Maqsud Hussain Sahib. Printed at the Star Press, Delhi. 24th October 1921. 67 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 3rd edition. 1,000. Price Rs. 15.

18. **Masnuat-ai-Jadid, Part 3rd,** by Syed Maqsud Hussain Sahib. Printed at the Star Press, Delhi. 24th November 1921. 42 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price Rs. 5.

19. **Easy Road to Riches,** by The Universal Publishing Company. Printed at the Mustansir Press, Delhi. 15th September 1921. 84 pages. 1st edition. 500. Price Re. 1.

20. **Report of the 10th Annual Sitting of all India Vaidic and Unani Tibbiyah Conference, Delhi,** by Vaid Man Singh, Honorary Secretary. Printed at the Star Press, Delhi. 18th November 1921. 156 pages. 20 x 26. 8vo. 1st edition. 350. Price As. 8.

21. **Murasalat-i-Tijarat,** by Syed Saghir Ali. Printed by L. Thakur Das & Sons. 22nd November 1921. 168 pages. 20 x 30. 16mo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price not known.

MISCELLANEOUS—HINDI.

22. **Bal-Siksha,** by Swami Darshana Nand. Printed at the Dharam Raj Printing Works, Delhi. 10 pages. 20 x 26. 16mo. 1st edition. 4,000. Price one anna.

23. **Yearly Account of Income and Expenditure of the Pinjra Pole, Delhi,** by R. B. Amba Pershad. Printed at the Ratan Press, Delhi. 5th November 1921. 96 pages. 20 x 26. 8vo. 1st edition. 250. Free.

POETRY.

24. **Kalam-i-Tur** or "The Poems," by Ghulam Mohamad Tur, M. A., edited by Sh. Nazar Mohammad, B. A. Printed at the Hamidia Press, Delhi. 16th September 1921. 120 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price Rs. 1-8.

25. **Jannat ki Khatut** or "The letters of Paradise," by Maulana Mohammad Ashiq Hussain. Printed by L. Thakur Das & Sons, Delhi. 25th September 1921. 48 pages. 20 x 30. 16mo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price not known.

26. **Rimuz-i-Ashiqana,** by Haji Ahmad. Printed at the Saghir-ul-Mataba. Delhi. 18th December 1921. 8 pages. 18 x 22. 1st edition. 1,000. Price one anna.

27. **Charkhe ki tan,** by Pandit Ram Sarup Sharma. Printed at the Saghir-ul-Mataba, Delhi. 17th December 1921. 8 pages. 20 x 22. 1st edition. 2,000. Price six pice.

28. **Noha-Jat-Matin,** by late Nawab Asad Ali Khan Matin. Printed at the Usafi Press, Delhi. 17th November 1921. 132 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 500. Price As. 10.

POLITICS.

29. **Hawadis-i-Smyrna,** by Nazim-i-Darul-Syasiat-i-Mashriqia. Printed at the Hamidia Press, Delhi. 15th October 1921. 16 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price As. 2.

30. **Imtihan-i-Iman** or "The Historical case of Karachi," by Qazi Abbas Hussain. Printed at the Star Press. 20th November 1921. 96 pages. 18 x 22. 1st edition. 1,000. Price As. 12.

31. **Karrachi ka tarikhi Muqadma, Part 2nd,** by Qari Abbas Hussain. Printed at the Saghir-ul-Mataba, Delhi. 10th November 1921. 61 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price As. 8.

32. **Karrachi ka tarikhi Muqadma, Part 3rd,** by Qari Abbas Hussain. Printed at the Saghir-ul-Mataba, Delhi. 10th November 1921. 96 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price As. 8.

33. **Symrna men Unani Mazalim,** translated by Syed Abul-Ala Modudi. Printed at the Hamidia Press, Delhi. 16th October 1921. 152 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 2nd edition. 1,000. Re. 1.

34. **Khuta-i-Sadarat,** (The Presidential speech), by Maulana Hussain Ahmad. Printed at the Ghani-ul-Mataba, Delhi. 12th October 1921. 24 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 2,000. Price one anna.

35. **Lamaat-i-Syasi,** by Sh. Haji Wajih Uddin. Printed at the Shahjahani Press, Delhi. 23rd September 1921. 20 pages. 18 x 22. 1st edition. 250. Price not known.

RELIGIOUS—URDU, ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

36. **Alshawarad-ul-Fardah-ala Qasida-ul-Burda,** by Syed Mahmud Ali Sahib. Printed by Thakur Das & Sons, Delhi. 8th December 1921. 96 pages. 20 x 30. 16mo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price Re. 1.

RELIGIOUS—URDU AND ARABIC.

37. **Maqtal-ai-abi-Mikhnef,** translated by Maulvi Said Mohammad Sahib Qibla. Printed in the Usufi Press, Delhi. 19th November 1921. 184 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 500. Price Re. 1-4.

RELIGIOUS—ENGLISH.

38. **An Essay towards a better Understanding of Khilafat,** by Agha Mohammad Sultan Mirza, B.A., LL.B. Printed at the Narain Printing Press, Delhi. 26th October 1921. 33 pages. Demi. 8vo. 3rd edition. 1,000. Free.

RELIGIOUS—URDU.

39. **Insan-i-Kamil,** Part I, by Maulvi Syed Mohammad Mohyuddin Sahib. Printed at the Ahsanul-Mataba, Delhi. 6th November 1921. 60 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 500. Price Re. 1 only.

40. **Insan-ai-Kamil,** Part II, by Maulvi Syed Mohammad Mohyuddin Sahib. Printed at the Ahsanul Mataba, Delhi. 6th November 1921. 88 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 500. Price Re. 1 only.

41. **Adab-ul-Quran,** by Maulana Ashraf Ali. Printed at the Ahsan-ul-Mataba, Delhi. 15th November 1921. 30 pages. 20 x 26. 8vo. 2nd edition. 1,000. Price As. 3.

42. **Zawajar-ai-Hindi,** by Hafiz Ibn-i-Yemi. Printed at the Ahsan-ul-Mataba, Delhi. 10th October 1921. 152 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 5th edition. 1,000. Price As. 8.

43. **Faiz-ul-Amin,** by Maulvi Syed Mohammad Mohyuddin Khan. Printed at the Ahsan-ul-Mataba, Delhi. 6th November 1921. 35 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 500. Price As. 8.

44. **Ahad Nama Jadid,** by Maulvi Asghar Hussain. Printed at the Ahsan-ul-Mataba, Delhi. 1st November 1921. 8 pages. 20 x 26. 16mo. 2nd edition. 2,000. Price 6 pies.

45. **Tahrir-ai-Haqqani ba Jawab ai Kabir-ai-Kadyani,** by Khwaja Ghulam-ul-Hussain Sahib Fazil. Printed at the Saghir-ul-Mataba, Delhi. 26th October 1921. 40 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 500. Price As. 4.

46. **Masala-ai-Daff-wa-Tabal,** by H. Mohammad Illiyas Sahib. Printed at the Hamidia Press, Delhi. 4th September 1921. 16 pages. 1st edition. 500. Price *nil.*

47. **Mairaj-Sharif Manzum,** by M. Fazal Illahi Nashtar. Printed at the Shahjahani Press, Delhi. 20th September 1921. 8 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 1,000. Price one anna.

48. **Harz-ai-Haqqani az Harbai-Qadyani,** by Abdul Majid Khan Kasuri. Printed at the Shahjahani Press, Delhi. 19th September 1921. 40 pages. 18 x 32. 8vo. 1st edition. 500. Price As. 4.

49. **Altaf-ul-Quddasia,** by Maulana Sayeed Mohammad Mohyuddin Khan Sahib. Printed at the Shahjahani Press, Delhi. 12th October 1921. 104 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 500. Price *nil.*

50. **Haddia Azim Maruf-ba-Fidia Ibrahim,** by Sufi Khwaja Akbar Khan Qarsee. Printed by Thakur Das & Sons, Delhi. 16th September 1921. 16 pages. 20 x 26. 8vo. 3rd edition. 1,000. Price As. 2.

51. **Tafsir-ul-Fatiah** or "The Comments on the Muslim prayer, by Mufti S. Mohammad Abdoh of Egypt. Printed by Thakur Das & Sons, Delhi. 5th October 1921. 56 pages. 20 x 30. 16mo. 1st edition. 500. Price not known.

RELIGIOUS—HINDI.

52. **Gyan Sahai Ramayana,** by Ram Sahai Sahab of Hafizabad. Printed at the Star Press, Delhi. 25th October 1921. 95 pages. 22 x 28. 16mo. 1st edition. 2,000. Price Re. 1.

53. **Rishi Kesh main Attia Char Dharam ka Khun,** by Swami Durga Nand Saraswati. Printed at the Ratan Press, Delhi. 6th November 1921. 8 pages. 20 x 26. 8vo. 1st edition. 2,000. Free.

54. **Pakhhand Khandan,** by Ch. Fateh Singh. Printed at the Dharam Raj Printing Press. 1st October 1921. 84 pages. 18 x 22. 16mo. 1st edition. Price not known.

SOCIAL.

55. **Al-Ilm-ul-Haqaiq,** by Syed Mohammad Mohyuddin Khan. Printed at the Shahjahani Press, Delhi. 2nd October 1921. 96 pages. 18 x 22. 8vo. 1st edition. 500. Price *nil.*

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 28th February 1922.

No. 1374-Education.—The Revd. A. L. H. Selwyn, Chaplain of Raisina, Delhi, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd March 1922.

No. 1404-C.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in the Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi District at the close of the half-month ending 14th February 1922.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.		ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.	
	Srs.	Chts.		Srs.	Chts.
Wheat	4	10	Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	5	8
Barley	7	8	Maize	7	8
Rice — Best sort	2	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál) Cawnpur.	4	8
Rice — Common sort	4	0	Firewood	35	0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	6	8	Salt — Wholesale	...	
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	6	0	Salt — Retail	15	8
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Gur	3	4
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Cotton (unginned)	...	

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending 14th February 1922.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅟7 LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.			ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
				Cotton (cleaned)	20	0	0
Rice — unhusked	...			Cotton seed	4	0	0
Rice — husked	7	0	0	Ghi	69	0	0
Wheat	8	3	0	Flour (wheat)	8	12	0
Barley	5	0	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8	0	0
Oats	7	8	0	Turmeric (unground)	18	0	0
Jowar	6	0	0	Salt, Sambhar	2	4	0
Bajra	6	8	0	Raw hides (cow)	40	0	0
Maize	5	0	0	Bran	4	0	0
Gram	7	0	0	Grass (dry)	3	8	0
Arhar Dál	9	8	0	Bhusa (white)	2	8	0
Linseed	8	8	0	Jowar stalks	1	12	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	7	0	0	Bengal coal	1	12	0
Poppy-seed	...			Kerosine oil (per tin)	4	15	0
Til (Jinjili seed), white	9	8	0	Plough bullocks, per pair	300	0	0
Sugar (raw), gur	11	0	0	Sheep, per score	...		

Delhi, the 1st March 1922.

No. 1420-Education.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 20, sub-section (2), clause (N), of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Board Act) and by Section 31 of Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act) as amended by Act I of 1891, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to transfer to the District Board of Delhi in respect of the Cattle pound at Holumbi Kalan the functions vested in the Magistrate of the district by Sections 5, 6, 12, 14 and 17 and in the Local Government by Section 18 of Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act).

No. 1423-Home.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a pamphlet in Urdu, or of its translation, entitled "*Bharat Saput,*" printed at the Abbasi Press, Turkman Darwaza, Delhi, and published by the Bal Behari Office, Katra Baryan, Delhi, and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the said pamphlet inasmuch as the said pamphlet contains matter of the nature described in clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act.

Dated, the 2nd March 1922.

No. 1470-Home.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10, sub-section (2), of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. E. H. Lincoln, Extra Assistant Commissioner, a Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Delhi District, to be an Additional District Magistrate for a further period of six months from the afternoon of the 1st March 1922. Mr. E. H. Lincoln is hereby invested with all the powers of a District Magistrate specified in Part V of Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Delhi, the 4th March 1922.

No. 1514-Education.—The services of Major E. S. Phipson, D.S.O., M.B., I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Education and Health for reversion to the Punjab with effect from the afternoon of the 28th February 1922, on which date he relinquished charge of the duties of Assistant Health Officer, Notified Area, Delhi.

No. 1525-Home.—Bhagat Jagan Nath, Subordinate Judge, Punjab, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 20th February 1922.

No. 1526-Home.—Under the provisions of Section 28 (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to invest Bhagat Jagan Nath with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 2nd Class, with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th February 1922.

Delhi, the 6th March 1922.

No. 1548-C.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in the Delhi Province are published for information.

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi district at the close of the half-month ending 28th February 1922.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.	ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.
Wheat	4	4	Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	5	0
Barley	6	12	Maize	7	0
Rice — Best sort	2	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál)	4	0
Rice — Common sort	4	4	Firewood	35	0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	6	8	Salt — Wholesale	...	
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	5	12	Salt — Retail, Sambhar	15	8
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...		Gur	3	4
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...		Cotton (unginned)	...	

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending 28th February 1922.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅔ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
		Cotton (cleaned)	20 0 0
Rice { unhusked	...		
Rice { husked	7 8 0	Cotton seed	4 0 0
Wheat	8 3 0	Ghi	69 0 0
Barley	5 12 0	Flour (wheat)	8 12 0
Oats	7 8 0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8 0 0
Jowár	5 14 0	Turmeric (unground)	18 0 0
Bájra	6 12 0	Salt	2 4 0
Maize	5 8 0	Raw hides (cow)	35 0 0
Gram	7 12 0	Bran	4 0 0
Arhar Dál	9 8 0	Grass (dry)	3 8 0
Linseed	8 8 0	Bhusa (white)	2 8 0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	6 10 0	Jowár stalks	1 12 0
Poppy-seed	...	Bengal coal	1 12 0
Til (Jinjili seed)	9 8 0	Kerosine oil (per tin)	4 15 0
		Plough bullocks, per pair	300 0 0
Sugar (raw), gur	11 0 0	Sheep, per score	...

Delhi, the 6th March 1922.

No. 1557-Education.—The Reverend A. L. H. Selwyn, Chaplain of Raisina, Delhi, relinquished charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 2nd March 1922.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 28th February 1922.

No. 173.—Under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Act XXVI of 1881), as applied to the District of Abu by the Notification from the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, No. 2221-I. B., dated the 1st October 1917, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to declare the 24th May 1922, "Empire Day" to be a public holiday in the District of Abu.

By order,
G. D. OGILVIE,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 27th February 1922.

No. 610-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (*b*) of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to nominate the following persons to be members of the Quetta Municipal Committee during the year 1922:—

1. The Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.
2. The Civil Surgeon, Quetta.
3. The City Magistrate, Quetta.
4. The Head Master of the Sandeman High School, Quetta.
5. Major A. M. Anscomb, I.S.O., V.D.
6. K. B. Arbab Khudadad Khan.
7. K. B. Ardeshir D. Marker, O.B.E.
8. R. B. Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E.
9. K. B. Shiawakshaw Pherozeshaw.
10. Seth Gagla Mal.
11. Hakim Gopal Dass.
12. K. B. Ain Uddin Khan, M.B.E.
13. K. S. Abdulla Asghar Ali.
14. Bhai Gopal Singh.
15. Seth Kimat Rai.
16. Bhai Natha Singh.
17. K. B. Abdul Sattar.
18. Mr. S. N. Rae.
19. S. B. Captain Dost Muhammad Khan, I.D.S.M.
20. S. B. Captain Qammar Uddin Khan, I.O.M.
21. Haji Fateh Muhammad Khan, M.B.E.
22. Revd. A. E. Ball.
23. Seth Choohar Mal.
24. Sardar Shah Nawaz Khan.

Quetta, the 1st March 1922.

No. 671.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 (1) of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Ain Uddin Khan, M.B.E., to be Vice-Chairman of the Quetta Municipal Committee, during the year 1922.

By order,
W. G. NEALE, Major,
Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmer, the 1st March 1922.

No. 1166-C—4.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify the reappointment of Sah Chitar Mal as a nominated member of the Kekri Municipal Committee for a further period of 3 years with effect from the 1st February 1922.

By order,
G. D. OGILVIE, Major,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 3rd March 1922.

No. 61.—The half-yearly examination in Urdu of European Ladies will be held at Quetta in the Agent to the Governor General's Durbar Hall on Monday the 10th April 1922 at 11 A.M.

By order,

W. G. NEALE, Major,

Secretary to Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the Royal Field Artillery of 127th Battery, dated at Rawalpindi, this 27th day of February 1922.

Number, Rank and Name—1035181, Driver, Rich, F. J.
Age—25 years 1 month.
Height—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, blonde; hair, brown; eyes, dark brown.
Trade—Carter.
Date of Enlistment—27th October 1915.
Place of Enlistment—Brighton.
Parish and County in which born—St. Bartholomews, Sussex.
Date of absence—19th February 1922.
Place of absence—Rawalpindi.
Under 7 years' service.

E. DARLING, Lt., for Major, R.F.A.,

Commanding 127th Battery, R. F. A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, dated at Cawnpore, this 7th day of March 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—6907959, Rfn., Wright, Alfred Robert.
Age—21 years.
Height—5 feet 2¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Window cleaner.
Date of Enlistment—23rd July 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Whitehall, London.
Parish and County in which Born—Lambeth, London, Surrey.
Date of Desertion or Absence—2nd March 1922.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Cawnpore, U. P. India.
Marks—*Nil.*
Whilst serving with Unit.
Under three years' service.

E. S. B. WILLIAMS, Capt., for Colonel,

Commanding, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Bombay, the 28th February 1922.

No. 4.—Sub-Lieutenant H. R. F. Scupham, R.I.M., is granted combined leave out of India on medical certificate for 6 months with effect from 23rd February 1922. The first 120 days will reckon as 60 days' special war leave, combined with 60 days' privilege leave.

APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay, the 1st March 1922.

No. 5.—The following officiating appointments are made *vice* Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander R. H. Ansell, R.I.M., Marine Store Officer, Bombay Dockyard, on leave:—

Mr. R. W. Laxton, Assistant Marine Storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard, to be officiating Marine Store Officer, Bombay Dockyard, from 19th December 1921 to 26th January 1922, inclusive.

Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander H. O. Webb, R.I.M., to be officiating Marine Store Officer, Bombay Dockyard, from 27th January 1922 to 17th April 1922, inclusive.

EDWARD HEADLAM,

for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
147—1922	Javer Jagjiwan Mistry	Hindu	1st Bhoiwada	Lately a building contractor in partnership with Purshotam Jiwan and now unemployed.	20th	February	1922	20th	February	1922
148—1922	Martand Rajaram Taua	,,	Byculla	Formerly a hawker in cloth at Junnar and now a mehta in the service of Chapaji Khusaba.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
149—1922	Rayshi Mawji Contractor	,,	Lady Jamshedji Road	Lately a contractor for electric installation and now a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Purnanand and Clubwalla.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
150—1922	Rowji Laxuman Laod	,,	Madanpura	Lately a petty dealer in grocery, etc., and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
151—1922	Babaji Bhisaji Sawant	,,	Agripada Road	Lately a birth clerk in the Bombay Municipality and a rent farmer in partnership with Venaryak Keshinath and Bala Manappa (since deceased) and now a birth clerk in Bombay Municipality.	22nd	,,	,,	22nd	,,	,,
152—1922	Hawa Ramji Todankar	,,	Dadar	Lately a gold and silver embroiderer and now unemployed	23rd	,,	,,	23rd	,,	,,
153—1922	Ramiubhaya Kapur Punjabi	,,	Northbrook Street	Till lately trading as a landing and banking contractor under the name and style of Ramlubhaya Kapur & Co., and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
154—1922	Suleman Vira Ghanchi	Mahomedan	Matunga	A servant in the employ of Mariambai Adam	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
155—1922	Dwarkanath Vaman Vasudeo	Hindu	1st Bhatwadi	Lately a speculator in shares of different Joint Stock Companies and now a clerk in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

156—1922	Bala Yesoo *alias* Mahadeo Yesoo Pilunker.	„	Mahim	An extra carpenter	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
158—1922	Sorabji Burjorji Bharucha	Parsi	Grant Road	Formerly carrying on business as a coach builder in partnership with Ramchandra Balwant Pooneker and Shivlal Maganlal under the name and firm of Ramchandra Sorabji & Co. and also carrying on business as dealer in cereals in partnership with the said Ramchandra Balwant Pooneker and Shivlal Maganlal (since deceased) under the name and firm of Ramchandra Sorabji & Co. at Poona Cantonment and Poona City and also carrying on business as a coach builder on his own account at Poona Cantonment and lately a checking clerk in the Western India Turf Club at Poona and now an assistant in the employ of Hirjibhai Dinshawji Billimoria in Bombay at Mahalaxmi without Fort.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
159—1922	Kharsedji Dinshaw Hyderabadwala.	„	Chikalwadi, Grant Road	A mechanic in the Aqua Manufacturing Co.	25th	„	„	25th	„	„	„
160—1922	Arthur Cragg	European	Colaba	Lately a shipping clerk in Messrs. Searle Brothers and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
161—1922	Mahomed Sidik, Mahomed Ebrahim Pathan.	Mahomedan	Nall Bazar, Takdi Molla	Lately a petty dealer in caps at Delhi and now a hawker in dry fruits in Bombay.	27th	„	„	27th	„	„	„
162—1922	Jiwa Mahomed Ghachi	„	Mahim	Lately a petty dealer in cutlery and now a servant in the employ of Esmail Gani.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
163—1922	Narayen Babaji Patade	Hindu	Narelwadi, Mazagon	A jobber in the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
164—1922	Kashiram *alias* Kashinath Gunaji Ba ker.	„	No. 5, Chikelwadi, Grant Road.	A country liquor licensee	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
165—1922	Ramji Premji Lohana	„	Dana Bunder	Lately a speculator in shares of Joint Stock Companies, linseeds, etc., and now a labourer.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 27th day of February 1922.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 141 OF 1920.

Bombay, the 21st February 1922.

Re Yakob Haskel Kolatkar of Bombay, Jewish inhabitant, residing at Jacob Circle, a Carpenter in the B., B. and C. I. Railway Company at Parel, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 17th day of March 1920 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 189 OF 1920.

Bombay, the 21st February 1922.

Re Paul Jerome Gomes of Bandra, East Indian inhabitant, residing at Bandra, Chapel Road, lately traded as Import and Export Merchant in the name of Gomes & Co. at Churchgate Street, and now a clerk in the employ of J. and J. Dechane, at Churchgate Street, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 14th day of April 1920 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 969 OF 1921.

Bombay, the 27th February 1922.

Re Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakur of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, carrying on business at Katha Bazar in Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 30th day of December 1921 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 12 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 21st February 1922.

In the matter of N. R. Pillay, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by N. Ramasawamy Pillay, fish seller, residing at Tatmye Quarter, Pazundaung Rangoon, on the 4th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 20th day of February 1922, against the said N. R. Pillay.

CASE No. 21 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 18th February 1922.

In the matter of Mohamed Abdul Karim Bochia and Abdul Shakoor Karim Bochia, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mohamed Abdul Karim Bochia and Abdul Shakoor Karim Bochia carrying on business as piece goods traders, under the style and the firm of Mohamed Abdul Karim Bochia Brothers, on the 15th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 17th day of February 1922 against the said Mohamed Abdul Karim Bochia and Abdul Shakoor Karim Bochia.

CASE No. 22 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1922.

In the matter of Mohamed Yacoob, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mohamed Yacoob, of Stall Nos. 327 and 28 of . Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon, on the 16th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mohamed Yacoob.

CASE No. 138 OF 1920.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1922.

In the matter of Ragunath.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ragunath, clerk of A. R. Moosa Jamal, residing at No. 15-A., 37th Street, Rangoon, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 16th day of February 1922.

CASE No. 79 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 18th February 1922.

In the matter of Cecil F. Di Cariati, residing in Royal Hotel, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Cecil F. Di Cariati, residing in Royal Hotel, Rangoon, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 17th day of February 1922.

CASE No. 115 OF 1921.

Rangoon, the 21st February 1922.

In the matter of Mohamed Aziz.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court, adjudging the said Mohamed Aziz of No. 24-B., in 138th Street, Rangoon, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1908, was annulled by an order made on the 21st day of February 1922.

CASE No. 24 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 22nd February 1922.

In the matter of Hwi Shin Yin (*alias*) H. Ah Yin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Hwi Shin Yin (*alias*) H. Ah Yin, residing at No. 30, Barr Street, Rangoon, on the 21st day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Hwi Shin Yin (*alias*) H. Ah Yin.

CASE No. 25 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 24th February 1922.

In the matter of Mohamed Cassim Bochia, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mohamed Cassim Bochia, Yarn Broker and Trader, residing at No. 12, China Street, Rangoon, on the 24th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mohamed Cassim Bochia.

CASE No. 26 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 1st day of March 1922.

In the matter of Rayadov Venkata Reddy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Rayadov Venkata Reddy, residing at No. 16, Lansdowne Street, Rangoon, on the 24th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 28th day of February 1922 against the said Rayadov Venkata Reddy.

CASE No. 27 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 27th day of February 1922.

In the matter of Shantilal Fulchand Parekh, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shantilal Fulchand Parekh, clerk, residing at No. 37, 18th Street, Rangoon, on the 27th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Shantilal Fulchand Parekh.

E. W. W. XAVIER,

Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF SHIEKH DIN MOHAMMAD, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

Delhi, the 1st March 1922.

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act (V of 1920) that the undermentioned persons adjudged Insolvents by this court in the date mentioned in column 4. Creditors are hereby required to prove their debts as soon as possible.

The Official Receiver has been appointed receiver in the case.

1	2	3	4
	NAME, PARENTAGE, OCCUPATION, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE.		
Number of case.	Petitioner.	Creditors.	Date on which the petitioner was adjudged Insolvent.
1 of 1922	Lad Khan and Allah Dias, sons of Man Khan, caste Pathan of Pheri Dheraj, Delhi.	Har Gobind Pd. and 4 others.	16th March 1922.
19 of 1921	Nirbhai Raw and Tej Pal, sons of Gordhon Dass, caste, Jain Agarwal of Katra Asharfi, Delhi.	Kiadar Mal Rangi Lall and 27 others.	23rd March 1922.

Lad Khan Insolvent to apply for an order of discharge within six months.

Nirbha Ram and Tej Pal Insolvents to apply for an order of discharge within one year.

The 1st March 1922.

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 of Act V of 1920 that the undermentioned person has applied to this court to be adjudged insolvent and that his application has been admitted will be heard on the date specified in column 4 of the statement below any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on the date fixed either in person or by a pleader or through any authorized agent:—

1	2	3	4
	NAME, PARENTAGE, OCCUPATION AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF THE		
Number of the case.	Applicant.	Creditors.	Date fixed for hearing the application.
4 of 1922	Abdul Rahim, son of Khuda Buksh of Katra Raji Trash Khana, Delhi.	Hamid uddin and 6 others	16th March 1922.

No. 5 OF 1922.

In the matter of the Insolvency of Mohamed Saddiq, son of Hafiz Fasal Haq, Glass Merchant, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

Whereas Gulab Chand, son of Sri Chand, Banarsi Dass, son of Thakur Dass, Luchao Mal, son of Kundan Lal, creditors of the said debtor has made an application to this Court under Section 9 (Act V of 1920), for an order that the above named debtor be adjudicated insolvents. Notice is hereby given to the other creditors if any and to the Insolvents that the said application will be heard at Delhi Small Cause Court on the 16th day of March 1922 at 10 o'clock.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 2nd March 1922.

DIN MOHAMMAD,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 45 OF 1922.

Dated the 6th March 1922.

Re Joseph Gregory Webber, of No. 11, Pachu Khansama's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, late a Yard Foreman, Port Commissioners, Calcutta, but now out of employment.

Ex parte the debtor. In person.

On the 25th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 47 OF 1922.

Dated the 6th March 1922.

Re George Miller, residing at No. 29A/12, Bentinck Street, in the town of Calcutta, and formerly a Printer's Assistant in the Caledonian Printing Company, Limited, and now out of employment.

Ex parte the debtor. In person.

On the 28th day of February 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 48 OF 1922.

Dated the 6th March 1922.

Re Manick Lall Dey, residing at No. 11, Batuk Dutt Lane, in the town of Calcutta, a Sircar under Mr. K. C. Dey.

Ex parte the debtor. In person.

On the 1st day of March 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 52 OF 1922.

Dated the 6th March 1922.

Re John Stanley Cox, residing at No. 66, Dhurrumtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, and working as a temporary Assistant in the Intelligence Branch, Central Intelligence Department, Bengal.

Ex parte the debtor. In person.

On the 3rd day of March 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Trigonometrical Survey Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 1st March 1922.

No. 167.—Mr. T. F. Kitchen, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted leave on average pay for three months under the Fundamental Rules, from the 21st February 1922.

E. A. TANDY, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Superintendent, Trigonometrical Survey.

SURVEY OF INDIA.
Eastern Circle.

NOTIFICATION.

Shillong, the 2nd March 1922.

No. 1.—Mr. E. M. Kenny, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted leave on average pay for six months under the Fundamental Leave Rules with effect from 15th April 1922, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

W. M. COLDSTREAM, Colonel, R.E.,
Superintendent, Eastern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1922.

No. 971.—In supersession of this office Notification No. 922, dated 16th February 1921, Major C. M. Thompson, I.A., Assistant Superintendent, was granted with effect from 10th April 1921, privilege leave for six months under Article 246, Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department, No. 168-C. S. R., dated 24th February 1919, combined with furlough out of India or Ceylon on average salary for two months and 22 days up to 31st December 1921 under Articles 233, 301 (*b*) and 316A of the Civil Service Regulations, and in continuation from 1st January 1922, leave on average pay for one month and nine days and on half average pay for two months (total one year in all) under the Fundamental Rules.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 28th February 1922.

No. 24.—Major G. G. Hirst, I.M.S., Officiating Medical Store Keeper to Government, Calcutta, is granted combined leave for 8 months, *i.e.*, privilege leave for 5 months and 22 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 14th June 1920.

17th year of pension service commenced on the 30th January 1920.

This office notification No. 5, dated the 10th April 1920, is hereby cancelled.

Delhi, the 3rd March 1922.

No. 186.—Second Class Assistant Surgeon G. Mackey, I.M.D., Assistant to the Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, is granted privilege leave for 14 days, with effect from the 30th January 1922.

(This office Notification No. 178, dated 11th February 1922 is hereby cancelled.)

W. E. R. WILLIAMS, Major, I.M.S.,
For Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Delhi, the 1st March 1922.

No. 184.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon C. C. G. O'Reilly, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India with effect from the 1st February 1922.

No. 185.—The services of 4th Class Assistant Surgeon C. P. Johnson, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Director, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 30th January 1922.

W. R. EDWARDS, Major-General, I.M.S.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(Telegraph Engineering.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1922.

No. D. M. 314.—The following permanent promotions in the superior and upper subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) are sanctioned on probation for six months with effect from the dates noted against each:—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. W. Poole	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 1st Class.	Assistant Engineer	1st December 1921.
Mr. G. C. Perkins	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 1st Class.	Ditto.
Mr. W. E. Robinson	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, officiating.	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class.	Ditto.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1922.

No. D. M.-66.—The following permanent promotion in the Superior and upper subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned on probation for six months with effect from the date specified:—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. H. J. Allen	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class and Deputy Assistant Engineer, 1st Class, officiating.	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 1st Class.	1st June 1921.
Ditto	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 1st Class.	Assistant Engineer	Ditto.

This cancels this Departmental Notification No. D. M.-66, dated 28th October 1921, as far as it relates to the promotion of Mr. H. J. Allen.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(Telegraph Traffic.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1922.

No. H. G.-17.—Reports of opening of Telegraph offices received during the period 3rd March 1922 to 8th March 1922.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Kinu	Shwebo	8th February 1922	Opened.
Lamaing	Amherst	13th " "	"
Thayetkon	Myaungmya	21st " "	"

F. T. DEMONTE,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

II E

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. D.01204 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of War Bond 1921 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Polu Subbi Reddi, and last endorsed to none, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—POLU SUBBI REDDI,
Residence—Sankati Timmaypalli, hamlet of Chintakunta,
Proddatur Taluk, Cuddapah District, Madras Presidency.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 134656 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 for Rs. 900 (nine hundred only), originally standing in the name of Harnam and Bahadar, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

JUG LAL SUBADAR,
Sub-Registrar, Gahana, District Rohtak.

LOST.

The upper halves of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes :—

No.	Loan.	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of	Last endorsed to
		Rs.		
072119	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	25	The Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.	Mulchand Motilal,
083005	Do.	25	Ditto	
031448	Do.	25	Basapa Guralingapa, minor	
065900	Do.	50	The Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.	
060061	Do.	25	Ditto	
067140	Do.	50	Ditto	
063624	Do.	25	Ditto	
055757	Do.	25	Ditto	
D032764	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921.	100	The Accountant General, Bombay.	
D001735	Do.	100	Ditto	

the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

MULCHAND MOTILAL,
Merchant, residing at Bijapur.

BIJAPUR,
The 10th December 1921.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. 012271 of the 5 per cent. Loan of 1929-47 for Rs. 300 (three hundred only), originally standing in the name of Hajari Lal Mukerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—HAJARI LAL MUKERJEE,
Residence—Inspector of Police, Jessore, District Jessore.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. B.102946 to 49 and B.102966 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of George Augustinho Lobo, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—GEORGE AUGUSTINHO LOBO,
Residence—C/o House Surgeon, Police Hospital, Bombay.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 174994 to 98 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. Thousand (1,000) each, standing in the name of Radhabai and last endorsed to Mr. B. Fathaychand Golacha, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—B. F. SALUMCHAND, Banker,
Residence—166, Commercial Street, Bangalore.

BANGALORE,
The 22nd December 1921.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. E.005349, E.002050 and D.010569 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921 for Rs. 200, 200 and 100 respectively, originally standing in the name of the Accountant-General, Punjab, and last endorsed to Hira Nand, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—HIRA NAND, son of
NAND RAM GUGLIANI,
Residence—Bannu City, District Bannu.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 106559 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Maung Pan Tha and last endorsed to Mg. Pan Tha, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of person notifying—MAUNG PAN THA,
Residence—Kantha village, Gangaw Township,
Pakokku District.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. 3979-Bu/F.-1 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920, for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of Maung Ba, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—MAUNG BA,
Residence—Pyinmana.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. 3149-Bu./F.-1 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920, for Rs. 100, originally issued in the names of Maung Sa and Maung Po Saing, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Names of the Advertisers—MAUNG SA AND MAUNG PO SAING,
Residence—Thitkyein Village, Lèwè Township, Yamèthin District.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. 528-Bu./F.-1 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920, for Rs. 1,000 originally issued in the name of Maung Pa, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—MAUNG PA.

Residence—Kyi-in Village, Pyinmana Township.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. 3621-Bu/F.-1 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920, for Rs. 200, originally issued in the name of Saya Gale, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SAYA GALE,

Residence—Pyinmana.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 004874 of the 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 for Rs. 100, one hundred only, originally issued in the name of Punam-chand Chandiram Marwadi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—PUNAM-CHAND CHANDIRAM MARWADI,

Residence—Nandgaon Budruk, Taluka Igatpuri, District Nasik.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 10. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1922.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Rupees fifteen per annum.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH FEBRUARY, 1922.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA }
March 8, 1922.

D. N. GHOSH,
Offg. Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.

CONTENTS.

Prefatory Note and Summary Table of Wholesale Prices in India, province by province, of Rice, Wheat, Barley, Jawar, Bajra, Maize, Gram, Arhar dál, Ghi, Raw Sugar (Gúr), and Salt.

TABLE No. 1—Wholesale prices of

1. Rice, unhusked.
2. „ husked.
3. Wheat.
4. Flour (wheat).
5. Barley.
6. Jawar.
7. Bajra.
8. Ragi.
9. Maize.
10. Gram.
11. Arhar dál.
12. Oats.
13. Cotton seed.
14. Linseed.
15. Mustard and Rapeseed.
16. Sesamum.
17. Ghi.
18. Sugar, Raw (Gúr).
19. Salt.
20. Tobacco leaf.
21. Turmeric.
22. Grass.
23. Straw.
24. Jawar stalks.
25. Bhusa (white).
26. Bran.
27. Coal (Bengal).
28. Sheep.
29. Plough bullock.
30. Kerosene oil.

TABLE No. 2—Retail prices of

1. Wheat.
2. Barley.
3. Rice, best sort.
4. „ common sort.
5. Jawar or cholum.
6. Bajra or combu.
7. Marua or Ragi.
8. Kangni or Kakun.
9. Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sanagalu.
10. Maize.
11. Arhar dál.
12. Salt.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Prices of Country Produce and Salt in India in the first half of February, 1922, as compared with the preceding half month.

The general level of wholesale prices of foodgrains (cereals and pulses) in India in the middle of February, 1922, showed, on an average, no change as compared with the previous fortnight. Although there was a rise of 3 per cent in maize and of 2 per cent in wheat and bajra, prices of arhar dál fell by 3 per cent, of gram by 2 per cent, and of barley by 1 per cent. Prices of rice and jawar remained unchanged. Ghi and raw sugar (gúr) were cheaper by 1 per cent while salt showed no fluctuation.

The noticeable movements in provincial prices are as follows:—Delhi records a rise of 12 per cent in rice, 13 per cent in wheat and 14 per cent in jawar. In the North-West Frontier Province there was an advance of 15 per cent in wheat but a fall of 11 per cent in ghi. In the Central Provinces and Berar the price of gram declined by 10 per cent. In the United Provinces and Sind-Baluchistan the price of arhar dál fell by 19 and 10 per cent, respectively.

The price of wheat in the Punjab rose by 5 per cent but that of rice in Bengal was stationary.

These fluctuations are shown in the summary table below :—

SUMMARY TABLE.

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th February, 1922, as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province	Rice, common (*Oryza Sativa*)		Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum Vulgare*)		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (Gúr)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																					
	31st Jan. 1922	15th Feb. 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Feb. 1922	31st Jan 1922	15th Feb. 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Feb. 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Feb. 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Feb. 1922	31st Jan, 1922	15th Feb. 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Feb. 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Feb. 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Feb. 1922	31st Jan. 1922	15th Feb. 1922
Burma	100	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	102	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	99
Assam	100	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	91	100	104	100	107
Bengal	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	99	100	103	100	100	100	96	100	98
Bihar and Orissa	100	100	100	97	100	96	100	100	100	96	100	100	100	96	100	100	100	99	100	99	100	100
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	97	100	95	100	97	100	98	100	97	100	100	100	96	100	81	100	99	100	100	100	98
Delhi	100	112	100	113	100	100	100	114	100	108	100	105	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Punjab	100	100	100	105	100	102	100	100	100	106	100	103	100	103	100	102	100	101	100	103	100	105
North-West Frontier Province	100	100	100	115	100	105	100	100	100	106	100	100	100	102	100	100	100	89	100	95	100	98
Sind and Baluchistan	100	101	100	101	100	97	100	95	100	103	100	103	100	98	100	90	100	97	100	102	100	101
Bombay	100	97	100	90	100	97	100	98	100	98	...	...	100	93	100	103	100	102	100	108	100	109
Central Provinces and Berar	100	99	100	99	...	...	100	94	...	...	...	...	100	90	100	93	100	102	...	...	100	105
Madras	100	98	...	...	...	...	100	101	100	104	...	...	100	98	100	99	100	103	100	98	100	94
Average, India { Unweighted	100	100	100	102	100	99	100	100	100	102	100	103	100	98	100	97	100	99	100	99	100	100
Average, India { Weighted	100	99	100	100	100	96	100	96	100	101	100	102	100	98	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1922	Rice, unhusked 1921	Rice, husked 1922	Rice, husked 1921	Wheat 1922	Wheat 1921	Flour (wheat) 1922	Flour (wheat) 1921	Barley 1922	Barley 1921	Jawar 1922	Jawar 1921	Bajra 1922	Bajra 1921	Ragi 1922
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	51·61	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	54·7	41·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	52·46	52·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	58·18	47·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	54·24	48·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	46·72	43·84	...	...	125·49	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	54·7	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	51·61	48·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	63·37	60·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	60·95	54·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	47·06	35·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)†	...	31·25	...	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	25	32·5	42·5	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	28·75	31·25	58·75	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong		33·75	55	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	28·75	38·75	50	57·5	70	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	25	30	70	82·5	55	65	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	31·87	36·25	53·75	75	80 to 90	65	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Midnapore	26·87	33·75	52·5	60	90	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	31·41	35	56·25	71·25	67·5	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	22·5	30	47·5	65	67·5	66·87	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	36·25	36·25	63·75	55	76·25	50	...	...	39·37	36·25	·5	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	36·25	36·25	88·75	80	84·37	53·12	...	...	50	36·25	...	...	...	...	36·25
Bihár, south—															
Patna	33·12	30	57·5	50	70	45	...	...	40	32·5	50	35	67·5	57·5	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	23·44	34·37	50·62	67·5	94·06	67·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	34·9	38·33	63·75	66·67	77·24	58·33	91·67	61·61	44·48	40·78	46·72	43·12	52·4	50·62	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	36·35	40	66·56	66·67	74·69	53·75	84·22	61·56	46·25	40	48·91	47·5	54·06	53·33	...
Agra	...	...	(a) 168·44	160	94·06	61·51	96·93	72·71	51·61	44·48	51·61	50·78	56·09	58·18	...
(b) OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	36·72	42·03	67·03	61·56	87·03	50	94·28	60	46·09	37·97	45·78	45·78	50	49·22	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	45	...	76·15	72·76	86·41	55·31	...	...	52·5	40	51·56	42·19	61·56	61·56	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.   † Figures have not so far been reported.

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

(a) First quality.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts.
1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	160	139·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	118·52	118·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	103·23	103·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	98·46	59·81	112·28	98·46	91·43	85·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	128	120·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	96·97	62·75	106·67	106·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	136·17	136·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	25	96·97	56·14	123·08	123·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	114·29	130·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakokku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	88·88	82·05	123·08	133·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	Balaganj (Sylhet)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	65	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	62·5	57·5	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	80	65	105	95	...	...	...	...	100	140	80	85	Chittagong
...	...	...	80	65	80	90	...	...	...	...	65	90	80	81·25	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	57·5	60	85	92·5	...	...	...	...	110	120	100	120	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	87·5 to 90	45	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	90	70 to 85	65	Burdwan
...	...	...	85	55 to 62·5	110	95	...	...	...	...	80	72·5	90 to 102·5	95 to 115	Midnapore
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	110	110	...	...	...	...	70	60	75·62	70	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	90	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	75	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	36·25	35	80	37·5	90	70	50	40	...	...	90	70	68·75	50	Bhágalpur
36·25	40	36·25	66·56	50	80	80	44·37	44·37	...	...	80	50	80	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	40	35	67·5	37·5	80	65	40	40	...	...	100	70	70	70	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	47·03	43·12	114·37	106·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	114·37	114·37	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	41·98	40·78	66·67	41·98	77·24	66·67	...	...	...	...	73·33	77·24	61·61	69·84	Benares
															Central—
...	43·59	40	65·31	47·5	64·06	72·71	...	...	36·41	36·67	92·5	60	74·69	73·5	Cawnpore
...	45·65	44·43	75·26	52·45	87·66	106·67	...	...	41·09	37·66	88·18	100	74·37	82·03	Agra
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	40·47	48·28	78·81	48·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·56	...	59·37	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	51·56	44·37	80	52·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	76·15	...	69·58	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*continued*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til or jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Burma—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·56	25·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	1,066·67	1,066·67	...	...	22·86	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	800	800	...	...	24·62	24·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	711·11	426·67	...	...	26·28	29·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	914·29	1066·67	...	...	32·16	34·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	1,066·67	1,066·67	...	...	25·81	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	914·29	914·29	...	...	39·26	39·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·68	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	1,280	1,280	...	...	38·79	36·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	914·29	914·29	...	...	45·71	45·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	914·29	1,066·67	...	...	36·36	48·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—															
Surma—															
(Balaganj) Sylhet*	...	...	...	...	...	72·5	...	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	...	...	700	650	90	100	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	710	655	92·5	97·5	85	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	...	800 to 1,050	900	85 to 90	100	23·12	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	840	900	82·5	130	32·5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	...	...	800	800	100	100	33·75	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	...	...	650 to 700	720	50 to 80	87·5	27·5	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	750 to 800	750 to 800	90	105	28·75	28·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	...	...	900	950	60	67·5	31·25	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	710	650	80	110	50	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—															
Bihar, north—															
Bhágalpur	100	80	680	400	72·5	70	29·37	30	101·25	100	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	100	...	640	556·25	66·56	44·37	40	31·25	400	266·56	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—															
Patna	75	75	560	600	60	70	32·5	31·09	45	25	...	...	7·5	6·25	8·75
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	761·87	609·37	114·37	114·37	25	25	170	114·37	...	...	6·25	6·25	6·25
United Provinces—															
(a) AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	86·25	86·25	622·55	651·87	77·24	72·19	26·67	28·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	89·53	91·25	577·19	640	94·06	100	28·44	28·54	19	120	155	97·5	...	...	...
Western—															
Agra	101·61	114·27	568·85	711·09	100	114·27	25	29·58	180	133·33	130	133·33	13·33	10	10
(b) OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	585	640	76·09	84·22	23·75	31·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	...	...	700	700	100	60·81	28·59	34·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Figures have not so far been reported.

ie figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

…AW	JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA (WHITE)		BRAN		COAL (BENGAL)		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
…21	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·75	3·75	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	23·57	28·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	3·37	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	45·39	30·77	13·59	13·96	...	...	...	...	3·25	3·37	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	3·62	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·69	3·62	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·86	11·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·53	(Balaganj Sylhet)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·69	3·75	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·25	3·37	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·22	4·25	Dacca
															Deltaic—
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11·25	...	...	...	...	4	4	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·25	8·75	...	...	...	...	4·19	4·23	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·16	4·28	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·31	4·44	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·44	4·5	Rangpur
							3·81* to 3·67	2·57* to 2·76							**Bihar and Orissa—**
															Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	45	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·31	3·67	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	13·28	13·28	44·87	44·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	3·78	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
7·5	...	...	12·5	12·5	25	23·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	Patna
															Orissa—
6·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	3·69	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	20	20	45·73	36·35	12·5	12·5	...	...	...	...	4·56	4·5	Benares
															Central—
...	...	...	14·53	11·41	40	30·78	10	10	68·33	111·25	...	...	4·62	4·67	Cawnpore
															Western—
10	...	15	15·99	8·91	50	40	12·5	40	175	140	300	200	5	4·87	Agra
															(b) OUDH—
															Southern—
...	...	...	17·19	15·31	41·56	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	80	80	4·59	4·81	Fyzabad

* Price of second class steam coal at Jharia.

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat.		Flour (Wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Rag…
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Rajputana—															
Eastern— Ajmer	123·12	114·37	...	...	100	76·25	...	...	66·56	55·21	64·06	55·21	76·09	68·12	...
Delhi— Delhi	...	...	70	72·5	81·87	57·5	87·5	67·5	50	45	60	45	65	57·5	...
Punjab—															
Southern— Ferozepur	51·56	48·28	94·06	106·72	91·41	57·19	94·06	64·06	57·19	39·06	57·19	50	61·56	57·19	...
Central— Lahore	53·23	47·03	80	76·25	100	57·81	106·72	66·72	57·19	43·28	66·72	47·03	66·72	57·19	...
Submontane— Amritsar	50	46·25	82·5	77·5	90	52·5	110	58·75	65	36·25	70	40	77·5	57·5	...
Northern— Ráwalpindi	...	...	100	88·91	100	64·06	100	63·53	50	42·03	80	66·72	80	66·72	...
Western— Lyallpur	...	...	87·5	82·5	95	55	102·5	60	55	35	...	...	...	...	...
Multan	40	37·5	92·5	65	91·87	53·28	97·5	56·87	58·75	40	56·25	40	65	52·5	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Pesháwar	...	...	76·15	86·46	94·11	62·76	94·11	76·15	55·16	38·07	60·99	58·18	67·34	64·01	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	106·56	88·12	91·87	60	99·37	68·25	55·16	34·37	38·12	36·25	71·87	53·12	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...	...	75	67·5	90	59·84	...	...	57·5	46·09	52·5	46·25	61·87	57·5	...
Shikarpur	...	...	120	132·5	91·25	58·91	...	...	60·62	41·87	50·78	51·25	61·41	51·56	...
Quetta	..	...	...	...	[illegible]	63·75 to 85	120	100	60	48·75	25 to 60	55	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan— Bombay	40·52	43·91	61·93	57·13	84·63	67·71	...	...	48·7	55 05	55·05	58·75	63·49	63·49	...
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	61·46	67·03	66·51	76·56	...	...	...	...	39·48	56·98	..	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	65·57	69·27	69·74	77·86	...	...	...	...	45·05	66 25	47·08	...	...
Poona	...	...	86·25	76·2	95·26	72·24	...	...	...	...	56·72	56·15	71 46	70·73	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmednagar	...	...	76·04	...	82·34	69·69	...	...	...	...	46·77	63·91	57·29	67·24	...
Dhulia	...	...	58·91	68·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·47	59·58	61·3	70·52	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	61·25	...	...	...	...	...	56·93	65·68	73·49	67·86	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	87·5	95	95	67·5	...	...	70	...	55	...	65	67·5	...
Central Provinces*—															
Western— Nagpur	...	...	59·56	69·25	86·37	66·69	...	...	...	...	45·25	54·69	...	...	5
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	57·12	62·69	72·69	53·31	88·87	64	...	...	42·06	48·44	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	50	53	59	64	84	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	65·75	70·19	76	64	...	...	...	...	44	56	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	60	66·69	90	70·5	...	...	...	...	48	62·5	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, Central— Coimbatore	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·7	55·9	58	73·1	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·[illegible]
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·2	64·1	..	...	...
Cuddapah	54·2	54·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·9	65·8	50	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
East Coast, Central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·7
East Coast, South— Madras	48·7	58·2	82·1	84·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	44·2	36·4	83	65·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·9
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	63·8	67	63·2	...
Mysore—															
Mysore	41·14	50·29	65·14	77·14	84·11	95·08	113·12	123·44	...	...	42·56	35·47	...	...	[illegible]
Bangalore	44	40	100	100	100	100	135·52	135·52	...	...	48	48	...	...	44

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	
															Rajputana—
...	59·22	55·21	76·09	59·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	133·28	168·12	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	50	...	70	52·5	95	85	75	65 to 75	40	40	85	125	70	85	Delhi
															Punjab—
...	59·22	44·37	66·25	50	103·28	114·22	...	...	48·44	44·37	133·28	177·66	76·25	100	*Southern—* Ferozepur
...	66·72	44·37	76·25	55·31	94·06	100	63·91	61·25	45·73	44·37	94·06	123·12	72·66	88·91	*Central—* Lahore
	70	46·25	85	57·5	90	90	...	...	43·12	40·62	90	100	70	95	*Submontane—* Amritsar
	76·25	51·56	80	55·16	100	80	...	...	...	...	133·28	133·28	80	100	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
...	65·62	43·12	77·5	53·12	...	...	...	...	45	37·5	...		62·5	78·75	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	55	42·5	75	52·5	...	...	...	...	41·25	37·5	110	140	64·5	90	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	55·16	58·18	73·54	46·04	60·99	67·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·99	94·11	Peshawar
...	...	...	70·62	46·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	90	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	87·5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	86·25	65·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Shikarpur
...	75	52·5	80	58·12	95	115	...	...			...	...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
...	...		74·06	63·49	96·15	96·15	62·5	71·41	38·75	32·66	100	92·86			*Konkan—* Bombay
...	...	...	77·66	69·27	93·54	94·95	...	...	50	37·19	...	...	...		*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	63·12	62·6	63·13	99·69	...	...	34·17	33·33	83·54	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	77·55	63·91	...	81·61	...	...	34·63	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	63·75	62·03	...	78·44	...	...	30·42	35	81·46	...	...	...	*Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—* Ahmednágar
...		...	65·26	...	...	...	...	...	26·98	...	...		...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	77·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	82·5	57·5	110	125	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
...	...	...	63·25	61·19	72·12	88·62	...	...	32·62	26·5	81·62	91	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	66·62	51·56	76·19	80	...	...	42·06	25	...	...	61·5	57·12	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	84	57	84	72	...	...	...	...	78	72	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	56	51·56	73	90·87	...	...	28·31	28·56	85·69	...	...		Akola
...	...	...	55	51·12	77·5	94·12	...	...	29	29·5	...	...	...	...	Amráoti
															Madras—
...	...	...	103·1	65·9	...	...	...	...	...	...			...		*South, Central—* Coimbatore
43·9	...	...	...	...	88·7	88·7	...	...	...			...	...		Salem
...	...		74	70·6	...	...	...	...	31·8	35·7	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
59·5	...	...	...	...	61·2	81·6	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	*East Coast, Central—* Nellore
...	...	...	74·3	74·3	...	...	95·9	95·9	64·7	65·3	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, South—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Tanjore
45·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	61·8	50·8	...	...	...			...		...	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
46·76	...	...	51·43*	49·71*	96·33	127·39	...	...			...	...	...	...	Mysore
52	...	...	64*	56*	112	121	...	...			...	...	...	...	Bangalore

* Relates to horse gram.

TABLE NO. 1.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—concluded

Districts	Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)		Ghi		Sugar, Raw (Gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Rajputana—															
Eastern— Ajmer	106·25	140	561·87	711·09	106·25	106·72	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi— Delhi	95	107·5	690	730 to 780	110	97·5	22·5	25 94	80	65	180	120	85	80	...
Punjab—															
Southern— Ferozepur	177·81	200	711·09	825·78	106·72	133·28	36·41	36·41	320	160	177·81	177·66	...	...	...
Central— Lahore	88·91	133·28	711·09	853·28	106 72	105	21·09	30·78	320	160	200	145·62	20	...	...
Submontane— Amritsar	80	105	700	780	100	95·94	25	22 5	320	100	120	92·5	...	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi		...	710	900	...	86·91	28·59	26·72	200	200	...	...	...	...	...
Western— Lyallpur	120	...	600	785	95	95	21·87	32 5	400	160	160	130	...	...	...
Multan	80	120	590	790	97·5	97·5	23 44	30 62	200	200	196	132·5	20	...	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar			609·48	853·33	94·11	110·31	20·94	20·94	200	200	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan			586·25	825·62	101·25	90	25	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	..		660	710	144·22	252·24	16·41	16·56	...	...	...	...	19·22	31·98	...
Shikarpur	..	...	650	700	113·12	95·62	22·19	21·87	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta			710 to 750	602·5 to 800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan— Bombay	102·86	114·27	885·73	714·27	142·66	131·98	21·25	13·12	550	550	153·75	84·37	11·98	11·98	...
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar (Hubli)	...	...	..	...	111·98	115·99	23·18	26·82	...	...	...	91·98	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	132·76	600	566·67	137·76	129·95	27·5	25·31	203·3	175	...	...	..	...	...
Poona	111·09	...	684·22	596·51	135·1	124·58	24·32	22·34	315·78	365·44	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N. E. Deccan— Ahmednagar	...	...	666·67	666·67	145	130	28·35	20·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	750	637·5	110	...	32·55	...	...	...	...	...	8·91	..	..
Gujarat— Surat	...	..	735·6	685·16	...	...	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	680	700	...	...	16 87	16·87	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Central Provinces—															
Western— Nagpur	102·56	98	[illegible]	738·31	...	...	32·5	26·25	200	200	160	95·25	10·56	9·44	...
Central— Jubbulpore	72·69	88·87	560	560	...	..	31·62	29·12	208·31	83·31	168	96	8	5	...
Eastern— Raipur	66	64	600	600	...	..	33	30	220	200	120	100	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	97·31	...	838·06	800	.	...	41·44	21·19	104·75	266·69	..	...	...	10	...
Amraoti	70	107·62	650	620	...	...	26·5	23	210 5	223·19	...	...	...	6	...
Madras—															
South, central— Coimbatore	155·1	155·1	975·6	975·6	128	160	22·5	20·5	...	...	80	89·6	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	787·7	787·7	...	...	..	..	274	274	72	72	...	...	15
Central— Bellary	101·9	91·1	793·6	476·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	.	...	592 1	921·1	..	...	...	...	...	...	128·5	65·9	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123·4	148·1	93·7	94·6	...	...	..
East Coast, Central— Nellore	...	..	533·3	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5
East Coast, south— Madras	118 5	113·2	790	888·8	111·1	148·1	16·9	16·9	246·9	214	131·7	79	...		..
Tanjore	...	...	762·7	900	...	...	17·2	17·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	1013·5	810 8	...	...	...	...	123·4	220·7	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	107·4	130·6	1,000	1066·8	...	.	..	...	105·9	188·1	..	...	...	...	17·1
Mysore—															
Mysore	114·9	118·86	921·98	891·85	213·12	218·38	..	...	342·86*	342·86*	171·41	154·27	4·43	4·43	4·43
Bangalore	112	112	842·51	822·81	171·41	145·68	...	...	411·56*	651·41*	153·8	171·41	8·12 to 8·75	8·49	6·25 to 15

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Coal (Bengal)		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1922	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 to 90	80 to 90	4·58	4·64	Ajmer
															Delhi—
...	17·5	...	25	15	40	32·5	17·5	12·5 to 15	...	...	300	350	4·94	4·87	Delhi
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	12·5	...	28·59	20	55·16	48·44	...	...	250	240	287·5	325	4·75	4·86	Ferozepur
															Central—
...	12·5	...	26·72	21·87	44·87	42·19	12·5	13·75	240	240	200	200	4·84	4·87	Lahore
															Submontane—
...	...	...	21·87	21·56	48·12	40	11·25	11·25	160	200	...	...	4·69	4·72	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	...	...	30·78	33·28	...	...	15	13·75	180	180	300	300	4	3·75	Rāwalpindi
															Western—
...	...	...	25	20	47·5	32·5	25	13·75	200	300	800	800	4·75	4·81	Lyallpur
...	...	...	17·5	25	43·12*	36·25	...	...	130	140	220	200	4·62	4·62	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	19·06	12·71	46·46	40·47	14·48	13·85	100 to 200	100 to 200	100 to 300	100 to 300	5·12	5·12	Peshāwar
...	...	...	18·75	26·25	37·5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ismail Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	45·99	56·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·05	4·17	Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·39	4·5	Shikārpur
...	...	...	30	29·5	42·5	45	18	18	160 to 300	240 to 400	...	...	4·75	4·75	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
...	...	...	...	...	44·63	33·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·11	4·23	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...		4·41	4·37	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·31	4·39	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	55·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·19	4·28	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·59	3·69	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·44	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·53	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	45	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
5	18·69	16	...	...	...	...	8·81	7·5	185	185	85	85	3·87	4	Nagpur
															Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	100	80	3·87	4	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	Raipur
															Berar—
...	16·5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	85	3·81	3·44	Akola
...	12	16	...	...	...	...	12·5	12·5	175	...	115	100	3·75	3·75	Amrāoti
															Madras—
															South, Central—
...	8	6·4	...	...	115·3*	118·4*	...	...	...	...	200	200	4·44	4·5	Coimbatore
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200†	200†	...		...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	160†	160†	160	160	4·44	4·44	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·31	4·31	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·44	4·5	Karnul
															East Coast, Central—
6·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·36	4·25	Nellore
															East Coast, South—
...	...	...	...	...	61·7	47	13·1	13·1	225†	225†	...	...	4·25	4·5	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180†	180†	...	...	3·53	4·13	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	61·7	84·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·31	5·13	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
17·1	...	...	...	...	102·2*	95·4	...	...	240†	200	80	85	4·75	4·75	Madura
															Mysore—
4·43	4·22	4·22	112·19	97·4	...	...	...	...	100 to 200	100 to 200	50 to 100	50 to 150	4·5	4·5	Mysore
14·69	...	...	52·86	46·58	...	...	...	...	200	200	200	200 to 300	4·5	4·37	Bangalore.

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

TABLE NO. 2—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1922

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 15	6 15	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	3 1	3 1	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 4	7 4	...	...		...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...		...	4 13	4 13	7 4	7 4	...	...		...
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 3	6 8	7 6	...	...	...	...
Manbin	...	...	...	...	6 1	5 13	6 15	3 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein	3 1	3 1	...	...	5 13	6 1	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	7 14	7 12	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	7 2	7 5	...	...		...
Prome	...	...	...	...	4 3	5 9	6 15	6 15	...	...		...
Toungoo	...	...	...		6 1	6 10	6 10	6 15	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...			...	...	5 14	6 —	...	...		...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	2 12	2 12	...	...	6 4	5 13	6 1	5 14	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	7 13	6 10	8 9	7 5	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	5 13	5 8	6 6	7 —	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	4 13	5 8	5 12	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...		...	8 9	8 9	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...		6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...			7 —	7 —	7 12	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	4 —	4 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	3 10	3 10	...		3 5	3 5	4 11	4 11	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	2 —	2 —	8 —	8 —	...	...		...
Manipur	3 8	3 8	...	...	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 8	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills †	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	...	3 8	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	5 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	4 —	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	8 4	4 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	3 —	3 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong			...		...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...		...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj				...		...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...		...		...	...	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 12	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...		...		...	...	7 8	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...		...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...		...	...	...	...	6 8	5 2	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnanagar)	...	...	...	...		...	6 15	7 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur			...		...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from returns furnished fortnightly by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district head-quarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

* The figures under "wheat" represent the prices of wheat flour. † Figures have not so far been reported.

(The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8	2 8	9 1	9 1	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1	3 1	11 3	11 3	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 8	11 8	Pegu
...	...	...	...	3 13	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 5	9 5	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	2 13	11 8	11 3	Maubin
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	14 —	14 —	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	14 —	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	9 5	9 5	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	9 8	9 8	Prome
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 1	7 1	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 2	3 2	8 —	8 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2	3 2	7 —	7 —	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	3 14	9 6	9 6	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10	2 10	9 5	9 5	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	3 —	3 —	10 —	9 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	11 —	Cachar
												Hill Tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 3	7 4	6 10	3 3	3 5	9 6	8 10	Khasi and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...		4 8	4 8	...	...	2 10	2 10	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	6 8	6 8	Manipur
...	...	...	...	...	3 4	...	...	...	3 6	...	8 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8	3 4	5 12	5 12	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	4 4	4 —	12 —	11 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 8	...		4 4	4 4	11 8	10 12	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	10 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	11 —	10 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	16 —	14 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	11 8	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 4	13 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 4	10 —	10 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	13 —	13 —	Tipperah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	...	9 —	9 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	10 8	10 8	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	4 —	12 —	10 11	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7	4 11	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 —	13 —	11 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	3 10	13 8	13 8	Nadia (Krishnanagar)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	13 4	13 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 2.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1922—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza sativa*) Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 10	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	8 1	...	...	..	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	..	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...		...	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	..	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 8	...	...		...
Rangpur	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	..	...	...	...	...	..	5 4	5 4	...	..	..	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	6 11	6 13	...	...	.	...
Bhágalpur	5 —	5 —	10 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	..	...
Darbhanga	4 10	5 4	...	7 11	...	..	6 9	6 8	...	...	.	...
Muzaffarpur	4 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...		...
Sáran	5 —	4 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	4 8	4 —	...	...	...	..	6 8	6 8	...	...	.	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	4 8	4 —	8 —	8 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	.	...
Monghyr	4 12	4 12	11 —	10 8	...	...	6 4	6 —	...	...	..	...
Gaya	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	...		...	...
Patna	5 6	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	5 8
Shahabad	4 12	4 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	4 8	4 8	...	...	..	..	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	5 —	4 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	10 —
Ranchi	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	.	6 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	4 8	4 8
Palámau	4 12	4 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 7	6 7	...	..	...	
Hazaribágh	4 4	4 4	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 2	6 —	...	..	...	..
Orissa—												
Puri	4 4	4 4	...		...		7 14	9 3	..	...		..
Cuttack	4 4	4 4	...	...	..		7 14	7 14	...	...		
Balasore	...	...	...	...	...		8 8	8 8	...	...		...
Sambalpur	4 4 to 4 8	4 — to 4 4	..	...	..		8 —	8 —	.		...	
United Provinces—												
Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —
Benares	5 2	4 12	8 1½	8 1½	3 10	3 10	6 —	6 —	7 13	7 13	6 —	6 —
Ghazipur	4 5	4 5	8 13	[illegible] 13	3 5	3 5	5 8	5 8	8 10	8 10	7 2	7 2
Jaunpur	4 15	5 1	9 11	[illegible] 15	3 2	3 2	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	4 8	4 4	9 8	8 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	4 12	9 8	8 12	8 8	7 8
Central—												
Bánda	4 5	4 10	6 —	6 —	3 —	3 —	4 10	4 10	9 12	9 —	7 4	7 —
Fatehpur	5 —	4 2	7 8	7 4	2 8	2 8	5 8	5 8	9 8	8 12	7 4	7 —
Hamirpur	4 7	4 4	6 —	5 14	2 12	2 12	4 12	4 12	8 14	8 10	7 10	7 4
Jalaun	5 4	4 12	7 —	6 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	9 [illegible]	8 8	7 8	7 4
Cawnpore	5 4	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 12	...	7 —	...
Jhansi	5 2	4 7	8 8	8 —	3 —	3 —	4 12	5 —	8 11	8 5	7 1	7 4
Etawah	4 12	4 7	7 11	7 4	2 10	2 12	5 9	5 9	8 8	8 8	7 12	7 5
Farrukhabad	4 13	4 6	7 10	7 6	3 —	3 —	5 13	5 8	7 6	7 4	7 1	6 12
Mainpuri	4 8	4 4	6 8	6 8	2 —	2 —	5 8	5 —	7 8	7 —	7 8	6 12
Etah	4 12	4 8	7 4	7 —	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	7 4	7 —
Western—												
Meerut	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 8	2 —	2 —	5 —	5 —	6 8	7 4	6 12	6 12
Agra	...	...	7 9	7 —	2 10	2 10	4 9	4 13	7 9	7 12	...	...
Muttra	4 10	4 2	7 4	7 —	2 —	2 —	3 —	3 —	7 8	7 —	7 4	6 8
Aligarh	4 8	4 4	7 4	6 12	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	...	7 —	7 4	6 4
Bulandshahr	5 1	4 12	7 —	7 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	6 12	6 12
Submontane, east—												
Ballia*	...	4 14	...	8 10	...	3 14	...	5 13	...	9 1	...	6 7
Azamgarh	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	3 12	3 12	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	4 4	4 4	8 —	8 —	4 6	4 6	5 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Basti	4 —	3 12	8 12	8 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	3 8	3 8	12 13	12 12	Burdwan
.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Birbhum
..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	3 4	3 4	10 8	10 8	Midnapur
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 12	10 12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	4 8	4 8	13 5	13 5	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Malda
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 12	9 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 8	8 8	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	3 13	3 13	..	10 10	Dinajpur
.	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	8 —	8 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	..	.	.	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea
..	...		..	5 —	...	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Bhágalpur
9 12	11 —	..	..	5 8	6 1	10 8	10 —	4 14	4 10	12 —	12 —	Darbhanga
11 —	11 —	.	...	6 —	5 —	10 8	10 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
...	.	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Sáran
11 —	11 —	...	.	6 —	6 —	10 4	10 8	5 [illegible]	5 8	11 —	11 12	Champaran
												Bihar, south—
..		...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 6	8 6	9 4	4 4	4 4	8 6	8 6	Monghyr
...	...	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	9 4	11 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Gaya
...	...	9 —	9 —	5 12	5 8	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Patna
...	.	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	4 8	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 12	12 —	12 —	4 10	4 4	11 —	11 —	Mánbhum
12 —	15 —	...	9 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Ranchi
		...	.	5 10	5 14	8 7	8 7	5 1	4 12	11 13	11 4	Palamau
12 —	11 8	.	...	5 —	5 8	9 10	10 —	4 7	4 —	12 —	12 —	Hazaribagh
												Orissa—
	..	.	...	4 14	4 14	...	...	3 15	3 15	18 8	18 8	Puri
.	.	..	...	8 8	8 14	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Cuttack
.	.	...	...	4 12 and 7 8	4 8 and 8 —	...	...	3 12	3 10	12 4	11 8	Balasore
			.	4 4 to 4 8	4 4 to 4 8	10 —	9 —	3 8 to 4 8	3 8 to 4 —	13 —	1— to 13—	Sambalpur
												United Provinces
												AGRA—
												Eastern—
...		...	...	5 8	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 4	13 —	13 —	Mirzapur
..	.	...	...	5 11½	5 11½	...	9 12	5 2	4 11½	14 10	14 10	Benares
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	..	5 2	5 2	13 4	13 4	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 6	9 9	9 2	4 12	4 12	12 11	12 11	Jaunpur
...	..	6 —	5 12	5 12	5 12	...	9 —	5 4	5 —	14 —	14 —	Allahabad
												Central—
.		6 —	6 —	6 12	6 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	13 4	13 4	Bánda
..	..	..	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	7 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	Fatehpur
..	..	...	...	6 —	5 14	...	...	4 12	4 6	12 4	12 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Jalaun
...	...	7 —	6 12	5 12	5 8	8 8	8 12	5 —	5 —	...	15 —	Cawnpore
...	..	...	...	6 5	5 12	9 2	9 —	4 4	4 4	15 —	15	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	6 2	5 7	8 4	8 6	5 1	4 13	14 4	14 8	Etawah
	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 4	9 2	4 13	4 6	16 —	16 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	4 6	5 —	8 —	8 —	5 8	5 —	16 —	16 —	Mainpuri
.	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 12	4 —	4 —	14 —	14 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	8 —	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	5 3	5 2	8 8	8 8	...	...	14 11	...	Agra
..	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	...	...	5 —	4 12	16 —	16 —	Muttra
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 8	7 4	4 12	4 12	15 8	15 8	Aligarh
...		...	...	4 14	4 14	7 8	7 8	4 12	4 8	14 —	8 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
.	.	...	...	...	5 13	...	8 10	...	5 8	...	13 10	Ballia
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...		..	...	4 4	4 12	8 8	7 8	4 4	4 8	12 —	12 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	8 —	4 12	4 12	16 —	12 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 2.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1922—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(a) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 14
Budaun	4 8	4 4	6 8	6 8	4 —	3 6	5 —	4 8	7 —	6 13	6 8	6 8
Pilibit	4 2	4 1	7 10	7 12	2 13	2 12	4 15	5 15	7 7	7 8	6 1	6 —
Bareli	4 9	4 4	7 8	7 8	3 2	2 14	5 5	5 —	8 4	7 12	7 —	6 6
Moradabad	4 8	4 9	7 14	7 6	2 4	2 4	5 2	5 8	7 6	7 6	7 3	7 3
Bijnor	4 8	4 8	7 14	7 12	2 —	2 —	4 8	4 8	...	.	6 12	6 12
Muzaffarnagar	5 —	4 11	7 8	7 8	3 4	3 4	5 —	4 6	7 —	6 12	6 4	6 4
Saharanpur	4 13	4 13	8 4	[illegible] 4	1 12	1 12	4 —	4 —	...	..	6 11	6 11
Dehra Dun	4 8	4 —	7 —	7 —	2 —	2 —	4 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	3 12	3 11	5 12	5 4	2 2	2 1	4 4	4 —	5 12	4 4	5 5	4 4
Almora	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 4	1 10	1 8	3 8	3 12	...	...	...	..
Garhwál	2 12	2 8	5 —	5 —	1 6	1 6	2 12	2 8	...	...	..	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	5 —	4 12	9 —	8 8	2 8	2 8	6 —	5 12	9 —	9 —	8 —	7 8
Sultanpur	5 4	5 —	9 12	9 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	5 4	5 —	10 —	8 —	4 8	4 —	5 4	5 12	9 —	9 —	8 —	7 —
Unao	4 14	4 —	8 —	7 —	2 12	2 12	5 6	5 8	8 2	8 2	...	7 8
Lucknow	4 7	4 3½	8 7	8 2	2 14	2 14	5 8	5 4	8 8	8 5	7 13	7 6
Hardoi	5 —	4 8	8 4	8 4	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 12	7 8	7 12
Northern—												
Fyzabad	4 6	4 4	7 8	7 8	...		5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	6 4	6 4
Barabanki	4 12	4 2	...	...	2 8	2 8	5 —	4 8	8 8	8 —	7 12	7 —
Gonda	4 4½	4 6	6 2	7 4	2 10	2 14	5 2	5 2	8 14	8 6	8 —	7 14
Bahraich	4 8	4 4	7 8	7 8	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 —	7 8	7 4
Sitapur	4 12	4 6	9 8	7 8	3 8	3 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 —
Kheri	4 4	4 4	8 4	8 4	2 —	2 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 12	7 —	6 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	5 8	5 4	8 7½	7 11	3 11½	3 11	4 7½	4 6	10 9	9 8	6 7½	6 5½
Ajmer	4 —	4 4	6 —	...	2 8	2 8	3 4	3 4	6 4	...	...	5 8
Kishangarh	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 4	2 —	2 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	5 8	5 —
Tonk	5 1	5 4	8 10	8 14	2 2	2 2	3 3	3 3	9 11	9 4	8 2	7 14
Kotah	6 12	...	9 4	...	3 —	...	3 8	...	11 —	...	7 —	...
Jaipur	4 13	4 9	7 3	6 15	4 2	4 2	4 5	4 5	7 10	7 10	6 4	6 4
Karauli	5 —	5 5	7 8	7 8	5 10	...	6 4	6 4	7 13	7 8 and 7 10½	7 8	6 14
Dholpur	5 3¼	4 12¼	8 —	8 —	3 —	3 —	3 2	3 2	10 6	10 —	9 15	9 0½
Bharatpur	4 12	4 10	7 —	7 —	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 12	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 12
Alwar*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasirabad	4 10	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	2 4	2 4	8 —	8 —	5 8	5 4
Western—												
Bikaner	3 11	3 8	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	6 5	5 14	4 12	4 10
Jaisalmer	3 12	3 12	...	...	2 —	2 —	2 12	2 8	5 12	5 4	5 —	5 —
Jodhpur	4 — and 4 2	3 14 and 4 —	6 — and 6 4	5 11 and 6 1	3 2	3 2	3 12	3 12	7 4 and 7 12	6 13 and 6 15	5 12 and 6 4	5 9 and 5 13
Central India—												
Indore	5 12	...	...	7 —	3 4	3 4	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	...	...
Neemuch	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	14 8	14 —	10 —	10 —
Gwalior	5 8	5 12	8 —	8 —	2 12	2 12	4 12	4 8	14 —	12 8	11 —	11 —
Delhi—												
Delhi	4 12	5 4	7 —	7 8	1 12	2 —	3 12	4 —	...	7 —	...	6 8
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	4 12	3 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 4	6 —	6 —
Ferozepur	4 4	4 4	6 12	6 12	...	..	4 —	4 —	6 12	6 12	6 4	6 4
Central—												
Lahore	4 —	3 15	6 12	6 4	...	..	4 —	3 8	5 12	5 12	5 12	...
Gujranwala	4 10	5 4	7 12	7 12	...	..	5 12	4 12	...	...	...	6 4
Gujrat	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	...	..	4 8	4 8	...	...	5 —	6 [illegible]
Jhelum	4 8	4 12	...	...	...	..	4 —	4 —	...	...	5 12	5 12

* Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi — Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sanagalu (*Cicer aristinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*) — Half-month of report	Arhar Dal — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 2	...	...	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	5 —	5 —	5 —	4 12	7 8	7 4	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 2	7 —	7 —	4 —	4 —	12 6	12 6	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 13	9 —	8 7	4 9	4 8	15 —	15 —	Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 3	7 5	7 5	4 4	4 4	15 8	15 12	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	...	...	4 12	4 8	14 —	14 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 6	7 4	7 10	4 6	4 6	14 —	14 —	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 15	6 15	4 4	4 4	14 14	14 14	Saharanpur
6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 6	5 5	4 4	3 8	3 3	8 8	8 6	Naini Tal
4 8	4 8	...	...	3 12	3 10	...	...	2 14	3 —	6 8	6 8	Almora
5 —	5 —	...	...	2 8	2 8	...	...	2 8	2 8	5 —	5 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	14 —	13 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	...	...	4 12	4 8	14 8	16 —	Sultanpur
10 —	10 —	5 —	4 —	5 —	5 4	7 —	6 —	5 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	Rae Bareli
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 2	...	...	4 4	4 4	13 8	8 10	Unao
...	...	...	...	5 5	4 14	9 11	9 2	4 13	4 12	15 4	15 4	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	...	...	5 —	4 8	16 —	13 8	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	8 —	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 —	9 4	9 —	[illegible] 5	4 8	14 —	14 —	Barabanki
...	8 4	4 6	...	4 12	5 6	8 14	9 —	4 2	4 4	12 6	12 8	Gonda
...	...	5 —	5 —	5 4	5 4	9 8	9 —	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	Bahraich
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 —	5 8	4 3	12 8	12 —	Sitapur
9 —	9 —	6 8	6 —	5 8	5 4	8 —	9 8	4 8	4 8	13 —	13 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	4 11½	4 10	5 10	5 10	10 7	9 8	3 15½	3 14½	12 7	12 —	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	4 —	3 8	5 4	5 8	...	6 12	...	...	16 —	16 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	7 4	7 —	...	...	14 8	17 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 6	8 10	9 8	...	...	16 12	16 —	Tonk
...	...	...	...	7 —	...	10 —	...	3 8	...	15 —	...	Kotah
...	...	4 5	4 5	5 8 and 6 —	5 12 and 5 4	7 10	7 10	7 7	7 7	17 12	17 4	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	6 4	5 15	...	...	...	...	15 —	14 6 and 15 —	Karauli
...	...	4 —	4 —	5 3	4 13	...	...	4 14½	4 12	15 —	15 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 10	7 12	7 —	4 8	4 8	17 8	17 8	Bharatpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alwar
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 6	...	...	4 —	4 —	17 7	17 7	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	5 1	4 15	...	...	4 —	4 —	15 —	16 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	3 12	3 4	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	5 4 and 5 8	4 14 and 5 5	7 4 and 7 12	7 2 and 7 5	4 1 and 4 6	3 12 and 4 1	20 —	19 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	6 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Neemuch
...	...	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 12	13 —	13 —	5 12	5 12	14 —	13 8	Gwalior
												Delhi—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	7 8	8 —	4 —	4 —	15 8	15 8	Delhi
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...		..	14 —	14 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	3 12	3 12	10 —	10 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	5 4	5 4	5 —	5 2	5 12	5 12	4 —	4 —	16 —	14 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	16 12	16 12	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 8	6 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	3 8	3 8	20 7	20 7	Jhelum

TABLE NO. 2—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1922—*continued*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hardium vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	4 8	4 12	6 —	6 4	...	...	5 —	4 8	7 —	7 —	5 12	6 —
Rohtak	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 4	7 12	3 12	6 4
Karnál	4 8	4 8	8 —	...	...	...	4 —	4 4	6 8	7 8	5 8	5 12
Submontane—												
Ambala	4 4	4 4	8 12	7 4	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 4	7 4	6 4	6 8
Ludhiana	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12
Jullundur	4 4	4 12	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 8	4 4	6 —	6 8	5 4	5 4
Hoshiárpur	4 7	4 5	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	4 —	4 —	5 12	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 4	4 —	...	...
Amritsar	4 4	4 14	6 —	7 —	...	...	4 12	5 —	5 8	6 4	5 —	5 12
Siálkot	4 8	4 8	7 —	6 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	6 8	...
Hills—												
Simla	4 4	3 12	6 —	5 4	...	...	4 6	4 4	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12
Kángra	4 4	3 12	4 12	4 12	...	...	4 4	4 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	3 12	3 12	7 12	8 12	...	...	3 12	3 12	4 12	5 12	4 12	6 4
Attock	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12
Western—												
Sháhpur	4 8	4 13	...	...	...	...	3 12	2 6	5 —	5 4	6 4	6 —
Jhang	4 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 4	4 8	6 —	6 —	5 8	6 —
Lyallpur	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 4	4 —	...	...	...	5 8
Multan	4 2	4 —	7 4	6 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Montgomery	4 4	4 5	...	5 8	...	...	5 —	4 12	...	5 12	5 10	6 —
Muzaffargarh	4 4	4 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 4	6 4	6 —	6 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	4 1	4 —	6 —	5 8	...	...	5 10	5 —	7 12	7 8	6 12	6 12
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	4 10	4 1	6 —	6 —	2 4	2 5	3 10	3 8	...	...	4 4	4 4
Pesháwar	4 4	5 4	7 1	7 1	3 15	3 15	4 15	4 15	6 6	6 6	5 13	5 13
Kohát	4 10	4 6	6 12	6 9	2 10	2 10	...	...	...	...	5 3	5 13
Bannu	3 12	4 6	6 6	6 4	...	...	3 12	3 12	6 4	6 4	5 —	5 —
Dera Ismail Khan	4 6	4 10	7 4	8 —	2 5	2 4	3 12	3 12	10 4	11 —	5 8	6 4
Tochi	4 —	4 —	4 13	4 9	...	...	3 12	3 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	4 15	4 7	5 10	5 10	3 8	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	4 8	4 4	7 4	6 —	3 —	3 —	4 4	4 —	...	...	...	...
Wano†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	4 —	3 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —
Hyderabad	4 4	3 8	...	...	3 8	3 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 4
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 12	3 12	4 12	4 12	7 —	7 8	6 12	6 12
Shikárpur	4 4	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 8
Upper Sind Frontier	3 14	3 14	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 4	3 4	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —
Quetta	...	...	6 4	5 14	2 —	2 1	5 —	4 14	6 8	6 12 to 13 4	5 12	5 11
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	3 5	3 1	...	...	3 11	3 11	5 15	5 15	5 2	5 2	...	...
Ratnagiri	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 3	4 3	5 13	5 13	5 15	5 15	6 10	6 10
Alibág	3 4	3 4	...	...	3 13	3 13	5 3	4 12	...	...	...	...
Bombay	4 —	*4 —	...	...	2 15	2 15	5 6	5 6	6 8	6 3	5 10	5 5
Thána	3 —	3 —	...	...	3 11	3 11	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 15	4 15
Deccan and Karnáták—												
Dharwar	6 1	4 2	...	...	4 7	4 7	5 3	5 3	9 6	8 7	7 3	6 7
Belgaum	5 15	4 6	...	...	5 9	5 5	5 15	5 15	8 10	8 2	7 12	7 4
Satara	3 8	3 8	...	...	4 1	4 1	4 8	4 8	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9
Sholapur	5 1	4 9	...	...	4 2	4 2	5 12	5 12	8 7	7 9	7 13	7 6
Bijapur	6 6	4 5	...	...	3 14	3 14	5 6	4 13	10 3	9 9	7 9	7 6
Poona	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 14	3 14	4 7	4 7	6 7	6 7	6 7	5 7
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	4 7	4 1	...	...	3 14	3 14	4 15	4 15	7 8	7 2	6 7	5 11
Násik	2 12	2 8	...	...	2 8	2 4	2 12	2 8	...	...	4 8	4 4
Dhulia	4 5	4 5	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 13	4 13	7 4	7 4	6 4	6 4
Jalgáon	4 2	3 13	...	...	3 3	3 3	4 1	4 1	7 —	7 —	6 2	6 2
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	5 1	...	...	3 15	3 15	6 8	...	6 9	6 9	5 5	5 8
Broach	4 —	3 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 —	5 10	5 8
Kaira	3 8	3 4	...	...	3 6	3 8	5 8	5 4	...	...	6 8	6 8
Baroda	4 12	4 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 4
Ahmedabad	4 —	4 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	5 8	5 8
Godhra	4 8	3 8	...	...	5 —	4 —	6 —	5 —	...	...	5 12	6 —
Disa	4 8	3 12	...	...	2 12	2 12	3 4	3 4	7 8	7 8	4 12	4 12
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	4 8	4 —	...	...	2 12	2 12	3 —	3 —	7 —	6 8	5 8	5 4
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	4 8	4 8	...	...	2 14	2 14	5 1	...	8 8	8 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	5 11	5 1	...	...	4 —	3 11	5 5	5 —	8 11	7 10	...	...
Betul	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 4	2 13	5 4	4 13	8 1	8 1	...	...
Chhindwara	5 —	4 6	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	...
Nagpur	4 2	4 2	...	...	3 4	3 4	6 8	6 3	8 5	8 5	...	...
Wardha	4 2	3 13	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 2	7 15	7 6	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

† Figures have not so far been reported

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

RAGI OR MARUA (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SANAGALU (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR DÁL (*Cajanus Indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	..	5 —	5 —	6 —	5 —	4 8	4 —	15 8	15 8	Gurgáon
...	...	...	..	5 8	5 4	...	...	4 4	4 —	15 —	15 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	6 —	6 4	4 —	4 —	15 —	14 —	Karnál
												Sub-montane—
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 —	6 2	6 10	4 6	5 4	14 —	14 —	Ambala
...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	3 14	5 12	5 12	3 8	3 8	18 4	18 4	Ludhiána
...	...	5 —	5 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 4	...	...	18 4	18 4	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 12	6 —	6 8	...	...	12 8	11 8	Hoshiárpur
...	...	4 4	4 —	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 4	...	...	12 —	10 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	6 —	6 —	4 10	4 11	5 8	6 —	4 —	4 —	15 —	15 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 2	6 —	6 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	4 6	4 4	7 4	6 4	3 4	3 4	9 —	9 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	3 12	3 10	5 12	5 12	3 —	3 —	10 3	10 3	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	4 12	5 —	5 —	6 4	3 12	3 12	13 —	13 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 12	5 8	5 12	4 —	4 —	18 —	18 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	..	...	5 —	4 12	6 8	6 4	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Sháhpur
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 12	6 —	..	...	12 —	12 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 12	6 12	3 8	3 8	16 6	16 6	Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Multan
...	...	..		4 14	4 10	...	6 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	Montgomery
...	...	5 8	5 —	4 12	4 12	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	4 6	4 4	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province -
...	...	3 13	3 12	4 8	4 8	5 12	5 12	...	...	14 8	14 8	Hazára
...	...	6 9	6 9	5 4	5 7	7 1	7 1	6 6	6 6	18 6	18 6	Pesháwar
...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	5 11	5 15	...	..	19 10	19 10	Kohát
...	...	...	...	5 9	6 2	5 —	5 8	...	...	21 9	21 9	Bannu
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 11	...	...	...	...	15 14	14 —	Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 15	...	..	15 —	15 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 5	6 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Kurram
...	...		..	4 4	4 12	5 12	6 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Malakand
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 4	4 —	20 —	20 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	4 4	4 8	...	...	4 8	4 —	16 —	16 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	...	...	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	..	4 —	4 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 12	...	...	3 8	3 8	16 —	16 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 11	5 —	5 7	3 12	3 12	14 12	14 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
7 8	7 8	...	...	4 2	4 2	...	...	3 10	3 10	15 6	15 6	Karwar
6 12	6 12	...	...	4 —	4 5	...	...	4 1	4 1	17 14	17 14	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	4 1	4 1	...	...	3 2	3 2	12 13	12 13	Alibág
...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	...	...	3 13	3 13	16 7	16 7	Bombay
...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9		...	2 15	2 15	17 11	17 11	Thána
												Deccan and Karnáták—
...		...	...	...	4 5	...	...	4 —	3 4	13 6	13 6	Dharwar
9 12	10 12	...	...	4 12	5 5	...	...	4 3	4 3	14 7	14 7	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	4 5	4 5	...	...	4 4	4 4	14 9	14 9	Satara
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 7	...	...	4 14	4 14	12 3	12 3	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	5 5	4 3	13 4	12 9	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	...	...	4 14	4 9	14 5	14 5	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	5 12	4 10	...	...	4 6	4 —	13 1	13 1	Ahmednagar
6 4	6 4	...	...	4 —	3 4	...	...	2 4	2 —	12 —	12 —	Násik
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 2	...	...	4 4	4 4	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 9	...	...	4 6	4 2	11 6	11 6	Jalgáon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	5 1	4 14	...	...	5 1	5 1	18 8	18 8	Surat
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	17 12	17 12	Broach
9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	17 —	17 —	Kaira
...		...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	19 —	19 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	20 —	20 —	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	..	...	5 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	..	...	3 8	3 8	18 —	18 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	..	...	4 8	4 —	50 —	50 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces -
												Western—
..	...	...	...	4 8	...	..	...	4 7	4 7	10 15	10 15	Nimar
...	...	...	...	6 9	5 1	...	...	3 13	3 13	11 —	11 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	5 9	5 2	...	...	4 2	3 12	11 5	11 5	Betul
...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	...	3 9	3 9	12 8	12 8	Chhindwara
.	...	...	...	6 2	5 8	...	...	5 7	4 14	10 9	10 9	Nagpur
...	...	...	..	4 15	4 5	...	—	5 2	4 —	13 7	13 7	Wardha

TABLE NO. 2—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1922—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat (*Triticum Sativum*)		Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Best sort		Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	5 10	5 1	...	...	3 8	3 —	5 14	4 11	9 2	9 2	...	...
Saugor	5 8	4 4	...	...	4 12	4 —	6 —	5 8	9 4	8 8	...	...
Damoh	5 4	4 10	...	...	5 —	4 11	5 11	5 6	10 2	8 15	...	...
Jubbulpore	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	...	...
Mandla	5 —	4 12	...	...	4 8	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	5 8	4 12	...	...	4 —	4 8	6 8	6 —	10 8	9 —	...	...
Bálághát	3 12	3 12	...	...	3 11	3 11	5 14	6 9	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	4 2	3 14	...	...	...	...	5 10	4 6	...	...	...	...
Chánda	4 5	4 —	...	...	3 4	2 15	5 14	5 14	6 14	6 4	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	5 12	5 —	...	...	5 4	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Drug	5 7	4 15	...	...	4 5	4 5	7 2	6 9	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	5 —	4 12	...	...	...	...	4 14	4 14	10 7	8 14	...	...
Akola	5 5	5 5	...	...	3 6	2 14	5 10	5 10	8 7	7 6	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	2 12	2 12	6 9	6 9	8 —	8 —	...	...
Yeotmal	4 6	4 4	...	...	2 9	2 9	5 4	5 4	7 12	7 12	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabád	2 14	2 9	5 3	[illegible] 10	2 6	2 1	5 9	4 12	5 15	5 14	8 4	8 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 13	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	4 15	7 1	7 1	6 14	6 14
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	6 11	7 14	7 3	7 3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	8 5	8 5	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9	4 9	9 —	8 4	8 3	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 6	8 10	7 6	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 9	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	...	...	11 3	11 3
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	14 —	14 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	8 10	8 10	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 5	7 5	6 —	6 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 5	7 4	6 12	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13	4 13	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 2	4 15	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	4 15	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	4 15	...	...	7 9	7 9
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)5 12	4 12	...	...	6 10	7 8
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	4 15	7 7	7 4	6 8	6 8
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	4 15	7 10	7 7	7 2	7 1
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	4 9	...	...	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	4 4	3 —	4 4	3 —	4 —	4 —	5 4	5 —	8 4	8 4	...	...
Bangalore	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	3 —	3 4	...	...	5 8	4 12	6 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Aden	2 13	2 13	...	...	4 5	4 5	4 10	4 10	7 7	7 7	5 14	5 14

(a) New crop.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sanagalu (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	6 12	5 10	...	..	4 7	4 7	11 —	12 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	..	6 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	7 3	5 15	..	...	4 8	4 12	11 —	11 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	..	..	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	..	..	4 —	3 12	11 —	11 —	Mandla
...	..	...	...	7 —	5 12	...	..	4 —	3 12	11 —	11 —	Seoni
...			...	4 14	5 3	.		4 8	4 3	9 5	8 5	Bálághát
...	...	.	...	4 15	4 15	.	...	3 15	3 5	11 8	11 8	Bhandára
...	..	...	...	4 7	4 2	..	...	4 6	4 1	12 2	12 2	Chánda
												Eastern—
..	...	...	.	4 12	5 —		..	5 4	4 —	10 —	10 —	Biláspur
...	..	..	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 10	4 10	10 10	10 10	Raipur
...	..		..	6 6	6 6	...	...	4 11	5 2	11 4	11 4	Drug
												Berar—
...	..	...	..	5 5	5 5	...	...	5 —	3 12	9 15	9 15	Buldána
...	...	..		6 5	4 7			5 8	4 6	9 —	9 12	Akola
...	...	..		7 2		...	...	5 —	4 8	13 —	13 —	Amráoti
...	.	...		5 6	5 6	.	..	5 5	4 5	12 10	12 10	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
8 6	8 —	..	..	5 7	4 12	..	...	9 6	7 12	10 5	10 9	Secunderabád
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	..	14 8	14 11	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	14 6	14 6	S. Canara
												South, central—
7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	14 14	14 14	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	10 4	10 4	Nilgiris
7 12	8 8	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Salem
												Central—
9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	14 5	14 5	Bellary
8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	13 10	13 10	Anantapur
8 8	8 8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	17 7	Cuddapah
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 1	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	17 6	17 6	Ganjam
10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Vizagapatam
11 14	11 14	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
10 12	10 12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	Kistna
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	19 7	19 7	Guntur
8 15	8 7	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	19 —	19 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	18 2	18 2	Madras
6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	Chingleput
8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	16 13	16 9	N. Arcot
8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	S. Arcot
7 7	8 2	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	.	18 3	18 3	Tanjore
8 8	8 2	...	.	...	...	...	.	..	..	15 7	16 3	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
9 11	8 15	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	18 12	18 12	Tinnevelly
9 10	8 14	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	17 3	17 3	Madura
												Mysore—
8 —	8 —	...	...	4 —	3 8	...	...	4 —	3 4	12 —	12 —	Mysore
9 —	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	12 —	12 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
8 —	8 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	...		2 14	2 14	16 —	16 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	...	...	3 9	3 9	32 —	32 —	Aden

REGISTERED No. C 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th October 1921.

On and after 29th October and until further notice, Parts I, IV and V of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of 12th October 1920:—

In modification of the orders contained in the Home Department Circular Memorandum No. 4832, dated the 16th August 1901, the undersigned is directed to request that in future all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* may be sent to the Press not later than 4 P.M. on Thursdays. Exceptions may, however, be allowed in the case of really urgent matter which cannot be held over for the next *Gazette*, but the order in such cases should be signed by an officer not below the rank of an Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary.

G. F. WINN,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

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Part VI of the *Gazette of India* which formerly contained the Proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council is no longer published. The Debates of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly are now issued separately in handy book form. The price of copies of the Debates of the first Session held at Delhi during February and March 1921 varies according to the size of the publication; that of future issues has been fixed at eight annas for each day's Debate.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1922.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

6 March.

7963. United States Tire Co. *Improved manufacture of fibrous materials for use in rubber articles and the like.*
7964. H. E. Gresham and G. Kiernan *Improvements in vacuum brake cylinders.* **May 30, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement).**
7965. A W. MacIlwaine *Improvements in or relating to the extraction of oil by volatile solvents* **March 10, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement).**
7966. D. McNab Ramsay *Improvements in or relating to aircraft.* **March 24, 1921. (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement).**
7967. W. Tilbury. *Improved means for utilising the energy of the exhaust gases of internal combustion engines for promoting the flow of a liquid or gas in a pipe or like conduit.*
7968. E. Bronnert. *A process for the manufacture of high class threads of any thickness especially of very fine ones from viscose to be spun from apertures of different dimensions.*
7969. O. F. Hammill. *Sheaf shockers.*
7970. Elektrizitatswerk Lonza *Improvements in the manufacture of metaldehyde.*
7971. Olsen Engine Syndicate Ld. *Improvements in or relating to motive power engines applicable also to pumps.*
7972. A. Coats. *Improvements in hydraulic clutches.*
7973. W. H. & F. J. Horniman & Co., Ld. *Improvements in and relating to the treatment of tea and in apparatus therefor.*
7974. H. E. Watson and J. J. Sudborough. *Improvements in processes for the purification of common salt.*

7 March.

7975. G. A. Tawse. *Improvements relating to reinforcement for use in concrete construction.*
7976. S. Maroger. *Improvements in ignition devices for explosion engines.*
7977. B. Bischof and C Haccius. *An improved two cycle explosion motor.*
7978. Vickers Ld. and C. L. Sumpter. *Improvements in or relating to tyres for tramway and railway wheels.* **March 14, 1921 (Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement).**
7979. Capt. J. E. Hollebone. *Pneumatic wheel*
7980. F. Dinshaw. *Self-sealing petrol tank for aeroplanes.*

8 March.

7981. F. Harrington. *Improved device for preventing splitting of railway sleepers and other timbers.*

10 March.

7982. I. E. Lehuraux. *Improved automatic window grip.*
7983. J. B. Norton & Sons Ld. *Improvements in or relating to flushing cisterns.*

11 March.

7984. O. R. Williams. *Anticreep rail chairs and methods of reducing creep of railway rails.*
7985. R. C. Shori and J. R. Jelltee. *Indian spinning machine.*

APPLICATIONS OF WHICH THE DATE HAS BEEN CHANGED.

No 6447, ante-dated 9th July 1919.
No. 6957, ante-dated 30th April 1915.
No. 6958, ante-dated 5th October 1915.

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

6447. H. Pollock and T. G. Mckay. *Improvements relating to arc welding generators.* (***Dated as of 9th July 1919 under reciprocal arrangement.***)
6714. U. L. Das. *Collapsible portable cooker.*
6722. A. V. Naylor. *Improvements in railway sleepers.*
6762. Adams & Westlake Co. *Improvements in signal lamps.*
6763. Adams & Westlake Co. *Improvements in lamp burners.*
6764. Adams & Westlake Co. *Improvements in lamp chimney holders.*
6765. Adams & Westlake Co. *Improvements in lamp chimney holders.*
6766. Adams & Westlake Co. *Improvements in lantern burners.*
6888. H. Langwell. *Improvements in the fermentation of cellulose.*
6956. H. Dreyfus. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of cellulose acetates.* (***Dated as of 30th April 1915 under reciprocal arrangement***).
6957. H. Dreyfus. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of cellulose acetates.* (***Dated as of 30th April 1915 under reciprocal arrangement***).
6958. H. Dreyfus. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of cellulose acetates and conversion products.* (***Dated as of 5th October 1915 under reciprocal arrangement***).
6959. H. Dreyfus. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of cellulose acetates and conversion products.* (***Dated as of 5th October 1915 under reciprocal arrangement.***)
7060. L. Dall'orto. *Improvements in and relating to presses for pasty substances.*
7086. T. Pinder. *A valve for automatically adjusting the brake power of an automatic vacuum braked vehicle according to the gross load of the vehicle.*
7113. J. S. Gullborg. *Improvements in safety razors.*
7134. W. M. Kelly. *Improvements in or relating to the hardening of files.*
7156. C. Valabhdas. *Centrifugal water sprinkler and fire extinguisher.*
7159. C. M. F. Friden. *Calculating machines.*
7220. F. Casablancas. *Improvements in drawing mechanisms for textile rovings.*
7284. H. C. Grogan. *Vertical square check pillar for locomotive injector and pump clack cages.*
7286. Trent Process Corporation. *Grinding machines.*
7289. Trent Process Corporation. *Ore reduction process.*
7294. B. B. Das. *The improved flushing cistern.*
7333. G. R. Baldock and G. R. Baldock & Co., Ld. *Improved construction of expanding bracelet belt or the like.*
7366. W. H. Mackenzie. *Improvements in or relating to lounge or deck chairs.*
7399. F. G. Niece. *Process of and apparatus for cracking hydrocarbons.*
7404. A. J. Billows. *Improvements in apparatus for aerating liquids.*
7440. J. Bethenod. *Improvements in radio telegraphic transmitting stations.*
7494. W. J. Pritchett. *An improved switch for controlling electric circuits.*
7496. J. M. Holman and A. T. Holman. *Improvements in or relating to sawing machines.* (***Dated as of 21st January 1921, under reciprocal arrangement***).
7513. F. Morgan. *Improvements in fastenings for windows and the like.*
7514. A. E. Markwick. *Improvements in lift and force pump with mechanically operated outlet or discharge valves.*
7562. K. Akashi. *Improvement in drawing compass.*
7575. C. M. M. Ross. *Improved projectiles for shot guns and the like.*
7615. Siemens Brothers & Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to electric signalling arrangements for use on railways and for other purposes.*
7739. C. S. Sarkar. *Power driven mill for husking, grinding and the like operation.*
7758. J. White. *Improvements in or relating to golf balls and the like.*
7790. E. A. Bayles, H. Higham and E. R. Royston. *Improvements in or connected with electrical condensers.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

6570. British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to boot or shoe welt-sewing machines.*

6572. International General Electric Co., Inc. *Improvements in and relating to composite metal articles.*
6583. Spensers Ltd. *Improved apparatus for the manufacture of gas for lighting and heating from petrol.*
6611. T. H. Symington Co., G. D. Peters & Co., Ld., and F. C. Hibberd. *Improvements in or relating to railway axle boxes.*
6698. H. A. Aziz. *An improved trunk lock.*
6700. I. Drolshammer. *Improvements in compressed air brakes for trains.*
6704. R. F. Hall. *Improvements in or relating to machines for the manufacture of glass articles.*
6705. R. F. Hall. *Improvements in or relating to machines for the manufacture of glass articles.*
6706. R. F. Hall. *Improvements in or relating to machines for the manufacture of glass articles.*
6707. R. F. Hall. *Improvements in or relating to machines for the manufacture of glass articles.*
6734. Heenan and Froude, Ld. *Improvements in apparatus for removing water from air and gas.*
6780. F. W. Atack. *Manufacture of compounds of the anthraquinone series.*
6808. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ld., and S. R. Smith. *An arrangement for indicating or utilizing vibratory movements of amplitudes insufficient to effect the opening or closing of an electrical circuit or to give a visual indication.*
6819. J. F. Defordt. *Improvements in free wheel clutches.*
6820. J. F. Defordt. *Improvements in free wheel actuating mechanism.*
6821. J. F. Defordt. *Improvements in variable speed transmission mechanism.*
7014. D. R. Ljungman and F. D. Jansson. *Devices for lowering boats from ships.*
7018. D. O. B. Radford. *Improved railway wagon door locking device.*
7041. Rahimuddin. *An improved padlock.*
7120. W. A. Pitt. *Train lighting apparatus.*
7272. W. E. Clifton and J. S. Ewart. *Improvements in or relating to sound-recording and reproducing instruments.*
7457. N. Carrico and F. C. Hughes. *Improved method of mending electric resistance elements.*
7484. R. McMullan. *An improved fluid tight joint.*
7487. M. R. May, J. A. B. Wesley and H. G. Moll. *An improved spring washer nut lock.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7 accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

6180. Canadian American Finance and Trading Co., Ld.
6194. Caracristi.
6195. Caracristi.
6457. Chew.
6593. Macdonald and Wallace.
6646. Leslie.
6979. West.
7010. Chopard.
7170. Luard.
7171. Luard and Rawlings.
7172. Willans, Luard and Consolidated Brake and Engineering Co., Ld.
7179. Kershaw and Saxby and Farmer (India), Ld.
7324. Hardy.
7376. Tyer & Co., Ld.
7397. Farley.
7398. Scott.
7406. Edge, Edge and Barlow.

PATENTS SEALED.

6064. International General Electric Co., Inc.
6123. Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie m. b. H.
6128. Kossel.
6373. Reisser and Schmidt.
6418. Hartner.
6426. L'Air Liquide Societe Anonyme Pour L'Etude Et L'Exploitation Des Procedes Georges Claude.
6427. L'Air Liquide Societe Anonyme Pour L'Etude Et L'Exploitation Des Procedes Georges Claude.
6456. Chew.
6467. Selden Co.
6681. Rodda and Rodda.
6822. Dormer.
6856. Saitax Manufacturing Co., Ld.
6928. Cleghorn.
6931. Ellis.
6936. Fulton.
6946. Srinivasan.
6968. Eves.
6981. Lobnitz.
6982. J. Stone & Co., Ld., and Darker.
7070. Lee.
7123. Shah and Karmarkar.
7191. Spencer.

7211. Flanagan.
7221. Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ld.
7243. Hart.
7267. Stewart.
7298. Thelland.
7314. Natural Air Dryers Inc.
7322. Das.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

1 of 1909. Westinghouse Brake Co., Ld. (To 7 August 1923.)
361 of 1909. (Miss) Lancaster Sutton. (To 15 March 1923.)
636 of 1909. Gill. (To 24 March 1923).
724 of 1911. Packman. (To 25 March 1923.)
35 of 1912. Bagh Singh and ors. (To 20 January 1923.)
143 of 1912. Ormandy and anr. (To 18 March 1923.)
1520 of 1914. Linden. (To 10 March 1923.)
2086 of 1915. Spencer. (To 6 April 1923.)
2094 of 1915. Robinson. (To 12 April 1923.)
2113 of 1915. Spencer. (To 26 April 1923.)
2251 of 1915. Westinghouse Brake Co., Ld. (To 10 August 1923.)
2523 of 1916. Datta. (To 15th March (1923).
2525 of 1916. Weaver Co. (To 16 March 1923.)
2547 of 1916. C. L. Khanna & Sons and anr. (To 5 April 1923.)
2569 of 1916. Adams and Westlake Co. (To 25 April 1923.)
2976 of 1917. Sastry. (To 12 March 1923.)
3077 of 1917. Fibre Corporation Ld., and anr. (To 28 May 1923.)
3078 of 1917. Fibre Corporation Ld., and anr. (To 28 May 1923.)
3605 of 1918. James. (To 10 April 1923.)
3609 of 1918. Constantinesco. (To 10 April 1923.)
3676 of 1918. Fibre Corporation Ld. (To 17 May 1923.)
3677 of 1918. Fibre Corporation Ld. (To 17 May 1923.)
3695 of 1918. Blomquist. (To 27 May 1923.)
4354 of 1919. de Vesian. (To 14 April 1924.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1909.

461. (Webb & ors.)

1910.

558. (Heurtley.) 526. (Archer.)

1911.

234. (Kehr.)

1912.

636. (White.)

1914.

1953. (Bowles.)

1915.

2398. (Williams.) 2400. (Craddock.) 2403. (Mrs. Garin.)

1916.

2835. (Knight.) 2889. (Haywood and ors.)

1917.

3423. (Mrs. Cama.) 3424. (Kruyswijk.)

DESIGNS ENTERED IN THE REGISTER.

(From 6th to 11th March 1922.)

Class 3. No. 11042. Harry Brooke Solomon Mingail, of 59, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, January 5, 1922.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1920 and the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Amendment Act, 1920, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. *Printed Specifications* of applications for patents, which have been accepted (8 annas per copy), may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD . . R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD . . Public Library.
BANGALORE . . Indian Institute of Science.
BARODA . . Department of Commerce and Industries.
BOMBAY . . Record Office.
" . Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
" . . The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA . . Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
" . . Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE . . Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH . . Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG . . Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA . . Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI . . Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD . . Revenue Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI . . Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI . . Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE . . Punjab Public Library.
LONDON . . The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS . . Record Office, Egmore.
" . . College of Engineering.
MYSORE . . Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR . . Victoria Technical Institute.
PATNA . . Secretariat Library, Government of Bihar and Orissa.
POONA . . College of Engineering.
RANCHI . Office of the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa.
RANGOON . . Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE . . Thomason College
SHOLAPUR . . Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.) The Patent Office.

V. LOUGH,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

Found in March 1919 at Alluranyabad in the Narayanganj Sub-Division, District Dacca, Bengal.

Eighteen silver coins of the following description are deposited for sale by the Government of Bengal with undermentioned officer. They are available at the rate of 8 annas each:—

Name of Kings.		Date.	Mint.	
		A. H. Regnal Year.		
Mohammad Shāh, A. H. 1131—1161=A. D. 1719—1788.		11 (P)—24	Arkāt	1
Ditto	ditto	2 (P)	Do	1
Ditto	ditto	Nil	Do.	2
Ditto	ditto	11 (P)—2 (P)	Gwālior	1
Ditto	ditto	11 (P)—24	Do. (P).	1
Ditto	ditto	113 (P)	Nil	1
Ditto	ditto	2	Do.	2
Ditto	ditto	22	Do.	1
Ditto	ditto	23	Do.	1
Ditto	ditto	24	Do.	2
Ditto	ditto	25	Do.	1
Ditto	ditto	Nil	Do.	4

RAMAPRASAD CHANDA,
Superintendent, Archæological Section, Indian Museum.

CALCUTTA;
The 1st December 1921.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *RESIDUAL ALKALOID* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system*, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The following drugs are sold by order of the Government of Bengal by the Superintendent of the Juvenile Jail, Alipur, at the undermentioned rates from 1st March 1922:—

	For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time.	For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time.	For any quantity less than 6 lbs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quinine Sulphate	36	37	38
Quinine Hydrochloride	44	45	46
Quinine di-hydrochloride	47	48	49
Quinoidine Sulphate	—	—	38
Cinchonidine Sulphate	16	16	17
Cinchonine Sulphate	16	16	17
Cinchona Febrifuge (Powder)	8	8	9
Cinchona Febrifuge (Tablets)	9	9	10
Quinoidine (Tablets)	9	9	10
Quinoidine (Crude)	8	8	9

Transit Charges are in Addition to the above prices in every case.

Quinine Sulphate is for sale to Government Institutions and Missionaries only. It is not for sale to Private Firms or the General Public.

Cinchona Febrifuge in Powder and Tablet form (when in Stock), is for sale to Government Institutions, Missionaries and the General Public.

Quinine Sulphate will be supplied Hospitals and Dispensaries of this Presidency only at the wholesale rate of Rs. 36 per lb., irrespective of quantities. For all other purchasers the rates given above will apply.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

1. Drugs are sold for cash only preferably by Remittance Transfer Receipts or Treasury Challans payable in advance.

2. Price and Postage must accompany the price of the drug when the drug is required by Post.

3. The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the Parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post.

4. A scale of Postage is given below:—

(1) For ¼ lb. 4 ans.	(4) 1¼ lb. 11 ans.	(7) 3 lbs. 1-1-0.
(2) ½ lb. 5 ans.	(5) 2 lbs. 14 ans.	(8) 3½ lbs. 1-4-0.
(3) 1 lb. 8 ans.	(6) 2½ lbs. 1-1-0.	(9) 4 lbs. 1-7-0.

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

Government Reserve the right to alter the prices without notice.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1922

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th March 1922.

Circles of Issue.	Total amount of notes in circulation.	RESERVE. Coin and Bullion. In India. Silver Coin.	In India. Gold Coin and Bullion.	In India. Silver Bullion under coinage.	In England. Gold Coin and Bullion.	In England. Silver Bullion.	In His Majesty's Dominions. Gold Coin and Bullion.	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions. Gold Coin and Bullion.	In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions. Silver Bullion.	Securities (Purchase Price). Held in India.	Securities (Purchase Price). Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	48,40,29,233	9,35,46,481	5,00,04,056	4,00,22,856	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 66,44,15,946	(b) 5,84,58,949	90,64,48,288	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R59,26,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. The decrease in column 10 is due to the cancellation of Treasury Bills of the nominal value of Rs. 1 crore held in the Reserve. (b) Nominal value—R5,89,00,000 British Treasury Bills.
Cawnpore	7,14,31,253	14,76,06,842	1,04,03,655			...	...					15,80,10,497	
Lahore	17,67,10,146	8,68,13,839	1,33,56,805		..	..	.	..				10,01,70,494	
Bombay	52,94,45,192	21,82,54,604	13,91,49,662	55,44,355		...			.			36,29,48,621	
Karachi	7,89,08,117	3,65,66,508	14,69,135	...	.	...		...			.	3,80,35,643	
Madras	14,43,38,331	8,40,22,451	2,48,60,965	...		..		.				10,88,83,416	
Rangoon	25,75,78,598	5,08,92,641	39,43,360	...	..	.		...			...	5,48,36,001	
TOTAL	1,73,74,41,280	71,77,03,216	24,31,87,688	4,55,67,211	..	...	...	...	...	66,44,15,946	5,84,58,949	1,72,93,32,960	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue	81,08,320	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another										...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R	1,72,93,32,960									TOTAL RESERVE R		1,72,93,32,960	
Increase +; decrease — as compared with previous week's statement	—93,70,633	+5,19,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—93,50,000	—39,640		

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending the 7th March 1922.
The gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 7th March 1922, amounted to *nil*.
The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 58·20.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, ALLAHABAD INDEPENDENT BRIGADE AREA.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Allahabad Independent Brigade Area, on 31st December 1921, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.									
		3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3½ per cent. 1842-43.	5½ per cent. 1928.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	5 per cent. 1929-47	TOTAL.
	On which interest is drawn.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Controller of Military Accounts, Supply Section, Allahabad.	14,800	500	1,800	1,400	1,500	13,300	...	...	...	33,300
	Controller of Military Accounts, M. W. S. Section, Allahabad.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
	Amir Chand Nan Nihal, Army Contractors, The Fort, Allahabad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
	Allahabad Bank, Limited, Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,200	...	4,10,000	6,34,200
	TOTAL	14,800	1,000	1,800	1,400	1,500	13,300	2,24,200	100	4,10,000	6,68,100
	Safe Custody.	3 per cent. loan.					Trust of India certificates.	Trust of India fraction.	Bank Deposit Receipts.		TOTAL
	Controller of Military Accounts Supply Section, Allahabad.	500	...	...	...	...	2,500	100	Rs. 7,954 A. 4 P. 2		11,054 4 2
	TOTAL	500	...	...	...	...	2,500	100	7,954 4 2		11,054 4 2

ALLAHABAD;

Dated 8th March 1922.

W. G. LEYS,

Controller of Military Accounts, Allahabad Independent Brigade Area.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Rookee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. W. C. SANDES, Major,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Treasury, Calcutta.

Treasury Bills sold and paid off during the week ending 11th March 1922 and the amount outstanding at the end of the week.

[In thousands of rupees.]

	Sold in				Total paid off.	Total outstanding on the 13th March 1922.
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.		
3 months' Bills	69,95	12,40	1,40	83,75	1,53,05	(a) 1,08,11,75
6 months' Bills	51,15	2,35,60	5	2,86,80		
9 months' Bills	10	4,75	...	4,85		
12 months' Bills	25	45	...	70		
Total	1,21,45	2,53,20	1,45	3,76,10	1,53,05	1,08,11,75

(a) Includes 59,26,00 issued to Paper Currency Reserve.

MEMORANDUM.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1922.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 28th February 1922 in England amounted to £40,438,345 and was held in the following form:—

	£
1. Gold in India	...
2. Cash at the Bank of England	2,804
3. British Government Securities (value as on 30th September last	17,740,899
4. British Government Securities since purchased .	22,694,642
Total .	40,438,345

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 10th March 1922.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscribed Capital	11,24,12,000	0	0
Capital paid up	5,62,28,000	0	0
Reserve	4,01,79,000	0	0
Public Deposits	12,06,91,000	0	0
Other Deposits	57,26,35,000	0	0
Loans against securities *per contra*	32,07,000	0	0
Loans from the Government of India under section 19A of the Paper Currency Act against Inland bills discounted and purchased *per contra*	2,00,00,000	0	0
Contingent liabilities	......		
Sundries	59,31,000	0	0
RUPEES	81,88,71,000	0	0

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	9,22,56,000	0	0
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,28,17,000	0	0
Loans	15,28,86,000	0	0
Cash Credits	27,94,53,000	0	0
Inland bills discounted and purchased	7,94,70,000	0	0
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	7,33,000	0	0
Bullion	22,000	0	0
Dead Stock	2,41,47,000	0	0
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities *per contra*	......		
Sundries	37,66,000	0	0
Balances with other Banks	12,21,000	0	0
	64,67,71,000	0	0
Cash	17,21,00,000	0	0
RUPEES	81,88,71,000	0	0

The above balance sheet includes—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits in London	60,600	0	0
Advances in London	258,200	0	0
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	76,028	0	0

R. AITKEN,
W. B. HUNTER,
Managing Governors.

Percentage 23·82.
Bank Rate 8 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICES.

Bombay, the 6th March 1922.

The Members of the Local Board have appointed Mr. Yeshwant Vinayek to act as Superintendent, Public Debt Office, Bombay, *vice* Mr. W. S. Thompson, granted short leave.

By order,
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1922.

The Members of the Local Board have made the following change in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. F. MacGillivray to act as Agent at Chittagong Branch as from 12th March 1922, *vice* Mr. K. Chappell, granted leave.

By order,
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1922.

The following appointment in the Bank's staff is hereby notified:—

Mr. A. Eager, to officiate as Superintendent of Branches, *vice* Mr. B. P. Willis.

R. AITKEN,
W. B. HUNTER,
Managing Governors.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 11th March 1922.

No. 335.—Mr. Abdul Hafiz Khan, Assistant to the Forest Botanist, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, was granted leave on average pay for eleven days from 13th February 1922.

P. H. CLUTTERBUCK,
Inspector General of Forests.

RESIDENT AT BARODA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th March 1922.

No. 3975.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bombay V of 1878), as amended by Bombay Act XII of 1912, and as applied to the Cantonment of Baroda by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 162.—I. B., dated the 28th January 1913, and in supersession of the Residency Notification No. 3835, dated the 29th March 1920, the Resident at Baroda is pleased to direct that, with effect from 1st April 1922, a duty shall be levied on all *ganja, charas and bhang* imported into the Cantonment of Baroda at the following rates, namely:—

On *ganja* at Rs. 20-0-0 per seer.

On *charas* at Rs. 40-0-0 per seer.

On bhang at Rs. 2-8-0 per seer.

L. M. CRUMP,
Resident at Baroda.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from No. 8, Armoured Car Company, dated at Lahore, this 6th day of March 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—7817350, Lance-Corporal, P. J. K. Ward.
Age—21 years.
Height—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Draughtsman.
Date of Enlistment—16th August 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Lincoln.
Parish and County in which Born—Oxford, Oxfordshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence—23-59 hours, 4th March 1922.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Lahore.
Under 3 years' service.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from No. 8, Armoured Car Company, dated at Lahore, this 6th day of March 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—7870259, Lance-Corporal, W. Kenny.
Age—20 years 9 months.
Height—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade—Engineer (Clerk).
Date of Enlistment—1st July 1919.
Place of Enlistment—York.
Parish and County in which Born—Agra, India.
Date of Desertion or Absence—23-59 hours, 4th March 1922.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Lahore.
Marks—*Nil.*
Under 3 years' service.

H. L. EVANS, Capt., for Lt.-Col.,
Commanding No. 8 Armoured Car Co.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 18th Royal Hussars (Q.M.O), dated at Risalpur, this 10th day of March 1922.

Number, Rank and Name—314287, Private, William La France.
Age—31 years 11 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, black; eyes, grey.
Trade—Purser
Date of Enlistment—7th August 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Birmingham.
Parish and County in which born—New Bedford, Mass, U. S. A.
Date of Desertion or Absence—4th March 1922.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Risalpur.
Marks—Birth marks right neck.
Under six years' service.

F. W. PINK, Lt. & A. Adj. for Lt.-Col.,
18th Royal Hussars (Q. M. O.).

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 7th March 1922.

No. 10977-An.—The following appointments of Deputy Examiners in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command, and United Provinces District, have been made, with effect from the dates specified against each:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. S. C. Mandal	Accountant	Deputy Examiner (temporary).	From the 1st January 1922.
Mr. M. N. Mukerji	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. R. K. Roy	Ditto	Deputy Examiner (officiating).	Ditto.
	Deputy Examiner (Officiating).	Deputy Examiner (temporary).	From the 23rd January 1922.
Mr. B. K. Ghosh	Accountant	Deputy Examiner (officiating).	Ditto.

No. 10978-An.—Mr. S. K. Banerjee, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore District, has been granted privilege leave on medical grounds from the 19th February to the 11th March 1922 in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 8940-An., dated the 9th January 1922. He will revert to his own grade from the 12th March 1922.

No. 10979-An.—*Corrigendum.* In Military Accounts Department Notification No. 8481-An., dated the 21st December 1921, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, dated the 31st December 1921, for "Mr. B. L. Banerjee" *read* "Rai Sahib B. L. Banerjee."

No. 10980-An. The following Deputy Examiners (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Accounts, Royal Air Force, reverted to their own grade, with effect from the 1st March 1922:—

Mr. T. G. Kale.
Mr. G. C. Chatterjee.
Mr. C. G. Mudaliar.

No. 10981-An.—Mr. S. Rajaganapathy Mudaliar, Deputy Examiner (temporary) in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, has been granted privilege leave on medical grounds for 4 months, with effect from the 7th February 1922.

No. 10982-An.—Mr. K. R. Iyengar, Accountant in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command and Sind-Rajputana District, has been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner in that office, with effect from the 15th February 1922.

No. 10983-An.—Mr. A. N. Mukerjee, officiating Deputy Examiner in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Waziristan Force, reverted to his own grade, with effect from the 20th February 1922.

No. 10984-An.—Mr. H. A. Rimmer, Military Accountant, 2nd Class (on probation), has been granted, with effect from the 20th February 1922, combined leave out of India for 8 months, the first 4 months being privilege leave and the balance furlough on half average salary.

Delhi, the 10th March 1922.

No. 11117-An.—Mr. Kandiah Pillay, Accountant in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Burma District, has been appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner in that office, with effect from the 1st March 1922.

No. 11118-An.—Mr. G. R. O'Dowd, B.A., Military Accountant, 2nd Class, has been granted on medical grounds, furlough on half average salary for three months in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 3007-An., dated the 14th July 1921.

Delhi, the 11th March 1922.

No. 11163-An.—Major (Local Lieutenant-Colonel) J. F. Allen, I.A., Controller of Military Accounts, Burma District, has been granted with effect from the 27th February 1922, combined leave out of India on private affairs for 12 months under the leave rules of 1886 for the India Army (the first 90 days being accumulated privilege leave and the next 60 days special War leave).

No. 11164-An.—Mr. C. Gonsalves, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical grounds for 6 months in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 4911-An., dated the 13th September 1921.

No. 11165-An.—Rao Sahib C. N. Ramaswamy Aiyangar, M.A., Assistant Controller of War Accounts, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, is granted privilege leave for two months in extension of the leave granted to him in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 10226-An., dated the 13th February 1922.

A. W. DALDY, Colonel,
Offg. Military Accountant General.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th March 1922.

No. 1603-C. & I.—Notice under section 247 (*5*) of the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913).

In the matter of the Mohata Sulphuric Acid Works Limited, Delhi.

With reference to Notification No. 6938-C & I., dated the 2nd November 1921, published pursuant to section 247 (*3*) of the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913), it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 247 (*5*) of the said Act, The Mohata Sulphuric Acid Works, Limited, Delhi, has been struck off the Register as a defunct company.

G. M. YOUNG,
Deputy Commissioner and Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Delhi.

Delhi, the 8th March 1922.

No. 1633.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that in addition to the 24 Ward members to be elected to the Municipal Committee of Delhi in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's notification No. 7374 Education, dated 21st November 1921, there shall be elected to the Committee six more members to represent the following constituencies:—

(*a*) The Punjab Chamber of Commerce . . .	two members, of whom one shall be a European and one an Indian member of the Chamber.
(*b*) The Railway Companies and European Banks in Delhi	one member.
(*c*) The Delhi Piece Goods Association . . .	one member.
(*d*) The Hindustani Mercantile Association of Delhi	one member.
(*e*) The owners of factories on the Factory Inspector's list of recognised factories in Delhi	one member.

No. 1634.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 240 (*g*) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, the following draft rules to regulate the election of the six members of the Municipal Committee of Delhi to represent the constituencies created by Chief Commissioner's notification No. 1633, dated 8th March 1922, are hereby published for general information. The draft rules together with any suggestions that may be received regarding them will be taken into consideration fourteen days from the date of this notification.

Draft rules.

1. The Delhi members of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce shall elect one European member and one Indian member in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Chamber in force for the election of representatives to represent the Chamber on local bodies.

2. (a) The following Railway Companies and European Banks having places of business in Delhi shall constitute a constituency for the election of a member to represent them jointly:—

Railway Companies . . . . . {The East Indian Railway. The North Western Railway. The G. I. P. Railway. The B. B. & C. I. Railway. The Oudh & Rohilkhand Railway.

European Banks . . . . . {The Allahabad Bank, Limited. The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd. The Imperial Bank of India, Ltd. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. The National Bank of India, Ltd. Messrs. King, King & Co. Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons. The India & Colonial Corporation.

(b) The senior representative only of each Railway and Bank in Delhi at the time of the election shall be entitled to vote at the election.

(c) The election shall take place at a meeting of the representatives to be called by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi for the purpose.

(d) Any representative entitled to vote at the election shall be eligible as a candidate provided that at a general election no candidate may be elected from the community (Railways or Banks as the case may be) to which the member elected at the previous general election belonged, if there is a candidate forthcoming from the other community.

(e) Casual vacancies shall be filled by election held in a similar manner, but, if a candidate is forthcoming, the casual vacancy shall be filled by a representative of the same community as the out-going member.

3. The Delhi Piece Goods Association shall elect a member of the Association in the manner provided by its Rules for the election of a representative to represent the Association for a common purpose.

4. The Hindustani Mercantile Association of Delhi shall elect a member of the Association in the manner prescribed by its Rules for the election of a representative to represent the Association for a common purpose.

5. The Factory owners of Delhi whose names are borne on the Factory Inspector's list for Delhi, shall elect one of their number in the manner prescribed by the Rules of the Delhi Employers' Federation for the election of a representative to represent the Federation for a common purpose.

Delhi, the 9th March 1922.

No. 1638-Home.—Lala Ram Chandra, M.B.E., M.A., late Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi, was granted privilege leave for 18 days, under Article 274, Civil Service Regulations, from the 13th to the 30th October 1921.

Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1164-Home, dated the 13th February 1922, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1658-Education.—The following addition to Rule 7 of the Hackney Carriage Rules in force within the limits of the Municipality of Delhi, published with Notification No. 1776-Education, dated 22nd March 1919, has been approved by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and is hereby published for general information.

The addition will come into force 6 weeks after the date of publication.

"(e) Every horse passed as fit for use in a hackney carriage shall be branded on the foot with the letter "P", and no horse shall be used in a licensed hackney carriage until it is so branded. If the brand becomes indistinct or illegible the horse must be brought to the Municipal office to be again branded."

No. 1662-Home.—Under the provisions of Section 28 (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to invest Bhagat Jagan Nath with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 1st Class, with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Delhi with effect from the forenoon of the 20th February 1922.

Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1526, dated the 4th March 1922, is hereby cancelled.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petition.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
166—1922	Parashram Subhanna Powar	Hindu	Two Tanks Kamathipura 1st Lane.	A petty dealer in Boots and Shoes and now unemployed.	28th	February	1922	28th	February	1922
167—1922	Wakoo Laxuman Powar	„	Dongri 1st Lane	A cooly in the Bombay Port Trust	„	„	„	„	„	„
168—1922	Balkrishna Rama Kokatey	„	Mazagon	A carpenter in the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	„	„	„	„	„	„
169—1922	Narayan Narhari Asawle	„	Parel, Lalbag	Lately a hawker in cloth and now a servant in the employ of Meghji Ghela.	„	„	„	„	„	„
170—1922	Frank Edward Lawson	Anglo-Indian	Byculla	A Guard in the G. I. P. Ry.	1st	March	„	1st	March	„
171—1922	Fredrick De Lair	East Indian	Bellasis Road	Lately Dyer and Cleaner under the name and style of DeLair Brothers and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
172—1922	Bhagwandas Panachand Painter.	Hindu	Nall Bazar	Carrying on business under the name and style of the George Theatrical Co. in partnership with Munshi Abbas Ali Pirbux and Chunilal Harkisondas.	„	„	„	„	„	„
174—1922	Ramdas Maganlal Sha	„	19, Cavel, Kalbadevi	Formerly trading in Bombay as Mill Store Supplier under the name of Maganlal Chunilal on his own account and lately with Chhotalal Jugjiwan in the name of Ramdas Maganlal in cloth in Bombay and subsequently with Laldas Maganlal in Bombay in the name of Maganlal Chunilal and Sons as Mill Store Supplier and now unemployed.	2nd	„	„	2nd	„	„

175—1922	Dosabhai Shapurji Fraser and Parbhulal Motichand Parekh	Parsi and Hindu respectively.	Colaba and Sandhurst Road respectively.	Lately doing business in partnership as Export, Import and General Merchants under the names of D. S. Fraser & Co. and F. Parekh & Co. and Parbhulal Motichand and Parekh and Co., and now the 1st debtor carrying on business as Commission Agent on his own account in the name of D. S. Fraser & Co., and also a Medical Practitioner, and the 2nd debtor now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
176—1922	Amba Tricum Kharwa	Hindu	Jacob Circle	Lately a dealer in cowdung cakes and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
177—1922	Ardeshir Cursedji Vatcha	Parsi	Gowalia Tank Road	Lately a hostel keeper and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
178—1922	Sorabji Byramji Mama	"	Charni Road	Lately an Estate Broker and now unemployed	"	"	"	"	"	"
179—1922	Hanmantacharya Padmanabhacharya Umarji.	Hindu	Lamington Road	A clerk to the Custodian of Enemy Property	"	"	"	"	"	"
181—1922	Mahomed bin Ali Zayani	Mahomedan	Arab Lane	Lately a pearl merchant and now unemployed.	3rd	"	"	3rd	"	"
182—1922	Ganpat Janardhan Gharat	Hindu	Malad	A fitter in the B., B. and C. I. Ry. Co. at Parel.	"	"	"	"	"	"
183—1922	Moreshwar Bhiwrao Malwankar.	"	Mugbhat	A clerk in the G. I. P. Ry. Provident Fund Department.	"	"	"	"	"	"
184—1922	Dhanji Shaw Hiraji Patel	Parsi	Gowalia Tank Road	Formerly a Mill Store Supplier and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
185—1922	Roshanali Abdulhusein Hora	Mahomedan	Khalasi Chukla	Lately a petty dealer in cutlery and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
186—1922	Balwant Anandrao Mohile	Hindu	Andheri Vesava Road	A clerk in the B., B. and C. I. Ry. Co. at Carnac Bridge, Bombay.	4th	"	"	4th	"	"
187—1922	Hassam Dhanji Khoja	Mahomedan	Shivri	Lately a proprietor of the Imperial Footwear in partnership with Karim Noormahomed in the name of Karim Hassam & Co. and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
189—1922	Hassam Dawood Motiwala	"	Bhendy Bazar	Lately a speculator in shares of different Joint Stock Companies and now a Pearl Broker.	6th	"	"	6th	"	"

H C

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*contd.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petition.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
190—1922	Mahomed Ebrahim Jaffer Madrasi.	Mahomedan	Dharavi	Lately a dealer in hides and skins in partnership with G. Abdulsatar in the name of G. Abdulsatar and Mahomed Ebrahim Jaffer & Co. and now unemployed.	6th	March	1922	6th	March	1922
191—1922	Kanayalal Sukhdeo Sahaye Marwari.	Hindu	Gulalwady	Lately a dealer in sweets in the name of Ramlal Kanayalal and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
192—1922	Oomed Kaober Rasania	,,	,,	A fitter in the B., B. and C. I. Ry. Workshop, Parel.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
193—1922	Ahmed Dawood Motiwalla	Mahomedan	Mandvi	Lately a speculator in shares of different Joint Stock Companies and now a Pearl Broker.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
194—1922	Palwasampule Panambalampule Marathi.	Hindu	Mahien	A Hawker in handbags	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,
195—1922	Chhotubhai Anandrao *alias* P. Anandrao Sakhardande.	,,	Hughes Road	A salesman in the firm of Messrs. Gopalji Chapsi & Co., and also a speculator in shares of different Joint Stock Companies.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
196—1922	Damodar Mehadeo Kale	,,	C. P. Tank Road	Lately a dealer in Copper and Brass pots in the name of D. Mahadev & Co. and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 6th day of March 1922.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Nos. 173 AND 180 OF 1922.

Bombay, the 2nd March 1922.

Re Messrs. Ramji Bhugwan & Brothers and *Re* Madhowji Ramji, Dhunji Kanji, Narandas Kanji, Kantilal Tribhowan, a Minor, Rajnikant Tribhowan, a Minor, Kashiram Shamji, Jugjiwan Shamji and Valabdas Shamji, trading as Ramji Bhugwan and Ramji Bhugwan & Brothers at Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte Bhugwandas Chaturbhuj and Gordhandas Ranchordas, petitioning Creditors.

Whereas the abovenamed firm of Messrs. Ramji Bhugwan & Brothers and Madhowji Ramji, Dhunji Kanji, Narandas Kanji, Kashiram Shamji, Jugjiwan Shamji and Valabdas Shamji, trading as Ramji Bhugwan and Ramji Bhugwan & Brothers except Kantilal Tribhowan and Rajni Kant Tribhowan, the Minor partners of the latter firms have been this day duly adjudged to have committed Acts of Insolvency under section 9 of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). *It is ordered* that all the estate and effects of the said firm of Ramji Bhugwan & Brothers and the partners of the firms of Ramji Bhugwan and Ramji Bhugwan & Brothers do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them attend the office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF SHEIKH DIN MOHAMMAD, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

CASE NO. 1 OF 1920.

In the matter of Insolvency of Data Ram, son of Bolo Ram of Chatta Shahji, Delhi, Insolvent,

Against

The Creditor.

Whereas the person named above was adjudicated an Insolvent on 16th July 1920, and whereas he was granted an year's time to which to apply for an order of Discharge, and as no application has been made for such order it is hereby directed that the said order of adjudication be, and the same is hereby annulled under section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act (V of 1920).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 8th day of March 1922.

Notice is hereby given under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act (V of 1920) that the undermentioned persons adjudged Insolvent by this court in the date mentioned in column 4. Creditors are hereby required to prove their debts as soon as possible.

The Official Receiver has been appointed receiver in the case.

1	2	3	4
	NAME, PARENTAGE, OCCUPATION, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE.		
Number of case.	Petitioner.	Creditors.	Date on which the petitioner was adjudged Insolvent.
32 of 1921	Moti Lal, son of Bihari Lal, caste Vaish of Masjid Khajur, Delhi.	Joti Prosad and 11 others	23rd March 1922.
42 of 1921	Alaw Ali, son of Ashan Ali, caste Sayad of Kucha Chalan Guzar Faiz Bazar, Delhi.	Saraj Uddin and 11 others	30th March 1922.

Moti Lal, son of Bihari, Insolvent, should apply for an order of Discharge within one year's time.

Alaw Ali Insolvent should apply for an order of Discharge within 6 months' time.

DIN MOHAMMAD,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 24 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 22nd February 1922.

In the matter of Hwi Shin Yin (*alias*) H. Ah Yin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Hwi Shin Yin (*alias*) H. Ah Yin, residing at No. 30, Barr Street, Rangoon, on the 21st day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Hwi Shin Yin (*alias*) H. Ah Yin.

CASE No. 25 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 24th February 1922.

In the matter of Mohamed Cassim Bochia, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mohamed Cassim Bochia, Yarn Broker and Trader, residing at No. 12, China Street, Rangoon, on the 24th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mohamed Cassim Bochia.

CASE No. 26 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 1st day of March 1922.

In the matter of Rayadov Venkata Reddy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Rayadov Venkata Reddy, residing at No. 16, Lansdowne Street, Rangoon, on the 24th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 28th day of February 1922 against the said Rayadov Venkata Reddy.

CASE No. 27 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 27th day of February 1922.

In the matter of Shantilal Fulchand Parekh, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shantilal Fulchand Parekh, clerk, residing at No. 37, 18th Street, Rangoon, on the 27th day of February 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Shantilal Fulchand Parekh.

CASE No. 28 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 2nd March 1922.

In the matter of Kyan Sein, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kyan Sein, unemployed, residing at No. 31, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 1st day of March 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Kyan Sein.

CASE No. 29 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1922.

In the matter of Bhagatram Saraf, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Bhagatram Saraf, Trader, of No. 161-C., Surti Bazaar, Rangoon, residing at No. 90 in 30th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of March 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 3rd day of March 1922, against the said Bhagatram Saraf.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Summary Case.

No. 74 OF 1919.

Dated the 14th March 1922.

Re Shaik Aladin.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 4th day of April 1922 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 168 OF 1921.

Dated the 14th March 1922.

Re Dino Nath Dutt.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of May 1922 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 50 OF 1922.

Dated the 10th March 1922.

Re Sewnath Prosad and Gangasagore, both residing at No. 86/27, Wellesley Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business in co-partnership as cloth merchants at No. 86/17, Wellesley Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, both at present doing no work.

Ex parte the debtors. M. H. Huq—Debtors' Solicitor.

On the 2nd day of March 1922 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 51 OF 1922.

Dated the 10th March 1922.

Re Nunda Lall Dutt, residing at No. 63, Doctor's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. S. C. Mitra & Co., Coal and Hardware Merchants of 6, Commercial Buildings, in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor—In person.

On the 2nd day of March 1922 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 54 OF 1922.

Dated the 10th March 1922.

Re William D'Rozario, residing at No. 1, Chandney 1st Lane, in the town of Calcutta, a pensioner.

Ex parte the debtor—In person.

On the 6th day of March 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 55 OF 1922.

Dated the 10th March 1922.

Re Albert Alfred Hailes, at present residing at No. 79, Park Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately residing at No. 6, Acre Road, in the suburbs of Calcutta, and lately employed as Manager in Sasaram Lime Ltd., at 8, Lyons Range, Calcutta, but at present of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. M. N. Sen—Debtor's Solicitor.

On the 8th day of March 1922 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 56 OF 1922.

Dated the 14th March 1922.

Re Shaikh Sibghatullah Barry, residing at No. 31, Lower Chitpur Rad, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business as a trader in hosiery at No. 75, Colootola Street, in Calcutta aforesaid under the name, style and firm of S. Sibghatullah & Sons.

Ex parte the debtor. H. C. Banerjee—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 8th day of March 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 58 OF 1922.

Dated the 14th March 1922.

Re Gunpatrai Boobna, residing at No. 7/2, Beadon Street, in the town of Calcutta, of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. K. B. Ghose—Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 9th day of March 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Northern Circle.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 7th March 1922.

No. 1.—Mr. P. A. T. Kenny, M.B.E., Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 6 months from 18th February 1922 under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168-C. S. R., dated 24th February 1919.

Mussoorie, the 8th March 1922.

No. 2.—Mr. Dhani Ram Verma, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted leave on average pay for 4 months and 12 days under rules 77 (*b*) and 81 (*b*) of the Fundamental Rules from 20th March 1922 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

H. WOOD, Lt.-Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Superintendent, Northern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1922.

No. 972.—Mr. J. O'B. Donaghey, Deputy Superintendent, is granted leave on average pay for two months under the Fundamental Rules with effect from 13th February 1922.

No. 973.—Dr. J. deGraaff Hunter, M.A., Sc.D., Deputy Superintendent, is granted leave on average pay for eight months, under Rule 81 (*b*) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from 15th March 1922 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 9th March 1922.

No. 539-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 554, sub-section (2), clause (*a*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied to the Railway Lands in Central India, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to prescribe the following "Return" for submission by Magistrates exercising jurisdiction within the said lands :—

RETURN.

Result of trial of case under the Central India and Rajputana Intoxicating Drugs Law, 1919. (To be sent by the trying Magistrate to the Excise Commissioner for Central India, Indore, immediately after the decision of each case arising out of a seizure or arrest effected within railway lands in Central India.)

Date of seizure or arrest.	Place of seizure or arrest.	* DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF DRUG FORMING THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE CASE.			PARTICULARS OF ACCUSED.				Offence charged.	Date of decision of case.	Result of case, including sentence inflicted and confiscation ordered (if any).
		Description.	Quantity.		Name.	Caste.	Residence.	Age.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Seers.	Tolas.							

* *e.g.*, morphia, cocaine, opium, ganja, charas, bhang.

(To be printed on the back of the Return.)

Recommendation, if any, by the Magistrate, for the grant of special rewards to informers, Police Officers, railway servants or others instrumental in bringing the case to light, or in securing the conviction or confiscation, together with brief grounds of recommendation.

No. Date,

Signature and designation of Magistrate.

By order,

K. S. FITZE,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 8th March 1922.

No. 856-R.—The following draft amendments which it is proposed to make in the rules framed under Section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and published with the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's notification No. 2308, dated the 29th April 1909, are published for criticism.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st June 1922, with any remarks or suggestions which are received on or before that date:—

1. Substitute the following for rule 1 in Chapter V, Part II, of the rules:—

1. Save as provided in rule 7 of this Chapter every license for the transport of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st December next following the date of issue of the license.

1A. General licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, may be granted in Form G.

2. *Delete* the words "for a period of twelve months" in rule 2, Chapter V, Part II, of the rules.

3. *Substitute* "1A" for "1" occurring in rules 4 and 4A of Chapter V, Part II, of the rules and on Form G.

4. *Delete* the words "for a period of twelve months" in rule 9, Chapter V, Part II, of the rules.

5. *Delete* the words "for twelve months" occurring in rule 3 of Chapter VI, Part II, of the rules.

By order,
W. G. NEALE, Major,
Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 6th March 1922.

No. 115.—The next half-yearly examination in the Baluchi Language by the Higher Standard will be held at Quetta in the Agent to the Governor General's Durbar Hall on Monday the 24th April 1922 and the following day commencing at 10-30 A.M.

Quetta, the 9th March 1922.

No. 219.—The next half-yearly examination in the Brahui language by the prescribed tests will be held at Quetta in the Agent to the Governor General's Durbar Hall on Monday the 1st May 1922 commencing at 10-30 A.M.

By order,
W. G. NEALE, Major,
Secretary to Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 11th March 1922.

No. 911-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 7 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I. B., dated the 29th July 1911 the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint K. S. Malik Taj Muhammad Khan of Kuchlak in the Quetta District as Sub-Registrar of Quetta Municipality and Quetta Tahsil Sub-Districts and his office is hereby established as the office of Sub-Registrar of Quetta Municipality and Tahsil.

2. Entries No. (2) as amended and (3) of the table annexed to order 6 of his notification No. 4836, dated the 16th October 1903 are hereby cancelled.

By order,
W. G. NEALE, Major,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Raisina, the 10th March 1922.

No. 0165-E.—On return from leave Mr. H. J. Glenn, Executive Engineer, is posted on special duty to the 2nd Circle, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th March 1922.

C. A. BARRON,
Chief Commissioner.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th March 1922.

No. 187.—The services of No. 1141, 1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Fazal Karim, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, for employment with the British Legation, Kabul, with effect from the 17th February 1922.

Delhi, the 9th March 1922.

No. 188.—The services of 1st class Assistant Surgeon A. L. Hudson, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for civil employment, with effect from the 5th December 1921.

Delhi the 10th March 1922.

No. 189.—The services of 4th Class Assistant Surgeon W. E. Towning, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Director, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 10th February 1922.

W. R. EDWARDS, Major-General, I.M.S.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1922.

No. 17.—In cancellation of the unexpired portion from 1st January 1922 of the 14 months' combined leave sanctioned in this office Notification No. 22, dated 3rd August 1921, Rai Bahadur B. R. Singh, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted under Rules 77 (*b*) (1), 81 (*b*) (1) and 81 (*d*) of the Fundamental Rules, leave for 10 months, *viz.*, leave on average pay for 7 months and 17 days and leave on half average pay for 2 months and 14 days, with effect from the 1st January 1922.

Dated, the 15th March 1922.

No. 18.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 45, dated the 9th December 1921, Mr. R. C. Gupta, District Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough on medical certificate for one month with effect from the 1st March 1922.

H. A. CAMERON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lucknow, the 6th March 1922.

No. 6.—Mr. W. J. Sorby, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani held on the 6th February 1922.

Lucknow, the 7th March 1922.

No. 7.—Mr. W. H. H. Young, District Traffic Superintendent, has been granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 15th March 1922 or subsequent date of relief.

F. J. HARVEY,

Agent, O. & R. Railway.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(Telegraph Engineering.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1922.

No. D. P.-156.—The following officiating promotion in the upper subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified:—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. J. L. Vieyra	Engineering Supervisor	Deputy Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, officiating.	30th December 1921 to 29th January 1922.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1922.

No. D. P.-286.—The leave on medical certificate for three months granted to Mr. J. G. Morgan, Divisional Engineer, in this Departmental Notification No. 236s-F. A., dated 13th May 1920, is commuted into furlough on average salary from the 5th November 1920 to the 4th February 1921.

This cancels this Departmental notification No. D. P.-286, dated 7th September 1921.

G. R. CLARKE,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(Telegraph Traffic.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1922.

No. H. G.-17.—Reports of opening of Telegraph offices received during the period 9th March 1922 to 15th March 1922.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Sambal Halim Sarai	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	8th January 1922	Opened.
Sirsi Makhdumpur	Ditto	" " "	"
Talegaon-Dhamdhera	Poona District	1st March 1922	"

F. T. DeMONTE,

Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

REGISTERED No. S. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 174994 to 98 of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. Thousand (1,000) each, standing in the name of Radhabai and last endorsed to Mr. B. Fathaychand Golacha, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—B. F. SALUMCHAND, Banker,
Residence—166, Commercial Street, Bangalore.

BANGALORE,
The 22nd December 1921.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. E.005349, E.002050 and D.010569 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921 for Rs. 200, 200 and 100 respectively, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Punjab, and last endorsed to Hira Nand, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—HIRA NAND, son of
NAND RAM GUGLIANI,
Residence—Bannu City, District Bannu.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 106559 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1920 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Maung Pan Tha and last endorsed to Mg. Pan Tha, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of person notifying—**MAUNG PAN THA,**

Residence—Kantha village, Gangaw Township, Pakokku District.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. 3979-Bu/F.-1 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920, for Rs. 100, originally issued in the name of Maung Ba, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—**MAUNG BA,**

Residence—Pyinmana.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. 3149-Bu./F.-1 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920, for Rs. 100, originally issued in the names of Maung Sa and Maung Po Saing, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Names of the Advertisers—**MAUNG SA AND MAUNG PO SAING,**

Residence—Thitkyein Village, Lewe Township, Yamethin District.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. 588-Bu./F.-1 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920, for Rs. 1,000, originally issued in the name of Maung Pa, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—**MAUNG PA.**

Residence—Kyi-in Village, Pyinmana Township.

LOST.

The Allotment Letter No. 3621-Bu/F.-1 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920, for Rs. 200, originally issued in the name of Saya Gale, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Allotment Letter and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—**SAYA GALE,**

Residence—Pyinmana.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 004874 of the 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 for Rs. 100, one hundred only, originally issued in the name of Punam-chand Chandiram Marwadi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—PUNAM-CHAND CHANDIRAM MARWADI,

Residence—Nandgaon Budruk, Taluka Igatpuri, District Nasik.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. B.008547 of the 3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Shirinbai Kaikhusroo Dinshah Lalcaca and last endorsed to Shirinbai K. Lalcaca and Nawroji K. Lalcaca, or either of them, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. B.076699-702 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 500, each originally standing in the name of Shirinbai K. Lalcaca and Nawroji K. Lalcaca or either of them, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. B.084585-89 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 100 each, originally standing in the name of Shirinbai K. Lalcaca, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—Per. pro SHIRINBAI K. LALCACA,
JAL K. LALCACA.

Residence—43, Apollo Street, Bombay.

STOLEN.

(*a*) The Government Promissory Notes No. F.005358 to 60 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Bombay, and last endorsed to Dayabhai Velji.

(*b*) Also the Government Promissory Note No. D.036758 of the 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921 for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Bombay, and last endorsed to Khatija Mard Dayabhai, the respective proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Names of the Advertisers—DAYABHAI VELJI,
KHATIJA MARD DAYABHAI.

Residence—Ahmednagar.

DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. D.O.56287 full Note of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1921, for Rs. 100 (one hundred only), originally standing in the name of Chundury Koteswarudu and Devvila Nagaiah, of Chirala, Guntur District, and last endorsed to no body, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note, and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

CHUNDURY KOTESWARUDU AND DEVVILA NAGAIAH,

Chirala, (Bapatla Taluq) Guntur District.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes :—

No.	Loan.	Amount.	Name of the original holder.	Last endorsed to
		Rs.		
194075	3½ per cent. 1854-55	4,100	Hory Dass Mondole	None.
206064	3½ per cent. 1900-01	2,000	Joogul Kisore Mukhopadhaya	Hory Dass Mondole.
172647	3½ per cent. 1854-55	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Do.
179057	Do.	1,000	Ditto	Do.
189453	Do.	1,000	Prasad Das Baral & Bros.	Do.
187483	3½ per cent. 1900-01	1,000	Ditto	Do.
173351	Do.	1,000	Babulall Gungapursad Soonu & Co.	Do.
173352	Do.	1,000	Ditto	Do.
173353	Do.	1,000	Ditto	Do.
189300	Do.	500	Prasad Das Boral & Bros.	Do.

the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—HORY DASS MONDOLE,

Residence—Sil's Lane, Chinsurah.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes :—

No.	Loan.	Amount.	Name of the original holder.	Last endorsed to
		Rs.		
210553	3½ per cent. 1900-01	500	Hory Dass Mondole	Kristo Dass Mundul.
210554	Do.	500	Kristo Dass Mundul	None.

the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—KRISTO DASS MUNDUL,

Residence—Kamarpara Bazar, P. O. Chinsurah.

Estate Alfred Mercer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Alfred Mercer, Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, who died at No. 1, Victoria Crescent, St. Helier, Jersey, on 11th August 1921, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Charles Alan Graham, Accountant, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 19th April next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

CALCUTTA;
The 8th March 1922.

C. A. GRAHAM.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 11.} DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 16th March, 1922.

No. 41.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Raja Sir V. S. Govinda Krishna Yachendruluvaru, K.C.I.E., of Venkatagiri, of his office of member of the Council of State.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 14th March 1922.

No. F.-98-II.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 9th November 1921.

JAILS.

The 14th March 1922.

No. F.-273.—The services of Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander W. G. Manfield, Royal Indian Marine, Engineer and Harbour Master, Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Army (Marine) Department with effect from the 20th January 1922.

Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander T. Kerr, D.S.C., Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to be Engineer and Harbour Master, Port Blair, with effect from the 20th January 1922.

POLICE.

The 11th March 1922.

No. F.-235-II.—The services of the undermentioned officer are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for employment with the Burma Military Police, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties:—

Captain W. R. P. Spurway, 96th Berar Infantry.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 11th March 1922.

No. F.-906.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1918 (IX of 1918), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that an Indian soldier shall be deemed to be serving under war conditions when he is serving in Waziristan, and, when he is serving in India, if he is under orders to proceed to Waziristan or if the unit to which he belongs is mobilized for proceeding on service to Waziristan.

No. F.-906.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1918 (IX of 1918), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that an Indian soldier shall be deemed to be serving under war conditions when he is serving in any part of the Malabar district of the Madras Presidency, in which the Malabar (Restoration of Order) Ordinance, 1922 (I of 1922), is in force, and, when he is serving in India, if he is under orders to proceed on service to the said area or if the unit to which he belongs is mobilized for proceeding on service to the said area.

No. F.-906.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1918 (IX of 1918), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that an Indian soldier shall be deemed to be serving under war conditions when he is serving in Persia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Palestine, or Constantinople, and, when he is serving in India, if he is under orders to proceed on service to one of the above-mentioned places or if the unit to which he belongs is mobilized for proceeding on service to one of the above-mentioned places.

The 15th March 1922.

No. F.-901.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 (1) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. J. Chotzner, I.C.S., to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, from the 17th March 1922 up to the 31st March 1922 inclusive, or until further orders.

No. F.-901.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., of his office of Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th March 1922.

No. F.-901.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Teunon, Kt., I.C.S, having been granted furlough with double allowances combined with ordinary furlough, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th March 1922, or from the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, up to the 31st August 1922 inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 105 of the Government of India Act, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. E. B. H. Panton to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Teunon, or until further orders.

No. F.-911.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B B. Newbould, I.C.S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted, with effect from the 30th March 1922, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, combined leave up to the 31st August 1922 inclusive, *viz.*, privilege leave on full pay for 1 month furlough on double allowances for 4 months and ordinary furlough for the remainder of the period.

H. TONKINSON,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 14th March 1922.

No. 718-298-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Dr. Benode Behari Bonerjee as Consul for Costa Rica at Calcutta.

No. 736-450-Gen.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. F. A. Gaudie as Consul for Belgium at Akyab.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 14th March 1922.

No. 654-365-Int.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the first schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3510-I. B., dated the 3rd November 1913, applying certain enactments to Berar, namely:—

Entry No. 118, relating to the Indian Companies Restriction Act, 1918 (XII of 1918), shall be deleted.

No. 780-23-Est.—Captain G. B. Walker, M.C., of the Political Department, is posted as Under Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 3rd March 1922.

The 15th March 1922.

No. 786-24 (1)-Est.—Lieutenant E. J. D. O. Inglis, 25th Cavalry, is appointed to the Political Department of the Government of India substantively on probation and is placed on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 24th February 1922.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 753-14-Gen.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 15th March 1922.

RESOLUTION.

In their Resolution No. 427-431 (Political), dated the 8th August 1913, recorded in the Home Department, the Government of India issued a general warning to British Indian subjects against proceeding to foreign countries in search of manual employment unless assured of remunerative work upon arrival.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that a number of Indian labourers, residing in the Punjab, were recently induced by fallacious representations made by a passage broker in Bombay to put down large sums of money for their passages to France and to proceed to that country in the expectation that they would secure employment at Rs. 15 per day. On arrival they found that they had been duped, and having exhausted their resources, had to be repatriated at Government expense.

3. In order to protect innocent persons against deception of this kind, the Governor General in Council requests all local Governments and Administrations to give publicity to these facts, more especially in districts from which labour is in the habit of emigrating and to warn the public of the risk run by persons in proceeding to foreign countries in search of employment, unless they have received in advance satisfactory assurance of remunerative work in the country to which they are destined.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; and to Department of Revenue and Agriculture and Home Department.

Ordered, also, that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 10th March 1922.

No. 796-C. W. C.—Mr. U. C. Banerjee an Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Accountant General Central Revenues, is appointed Assistant Controller of War Accounts with effect from 6th March 1922.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

The 9th March 1922.

No. 178-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title and application.

1. (*1*) These rules may be called the United Provinces Government Securities Rules, 1922.

(*2*) They shall apply only in the case of securities issued by the Governor in Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "The Act" means the Indian Securities Act, 1920; X of 1920.

(b) "District Magistrate" has the same meaning as in the explanation to sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Act;

(c) "the Financial Secretary" means the Financial Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh;

(d) "form" means a form as set out in the schedule to these rules;

(e) "proper demand" means a demand made in writing to the Financial Secretary in accordance with the provisions of these rules;

(f) "the Bank" means the Imperial Bank of India; and

(g) "treasury" means any treasury located in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and includes a sub-treasury.

Rules relating to promissory notes.

Payment of interest.

3. Interest on a Government promissory note shall be paid at the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta or at any treasury for payment of interest at which the note has been enfaced, but only on the presentation of the note itself and on signature by the payee of a receipt in Form I.

When receipt for renewal may be required.

4. The holder of any such note may be required to receipt the same for renewal in any of the following cases and, where such requisition has been made, payment of any further interest on such note may be refused until the note is receipted for renewal and actually renewed, namely:—

(a) if only sufficient room remains on the back of the note for one further indorsement or if any word is written upon the note across any existing indorsement or indorsements;

(b) if the note is torn or in any way damaged or crowded with writing or unfit, in the opinion of the officer before whom it is produced for payment of interest, for receiving indorsement;

(c) if any indorsement is not clear and distinct or does not indicate the payee or payees, as the case may be, by name or, in the case of office-holders, by office, or is made otherwise than in one of the indorsement cages on the back of the note;

(d) if the note having been enfaced three times for payment of interest is presented for re-enfacement; and

(e) if, in the opinion of the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta, the title of the person presenting the note for payment of interest is irregular or not fully proved.

Report to the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta of loss or destruction of promissory note.

5. (1) Every application for the issue of a duplicate note in place of a Government promissory note which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed, either wholly or in part, shall be addressed to the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta, and shall be accompanied by a statement of the following particulars, namely:—

(a) particulars of the note according to the following form:—

Promissory note for Rs. , no. of the United Provinces Loan of

(b) The last half-year for which interest has been paid;

(c) the person to whom such interest was paid;

(d) the person in whose name the note was issued (if known);

(e) the place for payment of interest at which the note was for the time being enfaced;

(f) the circumstances attending the loss or destruction; and

(g) whether the loss was reported to the police.

(2) Such letter shall be accompanied by—

(a) the post office registration receipt for the letter containing the note, if the same was lost in transmission by registered post;

(b) a copy of the police report, if the loss was reported to the police;

(c) a letter signed by the officer of the treasury or local head office of the Bank at Calcutta where interest was last paid, certifying the last payment of interest made on the note, and to whom it was made ;

(d) if the applicant is not the last registered holder, an affidavit sworn before a Magistrate testifying that the applicant was the last legal holder of the promissory note, and all documentary evidence necessary to trace back the title to the last registered holder ; and

(e) any portions or fragments which may remain of the lost or destroyed note.

(3) A duplicate of the letter to the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta, but not of its enclosures shall also be sent to the treasury where interest is payable.

Notification in Gazette.

6. The loss or destruction of a Government promissory note or portion of a Government promissory note shall be further notified by the applicant in three successive issues of the *United Provinces Government Gazette* and of the local official Gazette, if any, of the place where the loss or destruction occurred. Such notification shall be in the form following, or as nearly in such form as circumstances permit :—

"Lost" (or "destroyed," as the case may be).—

The Government promissory note no. of the per cent. United Provinces loan dated the for Rs. , originally standing in the name of , and last indorsed to , the proprietor, by whom it was never indorsed to any other person, having been lost/destroyed notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the local head office of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of person notifying ____________

Residence ____________

Issue of duplicate note and taking of indemnity.

7. (1) On the expiry of six months from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 6, the Financial Secretary shall, if only a portion of the note has been lost or destroyed and if he is satisfied of its loss or destruction and of the justice of the claim of the applicant and if a portion of the note sufficient for the identification of the note has been produced, cause the particulars of the note to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Act, and shall order the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta to issue to the applicant, on the execution of an indemnity bond in the form and for the amount hereinafter provided, a duplicate note in place of that of which a portion has been so lost or destroyed.

(2) If no portion or no sufficient portion of the note so lost or destroyed has been produced, the Financial Secretary shall, on the expiry of two years from the date of the last notification prescribed in rule 6, if *primâ facie* grounds exist for believing that the note has been lost or destroyed and that the claim of the applicant is just, cause the particulars of the note so lost or destroyed to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Act, and shall pass a provisional order requiring the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta—

(a) to pay to the applicant, on the execution of an indemnity bond such as is hereinafter mentioned, the interest in respect of the note so lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate note, and

(b) to issue to the applicant, unless reasons to the contrary appear (in which case the matter shall be referred back to the Financial Secretary), on the expiry of six years from the date of publication, as hereinafter provided, of the list in which the lost or destroyed note is first included and on the execution of an indemnity bond such as is hereinafter mentioned, a duplicate note in place of that so lost or destroyed :

Provided that, if the date on which the note is due for repayment falls earlier than the date on which the period of six years prescribed in this rule expires, the Financial Secretary shall instruct the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta to invest the principal amount due on the note in its Savings Bank within six weeks of the date of his order under this sub-clause or of the date of repayment, whichever is later, and to repay this amount, together with any interest which may have accrued thereon in the Savings Bank, to the applicant at the time when a duplicate note would otherwise have been issued,

(3) In making an order under this rule the Financial Secretary may direct that the indemnity bond be executed by the applicant alone or by the applicant and two sureties, as the said Secretary may think fit.

Alteration of order, etc.

8. A provisional order passed under sub-rule (2) of rule 7 shall, on the expiry of the six years referred to therein, become final:

Provided that the Financial Secretary may at any time prior to the issue of a duplicate note, if he finds sufficient reason, alter or cancel any such order, and may also direct that the interval before the issue of a duplicate note shall be extended by such period, not exceeding six years, as he may think fit.

Indemnity bonds.

9. Indemnity bonds shall—

(a) when taken on the issue of a duplicate note or notes ordinarily be taken as nearly as may be in form II and be for twice the amount of such note or notes, and

(b) when taken on the issue of orders for payment of interest, ordinarily be taken as nearly as may be in form III and be for twice the amount of the interest involved, that is to say, twice the aggregate amount of all back interest accrued due on the note *plus* twice the amount of all interest to accrue due thereon during the period which will have to elapse before the issue of a duplicate note can be made.

Publication of list.

10. (1) The list referred to in rule 7 shall be published half-yearly in the *United Provinces Government Gazette* in the months of January and July, or as soon afterwards as may be convenient.

(2) All notes in respect of which an order has been passed under that rule shall be included in the first list published next after the passing of such order and in every succeeding list until the expiration of six years from the date of first publication.

(3) The list shall contain the following particulars regarding each note included therein, namely, the name of the loan, the number of the note, its value, the name of the person to whom it was issued, the date from which it bears interest, the name of the applicant for a duplicate, the number and date of the order passed by the Financial Secretary for payment of interest or issue of a duplicate, and the date of publication of the list in which the note was first included.

Form of receipt for renewal, consolidation, etc.

11. Subject to any general or special instructions of the Financial Secretary, the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta may, on the application of the holder, renew, sub-divide or consolidate a Government promissory note or notes, provided that the note or notes has or have been receipted in form IV, V or VI, as the case may be.

Proviso for renewal of promissory notes held by managing member of Hindu joint-family subject to *Mitakshara* Law.

12. The certificate required under the proviso to section 12 of the Act shall be a certificate signed by the District Magistrate after such inquiry (if any) as may, in his opinion, be necessary to determine the matters in question referred to therein.

Prescribed officer in case of dispute as to title.

13. (1) The Financial Secretary shall exercise the powers and perform the duties referred to in section 13 of the Act.

(2) Any declaration made under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of that section shall be published, as soon as possible after the date on which the declaration is made, in three successive issues of the *United Provinces Government Gazette* and, if the note was enfaced for payment of interest at the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta, of the *Calcutta Gazette* as well.

Receipt required on discharge of a promissory note.

14. When a promissory note is presented for discharge, a receipt shall be taken on the note itself.

General.

Fees.

15. The following fees shall be paid in respect of applications under sections 10, 12 and 15 of the Act, namely:—

For each renewed, consolidated, sub-divided or duplicate security, four annas per cent. if the new security does not exceed in amount four hundred rupees, and one rupee if the new security exceeds that sum:

Provided that if the note bears no transfer indorsement no fees shall be payable when such renewal is required only on account of there being no further space on the note in which to record payment or enfacement for payment of interest.

16. An indemnity bond taken on the issue of a renewed, consolidated or sub-divided security shall be, as nearly as may be, in form VII and shall be for twice the amount of the security or securities, as the case may be, with two sureties.

Indemnity bonds.

Special procedure in certain cases.

17. (*1*) When a Government security stands in the name of or is held by a minor or a lunatic who is incapable of managing his affairs, interest or the capital sum payable on maturity of the loan may where, in the case of interest payable, the nominal value of the security, or in other cases the sum payable, does not exceed five thousand rupees, be paid to the father or, if he be dead, to the mother of such person on the officer making the payment being satisfied as to the identity of the father, or mother, as the case may be.

Government securities held by minor or lunatic.

(*2*) If such payment be made at a place other than that at which such minor or lunatic and his father or mother ordinarily reside, payment may be made on production of a certificate of identity signed by any Magistrate.

(*3*) When an applicant for payment is neither the father nor the mother of the minor or lunatic, and when the value of the securities standing in the name of such person does not exceed five thousand rupees, payment may be made on production of a certificate by the District Magistrate, to the effect that the applicant is the actual guardian of such person.

(*4*) If the value of the securities standing in the name of a minor or lunatic exceeds five thousand rupees, payment shall not be made unless and until the applicant for payment shall have produced evidence to the satisfaction of the officer making payment that he is the legal guardian of such person.

18. The Financial Secretary may determine the person entitled to the security or securities of a deceased person, aggregating not more than five thousand rupees and may in general exercise the functions and perform the duties referred to in section 19 of the Act.

Small holdings of deceased persons.

19. (*1*) If any person, by whom any document relating to a Government security is to be executed or by whom an indorsement is to be made on a promissory note, satisfies a Magistrate that he is for any reason unable to write, and that the effect of the document or indorsement is fully understood by him, and that he is the person whom he represents himself to be, such Magistrate may, at the request of that person and subject to the provisions of this rule, execute the document or sign the indorsement on his behalf.

When maker of a document is unable to write.

(*2*) Where any such document is to be executed or indorsement signed by a Magistrate under this rule on behalf of any person, the Magistrate shall execute the document or sign the indorsement in the presence of that person, and shall enter below his own signature a certificate to the effect that the document was executed, or the indorsement signed, as the case may be at the request of that person after having been previously read over to the latter, and that he is satisfied that the effect of the document or indorsement is fully understood by such person.

Procedure for obtaining information.

20. (*1*) Any person requiring information regarding a Government security in the custody of the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta may apply to that office in writing, stating the form in which the information is required.

Application for information.

(*2*) Every such application shall specify with precision the security to which it relates and shall contain a statement of the purpose for which the information is required and of the interest of the applicant in the security.

21. The following provisions shall be observed in dealing with applications under rule 20 :—

Disposal of application.

(*1*) If the application relates to a security which has been renewed, consolidated or sub-divided or asks for inspection from any register or book kept or maintained at the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta, the application shall be refused.

(*2*) If the application asks for inspection of a security which has been cancelled on payment of the amount due in respect thereof, it shall be referred to and disposed of under the orders of the Financial Secretary.

(*3*) In any other case the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta may, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, grant a certified copy of any indorsement on a security or of any entry in any register or book maintained by that office relating to any security on being satisfied that the security in question has stood in the name of the applicant or of a person in whom the applicant has a representative interest, and further that the applicant has a *bonâ fide* interest in the security in respect of which the application is made :

Provided that if the security has been cancelled on payment of the amount due in respect thereof, no copy of any indorsement thereon shall be granted which purports to give a title subsequent to the termination of the applicant's interest in the security.

(4) The local head office of the Bank at Calcutta may, under a special order of the Financial Secretary, supply any information regarding a security referred to in clause (3) which is directed to be supplied by such an order.

Fee.

22. (1) Every applicant shall before any information is supplied to him under rule 20 or rule 21 pay a fee of one rupee for each security in respect of which any information is supplied, and shall execute a bond of indemnity as nearly as may be in form VIII for twice the value of the security or securities involved and the interest payable thereon since the date of issue.

(2) A fee of one rupee shall be paid for each certified copy granted under rule 21.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

(See rule 3.)

Receipt for interest on United Provinces Loan of—per cent.

Per cent. Loan, dated the ______________________ 192 .

Received from the Government Treasury at ______________________ interest due on Promissory Notes as follows :—

Number of Note. *N.B.*—If the number is in a fractional form, the upper number only need be quoted.	Amount of each Note.	Amount of half-yearly interest.			For how many half-years interest is due.	Total amount due			Date up to which interest is due.	Name of holder of Notes.
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		
					Total amount payable					

Total received (in words) ______________________ *Signature* ______________________

(State whether holder or holder's attorney or administrator) ______________________

FORM II.

[*See rule 9 (a).*]

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we (Principal and two sureties with address of each.)

are held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rupees

of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and every two of us bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns severally firmly by these presents sealed with our respective seals dated this day of in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and . And each of us the said

(Principal and sureties.) doth hereby for himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject-matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh the same may at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court, as the case may be, in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

WHEREAS the above bounden (Principal.)

ha caused to be represented to the said Secretary of State in Council that

was lately and until the loss thereof hereinafter mentioned the legal and rightful holder and still is the owner of and absolutely entitled to certain Promissory Note of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the number amount and other particulars of which are set forth in the schedule hereto and that the said Government Promissory Note,

some time since

AND WHEREAS the said (Principal.)

having applied to the Financial Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for New Note in lieu of the said Note so alleged to have been as aforesaid the said Financial Secretary for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council has on the aforesaid representation of the said (Principal.)

acceded to the said application on condition of the said (Sureties.)

and two sufficient sureties executing such Bond as above written and the said have accordingly as such sureties agreed to execute the said Bond with such condition as hereunder is written

NOW THE CONDITION of the above written Bond is such that if the above bounden (Principal and two sureties.)

their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns do and shall from time to time if and when the said note so alleged to have been

as aforesaid shall happen to be found or come to his or their or any or either of their possession or power or to the possession or power of any other person in trust for him or them or any of them immediately deliver or cause to be delivered the same to the said Financial Secretary for the time being or the person for the time being exercising his functions on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council to be cancelled destroyed or otherwise dealt with as may seem meet and further in case the original of the said Promissory Note shall have already come or shall hereafter come to the hands of any person or body corporate whomsoever under such circumstances as may entitle the holder thereof to demand payment of the same or the interest thereof from the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or in case the said Promissory Note or the principal sum therein mentioned or any interest in respect thereof shall at any time hereafter have to be paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment by the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any officer or person on his behalf then and in either of such cases if the said (Principal and two sureties.)

their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time repay to

the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns the amount of the said Promissory Note which shall have come or shall come to the hands of such person or body corporate as aforesaid or which shall hereafter have to be paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment as aforesaid together with all interest which the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall have paid thereon and also all costs as between attorney and client and all charges losses damages and expenses that shall or may have been incurred by or occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government by reason of or consequent upon the issuing of the new Note aforesaid AND FURTHER if the said

(Principal and two sureties.)

their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time and at all times hereafter well and sufficiently save defend keep harmless and indemnified the said Secretary of State in Council his successors assigns and the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government and each and every of them or from and against all and all manner of action and actions suit and suits and other legal proceedings costs charges damages and expenses whatsoever which shall or may at any time or times hereafter be brought commenced or sued by any person or body corporate whomsoever or whatsoever against or happen or be occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government for or on account or in respect or by reason of the said Promissory Note so represented to have been

as aforesaid or the principal or interest thereby secured or any part thereof or by reason or in respect of or consequent upon the issuing of a new Note as aforesaid or of any note or notes which may hereafter by substitution sub-division renewal or otherwise represent the said Promissory Note or the new Note so issued as aforesaid then the above written Bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

(Principal.) Signed sealed and delivered by

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address.

(First surety.) Signed sealed and delivered by

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address.

(Second surety.) Signed sealed and delivered by

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address.

Principal identified by me.

Occupation and address.

First surety identified by me

Occupation and address.

Second surety identified by me

Occupation and address.

Bond explained to the above principal and sureties by me

Occupation and address.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING BOND.

FORM III.

[*See rule* 9 (*b*).]

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we

(Principal and two sureties with address of each.)

are held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rupees

of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and every

two of us bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns jointly and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns severally firmly by these presents sealed with our respective seals dated this day of in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and . And each of us the said (Principal and two sureties.)

doth hereby for himself his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject-matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh the same may at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court, as the case may be, in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

WHEREAS the above bounden (Principal.)

ha caused to be represented to the said Secretary of State in Council that

was lately and until the loss thereof hereinafter mentioned the legal and rightful holder and still is the owner of and absolutely entitled to certain Promissory Note of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the number amount and other particulars of which are set forth in the schedule hereto and that the said Government Promissory Note some time since

AND WHEREAS the said ha

(Principal.)

applied to the Financial Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to continue to pay interest to upon the said Note so alleged to have been as aforesaid from the date on which interest appears from the Books of the local head office of the Bank at Calcutta to have been last paid thereon up to the end of the half-year preceding the date fixed for the issue to the said (Principal.)

of a duplicate of such Note

and the said Financial Secretary for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council has on the aforesaid representation of the said (Principal.)

acceded

to the said application for payment of interest as aforesaid on condition of the said and two (Principal.) sufficient sureties executing such Bond as above written and the said (Principal.)

have accordingly as such sureties agreed to execute (Sureties.)

the said Bond with such condition as hereunder is written AND WHEREAS on the further application of the said (Principal.)

the said Financial Secretary has ordered that the said Note so alleged to have been

as aforesaid shall be included in the next half-yearly list published pursuant to rule 10 of the rules relating to securities of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh made by the Government of India under section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920, of securities lost or destroyed in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of such duplicate security as next hereinafter mentioned and that six years after the publication of the list in which the said Note is first mentioned if no reason to the contrary appear a duplicate of the said Note shall be issued to the said

(Principal.)

NOW THE CONDITION of the above written Bond is such that if the above bounden their

(Principal and two sureties.)

heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns do and shall from time to time if and when the said Note so alleged to have been as aforesaid shall happen to be found or come to their or any or either of their possession or power or to the possession or power of any other person in trust for them or any of them immediately deliver or cause to be delivered the same to the said Financial Secretary for the time being or the person for the time being exercising his functions on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council in order that a memorandum of all payments of interest which may have been made as aforesaid may be duly endorsed thereon. AND FURTHER in case the original of the said Note shall have already

come or shall hereafter come to the hands of any person or body corporate whomsoever under such circumstances as may entitle the holder thereof to demand payment of the interest thereof from the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or in case any interest in respect thereof shall at any time hereafter have to be paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment by the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any officer or person on this behalf then and in either of such cases if the said

(Principal and two sureties.) their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time repay to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns the amount of all interest which shall hereafter have been paid or satisfied or received or taken in payment as aforesaid and also all costs as between attorney and client and all charges losses damages and expenses that shall or may have been incurred by or occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government by reason of or consequent upon the said Financial Secretary continuing to pay interest upon the said Note to the said

(Principal.) as aforesaid AND FURTHER if the said

(Principal and two sureties.) their heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns shall and do from time to time and at all times hereafter well and sufficiently save defend keep harmless and indemnified the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns and the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government and each and every of them of from and against all and all manner of action and actions suit and suits and other legal proceedings costs charges damages and expenses whatsoever which shall or may at any time or times hereafter be brought commenced or sued by any person or body corporate whomsoever and whatsoever against or happen or be occasioned to the said Secretary of State in Council his successors or assigns or any of the Officers Servants or Agents of the Government for or on account or in respect or by reason of the said Note so represented to have been as aforesaid or the interest thereby secured or any part thereof or by reason or in respect of or consequent upon the said Financial Secretary continuing to pay interest to the said

(Principal.) upon the said Note as aforesaid then the above written Bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue

(Principal.)

Signed sealed and delivered by

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address.

(First surety.)

Signed sealed and delivered by

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address.

(Second surety.)

Signed sealed and delivered by

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address.

Principal identified by me

Occupation and address.

First surety identified by me

Occupation and address.

Second surety identified by me

Occupation and address.

Bond explained to the above principal and sureties by me

Occupation and address.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING BOND.

FORM IV.

(*See rule 11.*)

Form of Indorsement for renewal of Promissory Note.

Received in lieu hereof a renewed note payable to (*name of holder*), with interest payable at________________________________Treasury.

Signature of *holder.* / *duly authorised representative of (name of holder).*

FORM V.

(*See rule 11.*)

Form of Indorsement for sub-division of a Promissory Note.

Received in lieu hereof________________________notes for Rs. ___ respectively, payable to (*name of holder*), with interest payable at____Treasury.

Signature of the *holder.* / *duly authorised representative of (name of holder).*

FORM VI.

(*See rule 11.*)

Form of Indorsement for consolidation of Promissory Notes.

Received in lieu hereof a new note payable to (*name of holder*) for Rs. __________ by consolidation with Promissory Note or Notes nos.__________ (*mentioning the numbers and amounts of the other notes desired to be consolidated with it and specifying the loan*) with interest payable at______________________________Treasury.

Signature of the *holder.* / *duly authorised representative of (name of holder).*

FORM VII.

(*See rule 16.*)

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we

are held and firmly bound to the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, in the sum of Rupees of lawful money current at Calcutta, to be paid to the said IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA or to the said Bank's certain attorneys successors or assigns for which payment to be well and truly made we bind ourselves and each of us our and each of our Executors Administrators and personal representatives and every of them jointly and severally by these presents sealed with our respective seals dated this day of 192 .

The obligor and his sureties are the parties.

WHEREAS a certain Promissory Note or security of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, no. of the United Provinces loan of per cent. for Rs. dated the day of 192 , were drawn for and on behalf of the then Secretary of State in Council for India by the order and under the authority of the then Governor in Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in favour of one

AND WHEREAS the said has applied to the said IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, to renew the said Promissory Note or security in favour and in proper name

Here recite facts and defects in indorsements.

which the said IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA have consented and agreed to do on the said with two good and sufficient sureties entering into and executing the above written Bond or obligation subject nevertheless to the condition hereunder written AND WHEREAS the above bounden
at the request of the said
have agreed to become sureties for and to join with in executing the abovewritten Bond or obligation NOW THE CONDITION of the abovewritten Bond or obligation is such that if the above bounden
and each of them their and each of their executors administrators or legal personal representatives or any or either of them shall from time to time and at all times hereafter well and effectually save defend keep harmless and indemnified the Secretary of State for India and the said IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, and their lands tenements goods chattels and effects of from and against the issue of the renewed note or securit in lieu and in place of the said Promissory Note or securit of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, no. per cent. of the United Provinces Loan of for Rupees dated the day of 192 , and standing in the name of
and also from the payment of all interest which has accrued due thereon and shall from time to time hereafter accrue due thereon and also of from and against all and all manner of actions suits claims and demands whatsoever which may be instituted commenced or prosecuted or made upon or against the Secretary of State for India and the said IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, by any person or persons whomsoever being or claiming to be entitled thereto or for or on account or under colour of the said Promissory Note or securit or of such renewed note or securit as aforesaid or the interest now due and from time to time hereafter accruing due thereon respectively and of from and against all loss costs charges and expenses whatsoever which the Secretary of State and the said IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, shall sustain incur or be put to by reason or for or on account or under colour of the renewal of such Promissory Note or securit or for or on account or under colour of the non-payment of such Promissory Note or securit or of the interest now due or hereafter to accrue due thereon to any person or persons being or claiming to be entitled thereto or for or on account or by reason of these presents then the abovewritten Bond or obligation shall be void and of no effect but otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered.

FORM VIII.

(See rule 22.)

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$

$\frac{\text{am}}{\text{are}}$ held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of* Rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council his certain attorney successors or assigns for which payment well and truly to be made $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ bind $\frac{\text{myself}}{\text{ourselves}}$ $\frac{\text{my}}{\text{our}}$ heirs executors administrators and representatives [jointly and every two of us bind ourselves our heirs executors administrators and representatives jointly and each of us binds himself herself his and her heirs executors administrators and representatives severally] firmly by these presents sealed with $\frac{\text{my}}{\text{our}}$ respective seal (s) dated this day of in the Christian year one thousand nine hundred and and $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{each of us}}$ the said

* Double the amount of the Notes and Interest paid thereon since the respective dates of issue.

To be omitted if bond taken from one person only.

$\frac{\text{do}}{\text{doth}}$ hereby for $\frac{\text{myself}}{\text{himself herself}}$ and $\frac{\text{my}}{\text{his and her}}$ heirs executors administrators and representatives covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council his successors and assigns that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh the same may at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

WHEREAS the above bounden

claims to be entitled

Here state in what capacity claim to the Notes is made.

to the several Government Promissory Notes specified and set forth in the schedule hereunder written and has caused to be represented to the said Secretary of State in Council that the said Government Promissory Notes have been

Set out representation made concerning the Notes.

AND WHEREAS the said

has/have applied to the said Secretary of State in Council for an inspection of the said Notes and also for all other information and particulars respecting the said Notes and whereas the Financial Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (acting in the premises for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council) has agreed to give inspection of the said Notes and to afford to the said

all information and particulars affecting the said Notes on condition of the said

entering into and executing such bond as above written with such condition as hereunder is written.

NOW THE CONDITION of the above written Bond or obligation is such that if the said

heirs executors administrators and representatives shall not and will not at any time hereafter sue the said Secretary of State in Council his successors in office or assigns or any agent employed by or officer or servant of the Government for or in respect of the said Notes or the renewal or sub-division thereof or for the recovery of the value thereto or of any interest thereon or of anything done by the said Secretary of State in Council or his agents or servants in relation thereto and also shall and will save harmless and keep indemnified the said Secretary of State in Council his successors in office or assigns or any Agents employed by or Officer or Servant of the Government against all claims demands or proceedings that may be made or instituted upon or against them or any of them by any person or persons whomsoever in consequence of the said Financial Secretary giving inspection of the said notes or affording to the said information and particulars affecting the said notes then the above written Bond shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered by

In presence of

Witness.

Occupation and address—

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING BOND.

The 15th March 1922.

No. 808-F.—In modification of the Notification in the Finance Department No. 513-F., dated the 15th February 1922, it is notified for public information that with effect from Thursday, the 16th March 1922, the rates for three and six months' Treasury Bills will be Rs. 98-9-0 and Rs. 97-2-0 per cent. respectively, the rates for nine and twelve months' Bills remaining unchanged.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 11th March 1922.

No. 768-F.—In pursuance of Section 25 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (II of 1910), the following Account showing the Receipts and Charges of the Paper Currency Department for the year ended 31st March 1921, is published for general information :—

RECEIPTS.	R	R
Interest realized in India in the year on the Securities of the Government of India purchased under the authority of sections 19 and 22 of Act II as amended by a series of Acts ending with Act XXI of 1920—*See* Account No. 26, page 62	85,15,420	
Interest realised in England in the year on Sterling Securities of the United Kingdom purchased under the authority of sections 19 and 22 of Act II of 1910 as amended by a series of Acts ending with Act XXI of 1920 (£1,242,032-11-11)	1,24,20,326	
Value of Old Currency Notes no longer in circulation	44,320	
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,16,378	
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	R	2,10,96,444

Note.—Amount of Securities held on the 31st March 1921 was as follows :—

	Amount.			Cost Price.			Amount.	Cost Price.
In England.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	R	R
2½ per cent. consolidated stock	...			...			...	...
British Treasury Bills .	8,466,000	0	0	8,348,385	19	4	8,46,60,000	8,34,83,860
In India.								
3½ per cent.	...			...			8,15,95,000	8,00,00,000
3 " . . .	...			...			2,04,86,500	1,99,99,946
Indian Treasury Bills .	...			...			61,26,00,000	58,07,16,000
TOTAL .	8,466,000	0	0	8,348,385	19	4	79,93,41,500	76,41,99,806

CHARGES.		R	R
Charges in the Department—			
Salaries and Establishment Charges	14,46,439		
Travelling Allowances	61,041		
Purchase of Stationery	262		
House, Lighting, Police and Water Rates	35,205		
Postage, Stamps and Service Telegrams	62,208		
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	16,833		
Dead Stock (Cost of Office Furniture, etc.)	10,362		
Freight on Note Forms, etc., paid in India	14		
Charges for Remittances	79,231		
Contingencies	1,68,040		
As in Account No. 32 . R		18,79,635	
Charges in other Departments—			
Pensions and Gratuities	36,998		
Cost of Note Forms received from England, including freight .	47,58,271		
Value of Stationery supplied	13,028		
Value of Printing executed by Government Press . . .	20,821		
Repairs of Buildings and other Public Works Charges connected with the Department	34,777		
Refund of value of Old Currency Notes	705	48,64,600	
TOTAL CHARGES . R			67,44,235
NET PROFIT IN 1920-21 . R			1,43,52,209

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 16th March 1922.

No. 462-F. E.—Mr. Miles Irving, O B.E., I.C.S., is attached to the Finance Department Secretariat with effect from the 6th March 1922 and until further orders.

No. 463-F. E.—Mr. V. S. Sundaram has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 2nd March 1922.

No. 464-F. E.—Mr. R. Ramaswamy Ayyar has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Audit Department with effect from the 2nd March 1922, and has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Central Provinces, from the same date.

No. 465-F. E.—Mr. T. S. Sankara Ayyar has been posted as Deputy Auditor, Eastern Bengal Railway, with effect from the 15th February 1922.

No. 466-F. E.—The services of Mr. U. C. Banerjee, Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, Delhi, have been placed at the disposal of the Controller of War Accounts with effect from the 5th March 1922.

Mr. O. S. Pereira, a Senior Accountant, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Accounts Officer in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Central Revenues, Delhi, with effect from the 5th March 1922.

No. 467-F. E.—Mr. T. R. Sadasivam has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Telegraph Branch, Calcutta, with effect from the 6th March 1922.

RETIREMENTS.

The 11th March 1922.

No. 243-Accts.—Mr. T. G. Smith, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th November 1921.

E. M. COOK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 15th March 1922.

No. 319.—Mr. H K. Robinson is reappointed to the Imperial Forest Service with effect from the afternoon of 21st November 1921 and posted to the Punjab.

The 16th March 1922.

No. 324-99.—Mr. S. H. Howard, Silviculturist, Forest Research Institute and College Dehra Dun, is granted leave on average salary for 10 months combined with one month on half average salary, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th February 1922.

From the same date Mr. H. Trotter, Supernumerary Officer in the Silvicultural Branch is appointed as Silviculturist, Forest Research Institute.

No. 325-274.—Mr. D. J. Atkinson, who was detained in the United Kingdom for an extra year to undergo a special course of study and who has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as an Assistant Conservator of Forests with effect from the 1st October 1920, is posted to Burma.

(Mr. Atkinson's service for leave begins from the 11th December 1921.)

Revenue and Agriculture Department Notification No. 83-274, dated the 20th January 1922, is cancelled.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 11th March 1922.

No. 275—27-2.—Brevet-Colonel F. W. Pirrie, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.A., Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 12 days combined with furlough on half average salary for 1 month and 29 days under Articles 233, 246, 301 (b) and 316 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations (new leave rules) with effect from 23rd March 1922 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 276—27-2.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. McC. Cowie, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel F. W. Pirrie, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.A., Superintendent, or until further orders.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 11th March 1922.

No. 604-P. W.—Mr. W. Sutherland, V.D., M.I.E.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), temporary Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 15th April 1922, on relief by Mr. G. P. Roy, Director, Telegraph Engineering.

S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Delhi, the 18th March 1922.

No. 1418.—Mr. A. L. D Kiernander, Curator of the Commercial Museum, Calcutta, is granted leave on average pay for 10 months with effect from the 3rd May 1922 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 18th March 1922.

No. 1456.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of a journal entitled "International Press Correspondence" (or "Internationale Presse Correspondance" or "Internationale Presse Korrespondanz") printed by the Friedrichstadt Druckerei, Berlin, and issued from the Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, in German, French and English.

LASCAR SEAMEN.

The 11th March 1922.

No. 1367.—The services of Mr. A. G. Clow, I.C.S., Officer on Special Duty in this Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Department of Industries with effect from the forenoon of the 10th March 1922.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 16th March 1922.

No. 135.—The Reverend R D. Ninis, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 4th June 1922.

No. 137.—The Reverend J. Drummond Gordon, M.A., B.Sc., B.D., Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, is granted combined leave for twenty months, namely, ordinary privilege leave for three months, additional privilege leave for three months, commuted furlough for four months and ordinary furlough for ten months, with effect from the 13th April 1922.

MEDICAL.

The 16th March 1922.

No. 160.—Colonel W. Young, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days combined with leave on private affairs for six months and one day with effect from the 18th March 1922 or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

No. 161.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. F. Chapman, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, until further orders.

No. 163.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916 (VII of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the State Medical Faculty in the Punjab to grant certificates, stating that the holder thereof is qualified to practise western medical science, to those pupils of the Punjab Medical Schools who have, since the enactment of the said Act, passed the qualifying tests prescribed for the Medical Practitioners Licensed Diploma granted by the Board of Examiners of the King Edward Medical College, Lahore.

No. 165.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Central Provinces with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) R. A. Needham, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.D.	2nd April 1914.
Major H. Watts, M.B.	2nd July 1915.
Major W. J. Fraser, M.B., F.R.C.S. (E.)	1st March 1916.
Major C. C. C. Shaw, M.D.	17th May 1916.
Major F. P. Warwick, D.S.O., M.B.	18th October 1918.
Major A. E. Grisewood, M.B.	30th January 1920.

SANITARY.

The 15th March 1922.

No. 190.—The services of Major E. S. Phipson, D.S.O., M.D., I.M.S., Assistant Health Officer, Notified Area, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the afternoon of the 28th February 1922.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 17th March 1922.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

STAFF.

No. 421.—Major W. F. Maxwell, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 1st grade. From 1st March to 7th April 1917.

No. 422.—Captain (now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) L. V. Bond, Royal Engineers, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade. From 15th September 1914 to 12th December 1916.

No. 423.—Brevet Major (now Major) C. Steele, 13th Hussars, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major while holding an appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 2nd July 1918.

No. 424.—Lieutenant (now Captain) G. A. Beazeley, 11th Gurkha Rifles, is granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Captain while holding an appointment as Station Staff Officer, 1st class. From 30th January to 21st March 1921.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 425.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonel.

Edward Henry Payne, C.I.E. Dated 26th September 1921.

Captains to be Majors.

Henry Wm. Cumine Robson, Supernumerary List.
John William Thomson-Glover, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs. } Dated 29th August 1921.

Herbert Stewart Phillips, 27th Light Cavalry. Dated 6th October 1921.

George Hamilton Hopkinson, 116th Mahrattas.
Vincent Robert Munton, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry. } Dated 19th January 1922.

Benjamin Arthur Rudkin, 73rd Carnatic Infantry. Dated 16th February 1922.

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

William Andre Dickson, attached Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 15th October 1919.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 426.—The following acting promotion is notified, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

28th Punjabis.

Major A. D. Gunn, D.S.O., 116th Mahrattas, attached, to be acting Lieutenant-Colonel while commanding a battalion. Dated 11th January 1922, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Woodhouse relieved.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

No. 427.—In Army Department Notification No. 1679, dated the 26th August 1921, against the name of temporary Captain G. A. Miri, Indian Medical Service, *for* "from 21st to 31st May 1921" *substitute* "from 19th to 31st May 1921."

No. 428.—In Army Department Notification No. 1983, dated the 14th October 1921, *for* "Major J. E. Illius, Indian Medical Service" *read* "Major J. W. Illius, Indian Medical Service."

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 429.—The undermentioned gentleman to be temporary Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified:—

Piyare Lal Burman. Dated 5th December 1921.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 430.—Captain John William Bream, 106th Hazara Pioneers, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign the service, with effect from the 18th August 1921.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

15th Bombay Battalion.

No. 431.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 687, dated the 2nd April 1921, Lieutenant P. R. Soundy is permitted to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the corps on retirement.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 432.—Colonel Leslie Gwatkin Williams, C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st February 1922.

No. 433.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Reginald Scott-Elliot, Indian Army, is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th November 1921.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 434.—Lieutenant-Colonel Raymound Herbert Price, M.B., F.R.C.S., is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service with effect from the 13th February 1922.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern List.

No. 435.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified:—

Commissary and Major Thomas Bray. Dated 11th December 1921.

Commissary and Major Richard Walters. Dated 15th December 1921.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 436.—The following departmental officers of the Military Works Services are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified:—

Commissary and Major William Thomas Gell. Dated 20th December 1921.

Deputy Commissary and Captain Charles Edward Bayliss. Dated 15th October 1921.

Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant Thomas Mackenzie. Dated 16th January 1922.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 437.—Mr. Hubert Ernest Page, who has been selected by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as chemist, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 17th November 1921.

No. 438.—The undermentioned officers relinquish their temporary rank on ceasing to be employed as Deputy Assistant Director of Works, with effect from the dates specified:—

Captain (temporary Major) J. Macintyre, Royal Engineers; Captain (temporary Major) F. H. Batterbury, Royal Engineers. } Dated 31st October 1920.

Lieutenant (temporary Major) J. Heenan, Royal Engineers. Dated 3rd December 1921.

No. 439.—The undermentioned officers relinquish their temporary rank on ceasing to be employed as Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, with effect from the dates specified:—

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) S. R. G. Kendall, O.B.E., Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 29th March 1920.

Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) E. J. Cripps, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 22nd December 1920.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 440.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 697, dated the 2nd April 1921, the following appointments are made to the grade of Superintendents :—

Rai Sahib J. C. Das Gupta, temporary Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent from 16th March 1921.

Mr. S. Banerjee, a Secretariat Assistant, is appointed temporary Superintendent for the period 16th March to 3rd April 1921.

(Army Department Notification No. 1128, dated the 27th May 1921, is hereby cancelled.)

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 441.—His Excellency Sir Edward Douglas Maclagan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., the Governor of the Punjab, is appointed Honorary Colonel to The Punjab Rifles, with effect from the 1st October 1920.

No. 442.—The Reverend Gerald Arthur Ritchard Thursfield, M.A., is appointed Honorary Chaplain to The Burma Railways Battalion, with effect from the 1st February 1922.

No. 443.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

The United Provinces Horse (Southern Regiment).

To be Second Lieutenant.

John Edward Pedley. Dated 23rd May 1921.

(Army Department Notification No. 2321, dated the 9th December 1921, in so far as it relates to Second Lieutenant Pedley, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 19 Battery, Royal Field and Garrison Artillery.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Sydney William Brill. Dated 8th April 1921.

(Army Department Notification No. 2321, dated the 9th December 1921, in so far as it relates to Second Lieutenant Brill, is hereby cancelled.)

The Cawnpore Rifles.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Raymond Humphrey. Dated 29th November 1921.

The East Coast Battalion.

To be Lieutenants.

Henry Harry Macdonald Tyler.
Lionel Hyde Greg.
Ernest Edger Mariette.
George Morrison Philip, D.S.O., M.C.
Henry D'Arcy Cornelius Reilly.
} Dated 1st January 1922.

No. 444.—Army Department Notification No. 2321, dated the 9th December 1921, in so far as it relates to the grant of commission to Lieutenant Ralph Somerville Weir in The Allahabad Rifles, is cancelled.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 445.—The services of Captain H. G. Kirkman, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

No. 446.—The services of Captain A. A. F. C. H. Dawson, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 447.—The services of Captain J. H. Riley-Irving, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Branch.

No. 448.—The undermentioned military medical pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 4th class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 4th January 1922 :—

Harold Edmond Vincent Conceicao.

Leonard Mervyn Havelock Timmins.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 449.—The following direct appointment is made:—

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) (Cavalry).

Mobibulla Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st June 1919, to be borne supernumerary to establishment. Army Department Notification No. 3364, dated the 28th November 1919, is hereby cancelled.

No. 450.—The following promotions are made:—

33rd-34th Cavalry.

Dafadar Bur Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 4th December 1921; to complete the establishment.

4th Burma Sappers and Miners.

Company Havildar-Major Maung Bo to be Jemadar, with effect from the 8th February 1922; to complete the establishment.

11th Rajputs.

Havildar Shib Gopal Bose to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st April 1921; to complete the establishment.

18th Infantry.

Subadar Gyani Singh, I.D.S.M., to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st March 1922; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 21st Punjabis.

Havildar Sewa Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st December 1921; to complete the establishment.

38th Dogras.

Company Havildar-Major Fateh Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st February 1922; to complete the establishment.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Subadar Labh Singh, M.C., to be Subadar-Major, with effect from the 1st February 1922; *vice* Narain Singh, I.O.M., transferred to the pension establishment.

64th Pioneers.

Jemadar Balagurusamy, I.D.S.M., to be Subadar, with effect from the 8th October 1921; Jemadar Saurinayagam to be Subadar, with effect from the 9th October 1921, and Regimental Havildar-Major Kadirvelu to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th January 1922; to complete the establishment.

5th Battalion, 70th Burma Rifles.

Havildar Ba Daung to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st April 1921, and Havildar Ba Thoon to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th February 1922; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 89th Punjabis.

Havildar Channan Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st September 1921; to complete the establishment.

108th Infantry.

Havildar Hari Ramji to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st January 1922; to complete the establishment.

116th Mahrattas.

Havildar Shaikh Muhammad Yakub to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st February 1922; to complete the establishment.

14th-15th Cavalry.

No. 451.—The promotion of Risaldar Malik Mehr Khan, as published in Army Department Notification No. 253, dated the 5th February 1921, is antedated, without pay and allowances, to the 3rd September 1918.

2nd Battalion, 19th Punjabis.

No. 452.—The promotion of Jemadar Lal Khan, I.D.S.M., to Subadar and of Havildar Muhammad Khan to Jemadar, as published in Army Department Notification No. 2138, dated the 11th November 1921, has effect from the 1st August 1920, and not as stated therein.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 453.—The undermentioned 4th class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 22nd February 1922:—

Cyril Clare Mahoney.
Henry Clarence Halge.
Thomas Lazaro.
Cecil Innocent D'Netto (supernumerary 3rd class).
Norman Charles Todd.
Cyril Oscar Upshon.
William Thomas Joseph Monisse.
William Bertram Oliver.
Temple Ivor Harris Elkins.
Clive Mark Egerton Eyles.
Henry Kenneth Weskin.
John Benjamin Rowe.
Donald Murray Mackay, D.C.M.
Clarence James Davis Burghall.
Cyril Symonds.
George Xavier Archibald Rose.
Ellis James Hall.
Ernest Robert James.
Reginald Walker DeRavara.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 454.—Risaldar Sardar Hira Singh, Extra Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, has been granted 9 months and 6 days combined leave, on medical certificate, with effect from the 7th March 1921, *viz.*, privilege leave for one month and four days, commuted furlough on full average salary for six months and twenty-six days, and ordinary furlough for one month and six days, under Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 2099-C.S.R., dated the 27th November 1920.

(Army Department Notification No. 608, dated the 18th March 1921, is hereby cancelled.)

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

IV (Cossipore) Brigade, Royal Field and Garrison Artillery.

No. 455.—Second-Lieutenant Frank Mollison Petrie is permitted to resign his commission, with effect from the 12th January 1922.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 456.—The undermentioned Sub-Assistant Surgeons are permitted to resign the service, with effect from the dates specified :—

No. 1502, 3rd class Atma Ram Paul. Dated 25th December 1921.

No. 1574, 3rd class Barkat Ram. Dated 14th December 1921.

No. 1605, 3rd class Vijaya Narayan Gupta. Dated 29th December 1921.

No. 1726, 3rd class Surat Singh Sarkarya Dated 2nd January 1922.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 457.—Under the provisions of paragraph 365-B., Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the honorary rank of Risaldar-Major is conferred, on retirement, on Risaldar Channu Khan, 8th Cavalry, with effect from the 31st December 1921.

SPECIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 458.—The following amendments are made to Part II of the Roll of Honour published with Army Department Notification No. 487 in the *Gazette of India* (Extraordinary), dated the 18th March 1920, as amended by that Department Notification No. 2024, dated the 8th October 1920 :—

(*i*) *Add* the name of "Lieutenant Clulow Orme Slacke, 12th East Surrey Regiment, Indian Finance Department."

(*ii*) *Delete* the name of "Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Townshend Cunynghame Hughes, Indian Army, Political Department."

(*iii*) *For* "Major John Frederick Graham, Royal Field Artillery, Indian Finance Department", on page 215, *read* "Major John Frederick Graham, Royal Field Artillery (Indian Civil Service, Indian Finance Department)".

TRANSFERS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 459.—Army Department Notification No. 118, dated the 20th January 1922, is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL.

No. 460.—Under paragraphs 52 and 58 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the death of the officer named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there has been received by me, as the surplus of his property, the amount set opposite his name in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
Captain A. Schneider	2nd Battalion, 21st Punjabis.	Jandola, Waziristan.	29th June 1921.	Intestate	2,477 1 4	Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 461.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Second Supplement, dated the 8th February, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 7th February 1922, page 1172.

* * * * *

War Office,
8th February, 1922.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

* * * * *

GENERAL LIST.

Officers' Training Corps.

* * * * *

Lt. G. Shallow (late I.A.R. of O.) to be Lt., with precedence as from 11th June 1918, for service with Brighton Coll. Cont., Jun Div., O.T.C. 28th Oct. 1921.

* * * * *

Third Supplement, dated the 9th February, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 7th February. 1922, pages 1175 and 1180.

War Office,
9th February, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

* * * * *

ATTD. TO HD.-QRS. UNITS.

Comdt.—Capt. C. Blomeley, Ind. Army, and relinquishes the temp. rank of Maj. 1st Apr. 1921.

* * * * *

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

* * * * *

R. W. K.

Temp. Lt. E. A. R. Lewis relinquishes his commission on appt. to a commission in the I.A.R.O. 15 Feb. 1920.

* * * * *

London Gazette, dated the 10th February, 1922, pages 1189, 1202 and 1203.

* * * * *

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

Chancery of the Order,
St. John's Gate,
Clerkenwell, London, E.C. 1,
8th February, 1922.

The KING has been graciously pleased to sanction the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England :—

* * * * *

As Knights of Grace.

* * * * *

Major-General Sir Vere Bonamy Fane, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.

* * * * *

India Office,
10th February, 1922.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the admission of the undermentioned to the Ind. Med. Service, with effect from the dates specified :—

To be Captains.

Capt. Donald Percy McDonald, late R.A.M.C. (T.C.). 12th June 1920.

Capt. John Rodger, late R.A.M.C. 30th July 1920.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the restoration to the Active List from the temp. non-effective list of the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :—

Capt. A. V. W. Shepherd, I.A. 15th Dec. 1921.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the relinquishment of their temp. commns. by the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified, and the grant or the retention of rank as shown below :—

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captains :—

H. S. Burgess. 23rd Oct. 1921.

H. A. Bedford. 26th Nov. 1921.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

Qr.-Mr. and Lieut. F. Taylor, Gen. List, and is permitted to retain the rank of Lieut. 1st Sept. 1921

NOTE.—I.A.R.O.: Lon. Gaz. notifns., dated 1st July, 5th July and 12th Aug. 1921, in so far as they relate to the relinquishment of their temp. commns. in the Ind. Army Res. of Officers by Lieuts. C. H. Lloyd, M. Tomlinson and R. O. V. Thomas, are cancelled.

The KING has approved the resignation of the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified, and the grant of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Captains :—

E. O. Whitamore. 22nd Sept. 1921.

A. C. H. A. Eales. 10th Feb. 1922.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenants :—

E. D. Atkinson, D.F.C., A.F.C. (temp. Capt.), on appt. to a permt. commn. in the Royal Air Force. 31st July 1921.

W. H. Edmonson, on appt. to a permt. commn. in the Territorial Army. 1st Sept. 1921.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the retirement of the following officers, with effect from the dates specified, and the grant of rank as shown below :—

INDIAN ARMY.

* * * * *

Lt.-Col. E. A. F. Redl, C.M.G., C.I.E. 31st Aug. 1921.

Maj. E. D. S. Robertson. 9th Jan. 1922.

Maj. R. Clifford, and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col. 23rd Jan. 1922.

Capt. C. E. Boulton (temp. non-effective list), on account of ill-health. 21st Jan. 1922.

The undermentioned officer, whose retirement, with effect from 13th Feb. 1920, was notified in the Lon. Gaz. dated 19th Mar. 1920, is granted the rank of Lieut.-Col. :—

Maj. B. H. Bignell.

* * * * *

Supplement, dated the 10th February, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 10th February, 1922, page 1265.

War Office,
10th February, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned relinquish their appts. :—

MILITARY SECRETARY'S STAFF.

Asst. Mil. Sec.—Bt. Lt.-Col. V. L. F. P. Jackson, 27th Light Cav., Ind. Army. 1st Dec. 1921.

GENERAL STAFF.

G. S. O., 3rd Grade.—Capt. L. P. Winters, Ind. Army. 20th Sept. 1921.

* * * * *

Second Supplmeent, dated the 13th February, 1922, to the London Gazette of the 10th February, 1922, pages 1271 and 1272.

War Office,
13th February, 1922.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

HD.-QRS. FOR EMBARKATION DUTIES.

Asst. Emb. Staff Officer (Cl. FF).—Capt. T. W. Green, Ind. Army Res. of Off., relinquishes his appt. 31st Oct. 1921.

The undermentioned temp. appts. are made :—

MILITARY SECRETARY'S STAFF.

Asst. Mil. Sec.—Maj. H. de N. Lucas, 30th Lrs., Ind. Army, from 1st to 31st Dec. 1921.

* * * * *

HD.-QRS. OF ADMIN. SERVS. AND DEPTS.

* * * * *

Asst. Dir. of Supplies and Trans.—Capt. H. H. Gilbert, S. and T. Corps, Ind. Army, and to be temp. Lt.-Col. whilst so empld., from 25th May 1919 to 28th July 1920.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Capt. R. Boal, D.S.O., h.p. list, late R.E., is restd. to full pay whilst empld. in the Ind. Estabt. 14th Feb. 1922.

* * * * *

G. FELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 10th March 1922.

No. 28-E.—22.—Mr. L V. Pont, Assistant Signal Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Signal Engineer of that Railway with effect from the 4th February, 1922 and until further orders.

No. 28-1-E.—22.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 28-E.—22, dated the 10th March 1922, Mr. A. W. Taff, Mechanical Signal Inspector, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Signal Engineer.

No. 136-R.—22.—Mr. V. G. Gadgil, Superintendent, Railway Board, is granted leave on full average pay for two months with effect from 17th March 1922.

No. 136-R.—22-1.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 136-R.—22, dated 10th March 1922, Rai Sahib K. M. Singha, Assistant, Railway Board, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of that office.

No. 231-E.—22.—Mr. E. S. Aslett, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is permitted to resign, on medical grounds, the service of Government with effect from the 23rd March 1922.

The 14th March 1922.

No. 1039-E.—21.—Mr. S. D. Ker, Executive Engineer and Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, Calcutta, is, on completion of his special duty, transferred to the North Western Railway.

The 15th March 1922.

No. 580-E.—21.—Mr. Joseph Conan Strahan is appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, State Railways, and posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 1595—E.-21.—With reference to Railway Department Notification No. 1595-E.—21, dated 8th December 1921, Major W. Macrae, R.E., Executive Engineer, State Railways, is, on completion of his special duty with the Mysore Darbar, appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Bombay Sind Connection Railway Survey, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, from the 2nd March 1922.

No. 1981-E.—21.—Major C. J. Clarke, R.E., Executive Engineer, State Railways, is, on his return from leave, posted as Officiating Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, Calcutta, with the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer.

No. 1981-E.—21-1.—With reference to Railway Department Notification No. 1981-E.—21, dated 15th March 1922, Mr. J. Neilson, Officiating Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, Calcutta, on relief by Major C. J. Clarke, R.E., reverts to his substantive appointment of Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway.

The 16th March 1922.

No. 645-F.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Bengal Nagpur Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Local Authority set out in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

Schedule.

1	2
Local Authority.	Tax.
Vizagapatam Municipality	Property Tax.

No. 1252-E.—20.—Mr. D. L. McPherson, M.B.E., District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 1st April 1922.

No. 1807-E.—21.—Mr. J. E. Wood, Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent (Provisional), North Western Railway, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 1st January 1921.

H. L. COLE,
Secretary, Railway Board.

No. 1194-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Delhi, the 9/10th March 1922.

RESOLUTION.

In paragraphs 139—142 of their Report the Railway Committee comment on the necessity of bringing public opinion in India into closer touch with the administration of the railways, and with that object in view they recommend a system of Advisory Councils. They propose that Local Advisory Councils should be established either at important railway centres, or in connection with important railways, and they further suggest that a Central Advisory Council should be set up at the headquarters of the Government of India. The Governor General in Council is generally in sympathy with the object of these proposals, and Local Governments and Railway Administrations have already been addressed regarding the establishment of Local Advisory Councils. Some time must necessarily elapse before this question can be definitely settled, but in the meantime the Governor General in Council accepts the recommendation that a Central Advisory Council should be established and proposes to give effect to this recommendation at once.

2. From paragraph 141 of their Report it appears that the Committee contemplated the establishment of a Central Advisory Council on the model of the Polish Railway Council, and they suggest that it should be composed mainly of non-officials. One-half of the non-official members, it is suggested, should be nominated by the leading commercial and industrial associations, both European and Indian. The other half should be representative of the rural interests and of the Indian travelling public in different parts of the country, and the

Committee suggest that this object might best be attained if one representative were appointed by the Legislative Council of each Province. In addition, they propose that the Council should include representatives of certain Departments of the Government of India. The recommendations of the Committee as regards the constitution of the Council have been carefully considered by the Governor General in Council, but it is thought that in the circumstances of India and having regard especially to the size of the country, the necessary representation of the different interests could be most conveniently secured by selection from among the Members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. As was announced in Resolution No. 800-F., dated the 17th November last, a Committee of the Legislature was recently appointed by the Governor General in Council to consider the recommendations of the Railway Committee in regard to railway finance. This Committee contains representatives of the most important Provinces of India as well as representatives of certain important commercial interests. The Governor General in Council, therefore, has decided that the best course would be to constitute this Committee with certain necessary changes as a Central Advisory Council for railways. Until a definite decision has been arrived at on the proposal of the Railway Committee to appoint a Member for Communications in the Governor General's Council, the Member in charge of Commerce, Industries and Railways will be the Chairman of the Committee. The Committee will be constituted as below :—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Innes, C.S.I., C.I E., M.L.A.	Chairman.
„ Mr. E. M. Cook, C.I.E.	Member.
Colonel W. D. Waghorn, C.B., C.M.G., M.L.A.	„
The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., C.B.E.	„
„ Sir Arthur Froom, Kt.	„
„ Mr. Phiroze C Sethna, O.B.E.	„
„ Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsaran Das, C.I.E.	„
„ Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Kt.	„
Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Kt, M.L.A.	„
Mr. N. M. Samarth, M.L.A.	„
Dr. H. S. Gour, M.L.A.	„
Moulvi Abul Kasem, M.L.A.	„
Rao Bahadur Tiruvenkata Rangachariar, M.L A.	„
Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Ismail, M.L.A.	„
Mr. P P. Ginwala, M.L.A.	„
Munshi Iswar Saran, M.L.A.	„

It will have the power to co-opt, if necessary, representatives of the Departments of the Government of India when matters particularly affecting the interests of those Departments are under consideration. The Members of the Railway Board will also be invited, when necessary, to attend meetings of the Advisory Council in order to provide, where necessary, expert advice.

3. The functions of the Central Advisory Council will, as its name implies, be purely advisory. It will discuss such important questions of policy as may be placed before it by the Member in charge of Railways.

ORDER.—That a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the members of the Advisory Council.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. L. COLE,
Secretary, Railway Board.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 15th March 1922.

No. G. (E.)-88.—Mr. A. G. Clow, I.C.S., Controller (Labour Bureau), on return from deputation to the Department of Commerce, resumed charge of his duties with effect from the forenoon of the 10th March 1922.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 16th March, 1922:—

No. 6 OF 1922.

A Bill to provide for the incorporation of Trustees for the European Hospital for mental diseases at Ranchi, and to make provision for other matters in relation thereto.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the incorporation of Trustees for the European Hospital for mental diseases at Ranchi, and to make provision for other matters in relation thereto; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Ranchi Mental Hospital Act, 1922.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Board" means the Board of Trustees for the European Hospital for mental diseases at Ranchi constituted under this Act;

(*b*) "the Chairman" means the Chairman of the Board;

(*c*) "the Hospital" means the European Hospital for mental diseases established at Ranchi in the province of Bihar and Orissa;

(*d*) "land" means land as defined in section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894;

(*e*) "the Local Government" means the Local Government of Bihar and Orissa;

(*f*) "the Superintendent" means the Superintendent of the Hospital appointed by the Local Government; and

(*g*) "Trustee" means a member of the Board.

Incorporation of Trustees.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the entire management and control of the Hospital shall, on and from the date on which this Act comes into force, be vested in a Board to be called "the Trustees for the European Hospital for mental diseases at Ranchi," and the Board shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property both moveable and immoveable and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Constitution of the Board.

4. (*1*) The Board shall consist of fourteen Trustees, namely:—

(*a*) a Chairman appointed by the Local Government;

(*b*) four Trustees appointed by the Local Government of Bengal;

(*c*) two Trustees appointed by each of the Local Governments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa;

(*d*) one Trustee appointed by the Local Government of the Central Provinces;

(*e*) one Trustee elected by the Calcutta branch of the European Association; and

A

(*f*) one Trustee elected by the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association (Bengal), Limited.

(2) The Superintendent shall be *ex-officio* Secretary of the Board.

Initial loan to the Board.

5. (*1*) On the date on which this Act comes into force, the Governor General in Council shall pay to the Board a sum of three and a half lakhs of rupees by way of loan, which sum shall be repaid by the Board, together with any interest or costs due in respect thereof, in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Governor General in Council may fix.

(*2*) Any amount which is repaid or is repayable in any year under sub-section (*1*) shall be taken into account in the calculation of the amount attributable to the cost of maintenance, as defined in section 3 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, of the lunatics detained in the Hospital in that year. IV of 1912.

Loans to the Board for specific purposes.

6. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, on such terms and conditions as he may fix, make further loans to the Board for the carrying out of any works in connection with the Hospital which have been sanctioned in accordance with the provisions of any rules made under this Act, and the Board shall repay the money borrowed, together with any interest or costs due in respect thereof, according to the terms and conditions of the loan.

(*2*) Save as provided in section 5 and sub-section (*1*), the Board shall not borrow money upon or otherwise charge its funds.

Other income.

7. On and from the date on which the provisions of this Act come into force, all monies payable under the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, on account of the cost of maintenance of any lunatic in the Hospital shall be paid to the Board. IV of 1912

Acquisition of land.

8. The Local Government may, at the request of the Board, acquire under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, any land which it is satisfied is required by the Board for the purposes of the Hospital, and, on payment by the Board of the compensation awarded under that Act and of the charges incurred by the Local Government in connection with the proceedings, the land shall vest in the Board. I of 1894.

Establishment.

9. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any rules made hereunder, the Board shall maintain such staff of officers and servants as may in its opinion be necessary for the proper management and up-keep of the Hospital, and shall assign to them such pay and allowances as it thinks fit.

Contributions for pension, etc.

10. Where any person in the service of Government is appointed as an officer or servant of the Board, the Board shall—

(*a*) if his services are wholly lent or transferred, meet in addition to his pay and allowances any charges prescribed or authorised by any rules for the time being in force under the provisions of section 96B of the Government of India Act regarding contributions towards pensions or gratuities and leave allowances, and

(*b*) if he is employed partly by Government and partly by the Board, meet such proportion of such pay and allowances and charges as may be determined by the Local Government.

Trustees and servants to be public servants.

11. Every Trustee and every officer and servant of the Board shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Returns.

12. The Local Government may call upon the Board to furnish it with any extract from any proceedings of the Board or from any record under the control of the Board, or with any statistics concerning the administration of the Hospital, and the Board shall thereupon furnish the same without unreasonable delay.

Control and supersession of the Board.

13. (*1*) If the Local Government, after such inquiry as it may deem fit, is satisfied—

(*a*) that any of the duties imposed or powers conferred upon the Board by or under this Act has not been performed or exercised, or has been performed or exercised in an imperfect, inefficient or unsuitable manner; or

(*b*) that adequate financial provision has not been made for the performance of any such duty or for the proper maintenance of the Hospital;

it may, by order in writing, direct the Board, within such period as may be specified in the order, to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Local Government for the proper performance of any such duty or the proper exercise of any such power, or to make financial provision to the satisfaction of the Local Government for the performance of any such duty or for the maintenance of the Hospital, as the case may be; and the Board shall thereupon comply with such direction.

(*2*) On the failure of the Board to comply with any such direction, the Local Government or any person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may perform such duty or exercise such power or make such provision, as the case may be, and the Local Government may attach the funds of the Board or any portion thereof and may apply the same to meet any charges incurred in the performance of such duty or the exercise of such power, or in the making of such provision, as the case may be.

(*3*) On the repeated failure of the Board to comply with such directions, or if the Board otherwise exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India and in the Bihar and Orissa Gazette, declare the Board to be incompetent or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and direct that the Board shall be superseded for such period as may be specified in the notification.

(*4*) When the Board is superseded under the provisions of sub-section (*3*)—

(*a*) all Trustees shall, from the date of the publication of the notification under that sub-section, vacate their offices as Trustees;

(b) all powers and duties of the Board shall, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf;

(c) all funds and other property vested in the Board shall, during the period of supersession, vest in the Local Government on behalf of His Majesty; and

(d) before the expiration of the period of supersession, elections shall be held and appointments made for the purpose of reconstituting the Board.

(5) If the Local Government is informed by the Governor General in Council that the Board has made default in the repayment of any sum due on account of a loan under section 5 or section 6, the Local Government shall forthwith exercise such of its powers under sub-sections (1) and (2) as may be necessary for the purpose of enforcing such repayment.

Dissolution of the Board.

14. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India and in the Bihar and Orissa Gazette, declare that, with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, the Board shall be dissolved, and, on the making of such declaration, all funds and other property vested in the Board shall vest in the Local Government on behalf of His Majesty.

Power of the Governor General in Council to make rules.

15. The Governor General in Council may make rules prescribing—

(a) the qualifications for being appointed a Trustee;

(b) the circumstances in which and the authority by which any Trustee may be removed;

(c) the filling of any vacancy in the office of a Trustee, whether temporary or otherwise;

(d) the term of office of Trustees; and

(e) the allowances, if any, payable to the Trustees from the funds of the Board on account of attendance at meetings of the Board.

Power of the Local Government to make rules.

16. (1) The Local Government may, subject to rules made under section 15, make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect all or any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) for fixing the minimum number of meetings of the Board during any year;

(b) for requiring the maintenance by the Board or the Managing Committee of the Board of a record of all business transacted and the submission of copies of such record to the Local Government or to any other specified authority;

(c) for defining the powers of the Board, the Managing Committee of the Board, the Chairman and the Superintendent, respectively, to enter into contracts which shall be binding on the Board, and the manner in which such contracts shall be executed;

(d) for sanctioning works in connection with the Hospital, and for prescribing the preparation of estimates of such works before work is commenced and the authority by which such estimates shall be sanctioned;

(e) for the procedure to be observed in calling for and considering tenders;

(f) for requiring the preparation of schedules of the staff of officers and servants of the Board;

(g) for defining the powers of the Board, the Managing Committee of the Board, the Chairman and the Superintendent, respectively, in respect of the appointment, promotion and dismissal of officers and servants of the Board, and in respect of the creation and abolition of appointments of such officers or servants;

(h) for regulating the grant of leave to officers and servants of the Board, and the payment of leave allowances to such officers and servants, and the remuneration to be paid to any person appointed to act for any officer or servant to whom leave is granted;

(i) for regulating the payment of pensions gratuities, compassionate allowances and travelling allowances to officers and servants of the Board;

(j) for prescribing the establishment and maintenance of a provident fund for the officers and servants of the Board, and for the deduction of subscriptions to such provident fund from the pay and allowances of such officers or servants, other than Government servants whose services have been lent or transferred to the Board;

(k) for prescribing the preparation of budget estimates of the annual receipts and expenditure of the Board and of supplementary estimates of expenditure not included in the budget estimates, and the manner in which such estimates shall be sanctioned and published;

(l) for defining the powers of the Board, the Managing Committee of the Board, the Chairman and the Superintendent, respectively, in regard to the expenditure of the funds of the Board, whether provision has or has not been made in the budget estimates or by re-appropriation for such expenditure, and in regard to the re-appropriation of estimated savings in the budget estimates of expenditure;

(m) for prescribing the maintenance of accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Board and providing for the audit of such accounts;

(n) for prescribing the manner in which payments are to be made by or on behalf of the Board, and the officers by whom orders for making deposits or investments or for withdrawals or disposal of the funds of the Board shall be signed; and

(o) for determining the custody in which the current account of the Board shall be kept, and the bank or banks at which surplus monies at the credit of the Board may be deposited at interest, and the conditions on which such monies may be otherwise invested.

Powers of the Board to make rules.

17. Subject to any rules made under sections 15 and 16, the Board may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) for the constitution of a Managing Committee and the delegation thereto of any powers exercisable under this Act by the Board;

(b) for prescribing the method of appointment, removal and replacement and the term of office of members of the Managing Committee, and for the filling of vacancies therein;

(c) for the appointment of the dates, times and places for meetings of the Board and the Managing Committee, and for regulating the procedure to be observed at such meetings;

(d) for determining the amount and nature of the security, if any, to be demanded from officers or servants of the Board, and the circumstances in which such security may be demanded;

(e) for determining the times at which, and the circumstances in which, payments may be made out of the provident fund, and the conditions on which such payments shall relieve the fund from further liability;

(f) for determining the contribution, if any, payable from the funds of the Board to the provident fund;

(g) for regulating generally all matters incidental to the provident fund and investment thereof; and

(h) for defining the powers and duties of the Secretary of the Board.

Rules to be made after previous publication.

18. All rules made under this Act shall be made subject to the condition of previous publication, and shall be published in the Gazette of India and in the Bihar and Orissa Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if they were enacted in this Act.

Notice of suits against the Board, etc.

19. No suit shall be instituted against the Board or any Trustee or any officer or servant of the Board, or any person acting under the direction of the Board or of the Chairman or of any such officer or servant, in respect of any act purporting to be done under this Act or any rule made hereunder until the expiration of one month after written notice has been delivered or left at the office of the Board or at the office or place of abode of such officer or servant, stating the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the complainant and the relief which he claims, and unless the plaint contains a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Validation.

20. No act done or proceedings taken under this Act shall be questioned on the ground merely of—

(a) the existence of any vacancy in or any defect in the constitution of the Board or the Managing Committee; or

(b) any person having ceased to be a Trustee; or

(c) any omission, defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

Classification of Hospital.

21. For all the purposes of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, the Hospital shall be deemed to be an asylum established by the Government. IV

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A central asylum has for some years been established at Ranchi for the reception of European lunatics from Northern India. As it was intended to serve the needs of several provinces the whole initial cost of the buildings and equipment was met from Imperial funds, but the Provincial Governments concerned agreed to pay the cost of maintenance of all lunatics maintained in the hospital from their provinces. The recovery of these charges has now incidentally been placed upon a legal basis by the enactment of the Indian Lunacy (Amendment) Act, 1922, but the Government of Bihar and Orissa still anticipate considerable difficulties in financing the hospital which in a great measure has been instituted to meet the needs of other provinces.

With the separation of provincial from central finances which has followed the introduction of the Reforms, the Government of India are unable to finance the hospital to a greater extent than is permissible under the Devolution Rules. That is, the Central Government can meet the cost of maintenance of lunatics from places under the Central Government who are maintained in the hospital, and otherwise can only make advances to the Local Government from central revenues under Devolution Rule 25. In order to meet these difficulties, it is considered that it is desirable to make over the hospital to a Board of Trustees on which the various provinces interested in the maintenance of the hospital would be represented and which would be responsible for its proper upkeep under the control of the Government of Bihar and Orissa. The ordinary annual charges would be met by the Board by recoveries from the patients and Local Governments concerned, and the Board would be placed in funds until such recoveries become due by an advance from the central revenues, and the capital cost of original works would also be met by similar advances. Such advances would be repaid to the Central Government by equated instalments of principal and interest within such periods as would be fixed in each case. The object of the present Bill is to give effect to this scheme. It provides for the incorporation of the Board of Trustees, the powers of the Board and the restrictions upon the powers of the Board. The Government of Bengal is given greater representation on the Board than other Local Governments, because 58 per cent. of the inmates of the hospital come from that province. In addition, arrangements are included for the control and supersession of the Board in the event of its failure to perform its duties or of its repeated failure to perform its duties. Finally, the Bill provides for the dissolution of the Board at any time and the re-vesting of the funds and other property of the Board in the Government of Bihar and Orissa on behalf of His Majesty. An order to this effect can, however, only be made by the Government of Bihar and Orissa with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and the intention is that such sanction shall not be granted unless suitable provision is made by the Local Government for safeguarding the interests of other Local Governments which have contributed to the maintenance of lunatics in the Asylum.

S. P. O'DONNELL.

DELHI:

The 6th March, 1922.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emoluments claimable by Watandar Hindu priests was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 15th March, 1922 :—

Paper No I—From the Government of Madras, No. 712, dated the 27th June, 1921, and enclosures.

From the Government of Bombay, No. A.-576, dated the 28th July, 1921, and enclosures.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 2859-J., dated the 8th July, 1921.

From the Government of the United Provinces, No. 946, dated the 25th June, 1921, and enclosures.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 20244-Judl., dated the 2nd August, 1921, and enclosures.

From the Government of Burma, No. 1826—L.-58, dated the 24th June, 1921.

From the Government of Bihar and Orissa, No. 376-J. A.-212—21—J.T., dated the 25th June, 1921.

From the Government of the Central Provinces, No. C.-186, dated the 1st July, 1921, and enclosures.

From the Government of Assam, No. 114-G. and J., dated the 29th June, 1921.

From the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 765-G. N., dated the 3rd June, 1921.

From the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 8-T.—7—35—1921, dated the 23rd June, 1921, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, No. 4179-Home, dated the 28th June, 1921, and enclosures.

From the Registrar of the High Court of Calcutta, No. 3160-G., dated the 3rd June, 1921.

Paper No. II—From the Government of the United Provinces, No. 1658, dated the 1st December, 1921.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee, to which the Bill to amend the law relating to the emoluments claimable by Watandar Hindu priests was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Mr. N. M. Samarth was unable to attend the meeting of the Committee.

2. Only two of the amendments which we have made in the Bill call for particular mention. In the first place, we have added an extent clause providing for the original extension of the Act to the Presidency of Bombay and to the Central Provinces. We consider that a clear case for the application of the Act to Bombay has been made out and we are, by a majority, of opinion that such a case has also been made out in regard to those parts of the Central Provinces which the Bill will affect. Secondly, we have omitted the definition of "Hindu", a term which, we are convinced, it is impossible satisfactorily to define.

3. The remaining alterations which we suggest are merely of a drafting nature, and do not alter the scope of the Bill as introduced.

The Bill was published in the Gazette of India, dated the 2nd April, 1921.

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

T. B. SAPRU.
A. B. LATTHE.
W. H. VINCENT.
K. G. BAGDE.
H. S. GOUR.
N. M. JOSHI.
P. L. MISRA.*
B. H. JATKAR.*

The 11th March, 1922.

* Subject to a minute of dissent.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

WE do not agree that the Act should be applied to the Central Provinces at once. It should better be left to the discretion of that Local Government to extend it, if necessary, as, in its opinion, there is no indication of any hardship at present in that Province. Moreover, it may be found necessary to consider the question of compensation, if the vested rights of a Watandar Joshi are greatly affected by the application of this Act.

To this extent we would be free to move an amendment to the Bill.

B. H. JATKAR.

P. L. MISRA.

The 14th March, 1922.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee.]

A

BILL

TO

Amend the law relating to the right of hereditary *Hindu priests* to claim *emoluments* in respect of religious ceremonies.

WHEREAS it is expedient *that the law in force in certain parts of British India should be amended in so far as it relates to the right of hereditary Hindu priests to claim emoluments in respect of religious ceremonies;* It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title *and extent.*

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Hindu Ceremonial Emoluments Act, 192 .

(2) *It shall extend, in the first instance, to the Presidency of Bombay and to the Central Provinces; but the Local Government of any other Province may, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend it to that Province or any part thereof.*

Definition.

2. In this Act "ceremonial emoluments" means *any* fees *or* other dues, *whether in money or in kind, receivable* by any person *in respect of a* religious *ceremony by reason* of his being *an* hereditary *Hindu* priest.

Right to claim ceremonial emoluments.

3. *No suit shall lie in any Court of law for the recovery of any* ceremonial emoluments from any *person by or on behalf of an hereditary Hindu priest unless such priest has, at the request or with the consent of such person, performed or assisted in the performance of the ceremony in respect of which the emoluments are claimed.*

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 11.} DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1922.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of rupees fifteen per annum.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th March 1922, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. During the past week two depressions advanced into northwest India from the west. The first was feeble and gave only a few light falls of snow in Kashmir on the 9th and 10th. The second was more marked and occasioned between the 11th and 13th widespread rain and snow in Kashmir, with a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province and northeast Baluchistan; it then moved rapidly eastwards, reaching Bengal this morning, and although it has been causing high temperatures over most of northern India, it has failed to produce any rain in the plains beyond a light fall at Dibrugarh. In Tenasserim local thundershowers occurred during the week.

2. *Burma.*—In Tenasserim rain fell locally on the 10th and 12th, and at a few stations on one other day; elsewhere the week was rainless.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Weather was dry except for a light fall at Dibrugarh.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was no rain.

Northwest India.—In Kashmir snow and rain were nearly general on the 13th, and local on the 9th and 12th, and there were a few falls on one other day. In the North-West Frontier Province rain fell locally on the 12th, and at a few stations on two other days. Over the rest of the division weather was dry except for a fall of 0·30″ at Chaman and of 0·12″ at Murree.

The Peninsula.—There was no rain during the week.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall reported were as follows :—

March 10th. Mergui 0·57″.

" 12th. Sonamarg 0·74″, Dras 1·26″, Skardu and Chaman each 0·30″ and Parachinar 0·24″.

" 13th. Sonamarg 0·99″, Dras 2·35″, Skardu 0·24″ and Drosh 0·20″.

4. The week's rainfall is in appreciable excess in the Bay Islands and Kashmir. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan. In the remaining divisions the week's rainfall is 50 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from 1st November to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Upper Burma, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore; and is within 20 per cent. of the normal in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, the United Provinces West, the Punjab Southwest, the Central Provinces West, Malabar and the Madras Deccan. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 15th March 1922.			Rainfall data from 1st November 1921 to 15th March 1922.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0·6	0·1	+0·5	17·8	19·1	—1·3	—7	—9
Lower Burma	0·1	0·2	—0·1	4·4	5·4	—1·0	—19	—17
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	3·9	2·9	+1·0	+34	+39
Assam	0	0·7	—0·7	1·9	5·1	—3·2	—63	—57
Bengal	0	0·4	—0·4	0·4	3·5	—3·1	—89	—87
Orissa	0	0·4	—0·4	0·5	4·1	—3·6	—88	—36
Chota Nagpur	0	0·3	—0·3	0·5	3·5	—3·0	—86	—84
Bihar	0	0·2	—0·2	0·8	1·9	—1·1	—58	—53
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	1·8	2·3	—0·5	—22	—14
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	—0·2	2·8	3·3	—0·5	—15	—10
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	—0·3	2·9	4·1	—1·2	—29	—24
Punjab, South-West	0	0·2	—0·2	1·9	2·1	—0·2	—10	0
Kashmir	1·2	0·7	+0·5	13·4	9·7	+3·7	+38	+36
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·1	0·4	—0·3	6·1	3·5	+2·6	+74	+94
Baluchistan	0·1	0·3	—0·2	5·6	4·6	+1·0	+22	+28
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	1·6	1·0	+0·6	+60	+78
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·9	—0·9	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	1·2	—1·2	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·4	1·0	—0·6	—60	—60
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	2·0	2·5	—0·5	—20	—17
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	2·0	—0·6	—30	—26
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	2·0	2·1	—0·1	—5	0
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0·6	2·7	—2·1	—78	—76
Konkan	0	0	0	0·7	1·0	—0·3	—30	—30
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	3·4	1·2	+2·2	+183	+183
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	2·6	1·7	+0·9	+53	+63
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	4·8	1·5	+3·3	+220	+243
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	4·6	3·0	+1·6	+53	+59
Malabar	0	0·2	—0·2	6·4	7·7	—1·3	—17	—15
Madras, South-East	0	0·1	—0·1	11·3	15·0	—3·7	—25	—24
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	2·7	2·9	—0·2	—7	—4
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	2·4	8·0	—5·6	—70	—70

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 15th March 1922.

J. HULLAH,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 11th March 1922.

Burma.—The week was practically rainless. Threshing and winnowing are almost completed in Upper Burma. Sowing of summer rice and miscellaneous crops continues. Harvesting of miscellaneous and dry crops is proceeding. Standing crops are generally satisfactory. Cattle are generally fair. Supplies of paddy are small and prices range from Rs. 180 to Rs. 185 and that of white rice (specials) has risen slightly to Rs. 460 per hundred baskets.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable but rain is wanted. Harvesting of mustard and pulses is practically finished. Pressing of sugarcane, ploughing for rice and jute and preparation of land for *jhuming* continue. Sowing of autumn rice is common. The outturn and prospects of crops are generally fair. Cattle disease is reported from two districts. The price of common rice is practically unchanged.

Bengal.—The weather continues dry. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. The continued absence of rain is retarding the preparation of land for jute and other autumn crops. Sowings are being delayed. The growth of standing crops are being affected. The average price of common rice has slightly risen.

Bihar and Orissa.—Practically no rain fell during the week. Spring crops are being harvested. The weather is seasonable. The price of common rice has risen in four districts, fallen in five and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters (excluding Angul) was 7·03 seers a rupee against 7·06 seers in the preceding week and that of maize was 9·89 seers against 9·76 seers in the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week. Preparation of land for sowing of extra crops and sugarcane, harvesting of spring crops and irrigation of extra crops and poppy and extraction of opium continue. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are favourable. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory although cattle disease still exists in some districts. Fodder, water and market supplies are sufficient. Prices are mostly stationary but in places show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—The weather remained dry. Rain is wanted. The condition of irrigated wheat and other spring crops is average to good and that of unirrigated crops is poor in the south-east and generally average elsewhere. Sowings of extra spring crops and irrigation of sugarcane continue in some districts. Reaping of rapeseed, gram and barley is in progress in the south-east. The expected yield is normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. Cattle are healthy. Water and green fodder are sufficient. Stocks of fodder and water are sufficient. Stocks of food grains are generally insufficient. Prices are generally stationary and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat:—Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Lyallpur 4 and Ambala 4¼ seers per rupee.

Punjab States.—Rainfall *nil*. Crops are suffering for want of rain in Bahawalpur. Damage by winds is reported from Faridkot. Insects damaged the gram crop in parts of Jind. Fodder is insufficient in Chamba and parts of Sirmur and Jind. Cattle disease is reported from Chamba. Prices are high in Bilaspur and Sirmur, falling in Mandi and Faridkot except for wheat in Faridkot. The lowest price was:—rice 4 seers in Mandi and the highest price was:—gram 6·8, barley 5·6 and maize 5·14 per maund. The highest price of wheat was 9·10 per maund in Faridkot.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain again fell in parts of the Province. Pressing of sugarcane continues in one district. The outturn is good. The condition of standing crops is generally good, but the wheat crop in one district is beginning to wither from excessive moisture. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Prices of food grains continue dangerously high. Wheat is selling in Peshawar at 4¼ seers and in Dera Ismail Khan at 3¾ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Kashmir.—The week was generally dry and occasionally cloudy. Prices are stationary.

Baluchistan.—(*Report for the week ending the 4th March 1922.*)—More rain fell during the week and benefited spring crops which are doing well. High winds are reported to have damaged fruit trees in Loralai. Prices and economic conditions remained unaltered. 203 persons were employed on relief works on the Chagai district. Relief works have been recommended in the Quetta-Pisin district. Statistics, however, are not yet available. The general conditions continue to cause anxiety particularly in Loralai where people are clamouring for work. The state of livestock is good. Fodder is poor in Chaman and Pisin and sufficient elsewhere.

Rajputana.—The weather is clear with a moderate temperature. Slight damage to standing crops by high cold winds is reported from the Tonk, Shahpura, Dungarpur and Todgarh tehsils in the Merwara district. Irrigation of spring crops is in progress. Cattle disease is reported from Sarwar and the grain districts of the Kishangarh State, also from parts of Kotah and from villages of Tonk. Fodder is sufficient. Water is scanty in parts of Kotah and Tonk. Prices are falling in Marwar and Partabgarh, otherwise they are steady.

Central India.—Rainfall *nil.* Harvesting of autumn crops continues in Indore and Malwa. Harvesting of spring crops continues in Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Malwa and the Southern States. Land is being prepared for the next crops in the Southern States. The condition of standing crops is fair to good except in the Rampura-Bhanpura district of Indore and in the Basoda State. The probable outturn is fair to good except in the Rampura-Bhanpura district and in the Basoda State. The condition of agricultural stock is fair to good except for cattle disease in Mhow and in parts of Rewa, Jaso *Jagir* and Barwani. The condition of pasturage is fair to good. Prices are high. The condition of opium is fair in Indore and good in Malwa.

Gwalior.—The condition of standing crops is good. The probable outturn of spring crops is fourteen annas. Sowing of extra crops continues. Harvesting of gram continues. The condition of agricultural stock is fairly good. Prices of *juar* and *bajra* have slightly dropped and those of other food grains continue high. The opium crop is in flower and bud-puncturing continues.

Central Provinces.—Rainfall *nil.* The weather continues to be clear and warm. Nights and mornings are cool. Reaping of spring crops is well advanced and threshing and winnowing have commenced in places. The condition of standing crops is generally good and prospects are favourable. A normal outturn of spring crops is anticipated. Ploughing of fields for the sowing of the ensuing season's crops is in progress in several districts. Sporadic cattle disease is reported in places. Otherwise agricultural stock is in a good condition. There is no deficiency of pasturage or water anywhere. Gram in Nimar and Betul became cheaper while *juar* in Betul rose by 1 to 1¼ seers per rupee. The price of gram is distinctly falling.

Feudatory States:—Agriculturists are engaged in gathering the spring crops.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally thirving. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops continue. Picking of cotton is progressing in Gujrat, the Karnatak, Rewa Kantha and Baroda. The fodder supply is generally sufficient. Water for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Cattle are good. Prices are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of spring crops continues. The outturn is estimated at eight to twelve annas. The condition of late rice is fair and is being weeded. Lands continue to be prepared for the monsoon sowing. Water and fodder are available except in parts of the Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani and Usmanabad districts. Cattle disease is reported from parts of the Bidar district. Prices of food grains continue high and stationary. *Juar* is selling at 4¾ seers per rupee in the Adilabad district.

Mysore.—Rainfall *nil.* Prices of food grains are generally steady. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in a fair condition. The outturn of the harvested sugarcane and paddy is fair. Prospects of the season are fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall *nil.* Harvesting of paddy is nearing completion. Water and fodder for cattle are available. The public health is fair. Prices of food grains are high.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was light in Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Malabar, Travancore and the Hills and *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair but the paddy shows signs of withering in parts of Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and South Kanara. Dry crops in parts of Chittor are withering. The outturn of the harvested paddy and dry crops is generally fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops are proceeding in parts of fourteen districts. The condition of cattle is good. Water is sufficient generally except in parts of the Circars, Chingleput, South Arcot, central districts and the south-west coast. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are steady. Prospects are fair. The labour conditions have improved except in one taluk of Malabar affected by the Mopla outbreak. Three test works are in progress in Kurnool with an attendance of 781 persons. Gratuitous relief was given to 965 persons.

Statement showing the number of persons on relief in British Provinces and in Indian States in which famine or scarcity exists.

Name of Province or State.	Figures reported up to the 9th March 1922.			Figures reported up to the 16th March 1922.			Increase or decrease, *plus* or *minus*.
	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	Test and relief works.	Gratuitous and Special relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Baluchistan	Report not received.			203	..	203	+203
(2) Madras	1,548	1,176	2,724	781	965	1,746	—978
Total	1,548	1,176	2,724	984	965	1,949	

J. HULLAH,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 17th March 1922.

Statistics for the week ending the 4th March 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		
Bombay City	49	36
Thana District	23	18
East Khandesh District	56	41
Satara District	8	2
Dharwar District	41	22
Karachi City	14	12
Keamari Port	13	8
Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	1	1
TOTAL	205	140
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		
Bellary District	(a) 61	(a) 37
Coimbatore Town	17	10
Coimbatore District	(a) 68	(a) 60
Madura Town	9	..
Madura District	97	67
Calicut Town	8	5
Nilgiris District	...	1
Ramnad District	24	15
Salem District	(a) 113	86
Trichinopoly District	1	1
TOTAL	398	282
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.		
Calcutta	3	3
TOTAL	3	3
BIHAR AND ORISSA.		
Patna District	49	39
Shahabad District	59	61
Saran District	34	29
Muzaffarpur District	118	89
Darbhanga Town	46	38
Darbhanga District	232	184
TOTAL	538	440
UNITED PROVINCES.		
Muzaffarnagar District	1	1
Pilibhit District	5	7
Cawnpore City	2	71
Cawnpore District	63	109
Fatehpur District	54	46
Allahabad City	6	5
Allahabad District	2	1
Banda District	29	28
Benares District	27	23
Ghazipur District	200	81
Ballia District	317	208
Gorakhpur District	94	74
Basti District	392	315
Azamgarh District	405	368
Unao District	22	19
Rae Bareli District	9	8
Fyzabad District	95	54
Gonda District	1	1
Bahraich District	25	24
Bara Banki District	21	13
TOTAL	1,770	1,456

(a) 1 imported.

Statistics for the week ending the 4th March 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—*contd.*

Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
PUNJAB.		
Jullundur City	7	5
Jullundur District	14	13
Sialkot District	10	7
Gujranwala District	29	18
Sheikhupura District	35	(b) 25
Gujrat District	29	16
Shahpur District	70	32
Jhelum District	78	39
Rawalpindi District	18	9
Jammu City	32	26
TOTAL	322	190
BURMA.		
Rangoon Town	53	51
Insein District	12	11
Tharrawaddy District	21	21
Pegu District	8	8
Prome District	17	17
Bassein Town	12	7
Bassein District	5	6
Henzada District	23	22
Myaungmya District	7	7
Maubin District	4	3
Pyapon District	9	8
Toungoo District	25	21
Thaton District	15	15
Moulmein Town	3	3
Amherst District	2	2
Thayetmyo District	6	6
Magwe District	18	16
Mandalay Town	75	74
Mandalay District	8	8
Bhamo District	3	...
Myitkyina District	...	1
Shwebo District	5	8
Sagaing District	2	...
Lower Chindwan District	1	1
Kyaukse District	...	...
Meiktila District	10	8
Yamethin District	3	3
Myingyan District	3	4
TOTAL	350	331
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Nagpur District	29	12
Bhandara District	19	19
Jubbulpore Town	1	1
Jubbulpore District	152	115
Damoh District	6	3
Seoni District	7	5
Mandla District	2	1
Narsinghpur District	56	28
Akola District	19	11
TOTAL	291	195

(b) Include figures for previous week also.

In the return for the week ending 25th February 1922, the following addition should be made :—

Punjab—{ Jullundur District—*add* 7 cases, 3 deaths.
Gujrat District—*add* 24 cases, 12 deaths.

Statistics for the week ending the 4th March 1922 of plague seizures and deaths reported in Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants and ports of :—*concld.*

District, States, Towns of 50,000 or more Inhabitants and Ports.	Plague Seizures.	Plague Deaths.
MYSORE STATE.		
Bangalore Civil and Military Station	12	11
Bangalore City	3	4
Bangalore District	32	18
Mysore City	1	1
Mysore District	33	26
Hassan District	3	2
Shimoga District	27	22
Tumkur District	8	6
Kolar District	8	7
TOTAL	127	97
GRAND TOTAL	4,004	3,134

In the return for the week ending 25th February the following corrections should be made :—

Burma Province—{Thayetmyo Town 9 cases, 9 deaths, *read nil* cases, *nil* deaths.
Thayetmyo District 9 „ 5 „ „ 9 „ 9 „}

In the returns for the week ending 18th and 25th February 1922, the following additions should be made :—

Hyderabad State—Week ending 18th February 1922 {Raichur District—*add* 12 cases, 9 deaths.
Usmanabad „ „ 2 „ 5 „
Bidar „ „ 21 „ 16 „}

Central Provinces—Week ending 25th February 1922 {Nagpur District *add* 24 cases, 19 deaths.
Bhandara District „ 22 „ 22 „
Jubbulpore City „ (a)1 „ (a)1 „
Jubbulpore District „ 158 „ 137 „
Damoh District „ 3 „ 1 „
Seoni District „ 27 „ 22 „
Mandla District „ 1 „ ...
Narsinghpur District „ 65 „ 39 „
Amraoti District „ 3 „ 1 „
Akola District „ 37 „ 19 „}

Central India—Week ending 25th February 1922—Rewa State „ 55 „ 32 for two weeks.

(a) Imported.

DELHI :
The 16th March 1922.

F. H. G. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 1st March 1922.

FORMATION OF THE CENTRAL HAJ COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING FUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE REPATRIATION OF DESTITUTE PILGRIMS FROM THE HEDJAZ.

COMMUNIQUÉ.

A meeting was held on the 18th February 1922 at the Legislative Assembly buildings, Delhi, of Muslim Members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. The Hon'ble Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi, who presided, explained the situation regarding the repatriation of pilgrims from the Hedjaz. The Government of India had, it was explained, started a fund, called the Jeddah Repatriation Fund, which however has at present realised only about Rs. 8,000, though other promises have been made. In 1921 nearly half the pilgrims, who embarked at Bombay and Karachi for Jeddah, travelled with single tickets and many at the conclusion of the Haj returned to Jeddah in a destitute condition. About 500 had to be re-embarked for Bombay and Karachi at the expense of Government. Government, in the hope that the Repatriation Fund would by the end of the year have become substantial, had obtained the approval of the Legislative Assembly to a grant of only Rs. 10,000 for purposes of repatriation. It was necessary, however, in view of the large number of destitute pilgrims, to place before the Standing Finance Committee a further demand for Rs. 30,000.

After considerable discussion it was ascertained that, while a number of those present were in favour of compulsory return tickets as the ideal arrangement, the unanimous feeling was that it would be inexpedient at the present time to introduce any such system, since this action on the part of Government was likely to be misunderstood. It was therefore unanimously decided on the motion of Haji Wajih-ud-Din, M.L.A., of Meerut, that a committee should be formed for the purpose of raising a fund for this object. It was hoped that, whatever amount might be raised, Government would lay before the Legislative Assembly a demand for a similar amount up to a certain limit. All the members present were desirous of serving on the Committee, which was accordingly formed with Haji Wajih-ud-Din and the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. K. G. Ahmedthamby Maricair of Madras as Honorary Secretaries. The Committee will issue an appeal at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Committee will be known as the "Central Haj Committee of India." Contributions should be sent to the Central Haj Fund at the Imperial Bank of India, Delhi. The Chairman said that, if the Fund made good progress, the amount standing at the credit of the Jeddah Repatriation Fund would probably be amalgamated with it. Advice of any contributions made direct to the Bank should be sent to Haji Wajih-ud-Din, M.L.A., Meerut.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chair and the members expressed their desire that the Hon'ble Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi should be President of the Central Haj Committee.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 6th March 1922.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY MR. NEMAZEE AND CERTAIN SHIPPING COMPANIES TO DESTITUTE PILGRIMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE HAJ.

COMMUNIQUÉ.

In continuation of the communiqué issued on the 1st March 1922 regarding a recent meeting at Delhi to discuss questions connected with the Haj the Government of India have just received with pleasure intimation that Mr. A. Nemazee rendered substantial assistance in the repatriation of destitute pilgrims and that the shipping companies concerned, namely, Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company and the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company (Messrs. Shustari) likewise gave concessions.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. F.-34-Ests.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 10th March 1922.

ALLOTMENT OF CANDIDATES APPOINTED TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE IN 1921-22.

RESOLUTION.

Messrs. C. R. Hemeon and J. H. W. Troughton, who have been appointed to the Indian Civil Service by nomination under the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915, are, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, allotted to the Central Provinces and Burma respectively.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the local Governments concerned for information and guidance. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. S.-360.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Delhi, the 10th March 1921.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE CONSISTING OF MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE TO CONSIDER CERTAIN POINTS IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON 2ND MARCH 1922.

RESOLUTION.

On the 2nd March 1922, the Legislative Assembly adopted the following Resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that a Committee consisting of Members of the Indian Legislature be appointed to consider and report at an early date as to what steps should be taken by the Government of India to encourage the establishment of the necessary industries, so that as large an amount as possible of the R150 crores proposed to be set aside for the rehabilitation of the railways during the next five years be spent in India, and further to advise the Government of India in regard to the revision of the Indian Stores Rules."

2. In pursuance of this Resolution, the Government of India have appointed a Committee consisting of the Members of the Indian Legislature named below. The first sitting of the Committee will be held at Delhi on the 13th March 1922.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Innes, C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Chairman.*
2. Colonel W. D. Waghorn C.B., C.M.G., R.E., M.L.A.
3. The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.
4. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsaran Das, C.I.E.
5. Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Kt., M.L.A.
6. Mr. C. W. Rhodes, C.B.E., M.L.A.
7. Mr. B. S. Kamat, M.L.A.
8. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E., M.L.A.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Chairman and Members of the Committee.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

A. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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REGISTERED No. C 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1922.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 20th October 1921.

On and after 29th October and until further notice, Parts I, IV and V of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of 12th October 1920:—

In modification of the orders contained in the Home Department Circular Memorandum No. 4832, dated the 16th August 1901, the undersigned is directed to request that in future all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette of India* may be sent to the Press not later than 4 P.M. on Thursdays. Exceptions may, however, be allowed in the case of really urgent matter which cannot be held over for the next *Gazette*, but the order in such cases should be signed by an officer not below the rank of an Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary.

G. F. WINN,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

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Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	40	0	0	per annum.
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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Part VI of the *Gazette of India* which formerly contained the Proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council is no longer published. The Debates of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly are now issued separately in handy book form. The price of copies of the Debates of the first Session held at Delhi during February and March 1921 varies according to the size of the publication; that of future issues has been fixed at eight annas for each day's Debate.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1922.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

14 March.

7986. H. J. Round. *Improvements in the reception of continuous wave wireless signals.* ***March 16, 1921.*** ***(Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7987. H. R. W. Wood. *Improvements relating to battery lamps suitable for use by horsemen.*

7988. J. Duckworth, J. Eddleston, J. Bleasdale and J. Gregson. *Improvements relating to back bearers of looms for weaving.*

7989. M. A. J. Harper. *Improvements in or relating to kinematographic apparatus.* ***March 18, 1921.*** ***(Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

7990. Centrifugal Castings Ld. *Improvements in or relating to pouring apparatus for centrifugal casting machines.*

7991. General Electric Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to incandescent electric lamps.*

7992. A. T. Mirza. *An improved apparatus for the manufacture of soap or the like.*

7993. F. Lobnitz. *Improvements in excavating machinery.*

7994. N. Carruthers. *Improvements in spinning spindles.*

7995. M. K. Mia. *Hand loom warping machine.*

7996. C. F. Burns. *An electric repeater switch and automatic contact maker for use with totalizators on race courses.*

15 March.

7997. G. A. Mathieu. *Improvements in oscillating valve relays.*

7998. H. Dreyfus. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of cellulose derivatives* ***April 19, 1921.*** ***(Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

16 March.

7999. P. W. Seewer. *Improvements in valves for hydraulic purposes.* ***April 9, 1921.*** ***(Date claimed under reciprocal arrangement.)***

8000. J. C Mahindra. *Gear for converting rotary motion into reciprocating motion.*

8001. T. W. Joshi. *The "Neptune" chemical fire extinguisher.*

17 March.

8002. J. N. Sarkar. *A process for manufacturing glue and gelatine from hide, bone, leather, fish scale or tannery waste.*

8003. B. Clark. *An improved razor strop.*

8004. F. W. Johnstone. *Shock absorber for automobiles.*

18 March.

8005. Hari Chand. *Furmestam.*

8006. R. C. Khanna. *An improved spinning wheel.*

APPLICATIONS OF WHICH THE DATE HAS BEEN CHANGED.

No 6908, ante-dated 31st December 1920.

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India,* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

6563. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ld., and A. E. Hudd. *Improvements in or relating to railway signalling systems.* (***Dated as of February 7, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.***)

6770. E. O. Beardsley and W. F. Piper. *Machines for making mould.*

6771. Universal Oil Products Co. *Cracked petroleum oils and process of producing same.*

6900. F. Fournier. *Process of manufacture of artificial fuel.*

6908. H. Plauson. *Process for the manufacture of formaldehyde or methyl alcohol.* (***Dated as of December 31, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.***).

7038. G. M. Muntz and E. M. Roubieu. *Method of utilising steel scrap.*

7043. Elyria Iron and Steel Co. *An improved method of electrically butt-welding, apparatus therefor and tubing produced thereby.*

7061. R. E. Hunting. *Improvements in phonographs or the like.*

7094. L. Jones and J. H. T. Pougher. *Improvements in or relating to toothed gearing.*

7096. Naamlooze Vennootschap Electriciteits Maatschappij Electrostoom. *Process and device for joining, finishing, and final insulating wire terminals of electrical conductors.*

7195. Skinner Engine Co. *Improvements in and relating to automatic governors for steam or other engines.*

7196. Skinner Engine Co. *Improvements in and relating to steam engine valve gear.*

7249. Selden Co., and J. M. Selden. *Process of purification of organic substances by sublimation.* (***Dated as of February 3, 1919, under reciprocal arrangement.***)

7378. Chemical Research Syndicate Ld. *Improvements in the production of low-boiling point saturated hydro-carbons from hydro-carbon oils.*

7379. F. H. Addis. *Improvements in and relating to railway couplings.*

7383. C. S. Sarkar. *Safety device for a overloaded machine.*

7400. R. Brown. *Improvements relating to cooking ovens.*

7409. B. M. Das and S. R. Das. *Manufacture of fat-liquors for greasing leather and textiles.*

7539. G. A. H. Robbins, and S. F. E. Einsiedel. *Improvements in resilient cores for motor tyres and apparatus and method for manufacturing same.*

7549. G. P. Earwaker. *Tea sorting and cleaning machine.*

7594. British Thomson-Houston Co., Ld. *Improvements in and relating to electric lamps.* (***Dated as of April 6, 1918, under reciprocal arrangement.***)

7610. A. Heinemann and E. Heinemann. *Improvements in or relating to guards or protections for spectacles, eyeglasses or sunglasses.*

7612. W. J. Rusdell. *Improvements in methods of forcing or raising liquid and of producing power from liquid under pressure and in apparatus therefor.* (***Dated as of November 16, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.***)

7618. T. Andrew. *Improvements in liquid spraying or atomising apparatus.*

7661. Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation. *Improvements in internal combustion engines.*

7695. F. Handley Page and Handley Page, Ld. *Imrpovements in means for balancing and regulating the lift of aircraft.* (***Dated as of December 21, 1920, under reciprocal arrangement.***)

7741. N. P. Roe and Saxby & Farmer (India), Ld. *Improvements in or relating to electro-magnets.*

7775. J. G. Robinson, R. A. Thom and Superheater Corporation Ld. *Improvements in steam superheaters.* (***Dated as of February 7, 1921, under arrangement.***)

7782. Vickers Ld. and W. Pool. *Improvements in or relating to pumping devices.* (***Dated as of January 28, 1921, under reciprocal arrangement.***)

7785. F. J. J. Gorman. *Improved shackle coupling.*

7828. N. Lea, and Radio Communication Co., Ld. *Improvements in and relating to delay action devices employing thermionic valves.*

7835. J. A. Peters. *Improvements in motor-cycle frames.*

7836. J. A. Peters. *Improvements in motor-cycles, automobiles and the like.*

7838. J. A. Peters. *Improvements in or relating to variable-speed gear.*

7856. G. Pyburn. *Improvements in and connected with haulage wire-ropes.* (***Dated as of November 28, 1918, under reciprocal arrangement.***)

7857. G. Pyburn. *Improvements in and connected with compound wire-ropes.* (***Dated as of November 5, 1919, under reciprocal arrangement.***)

7943. S. Bhattacharya. *Improvements in charka or spinning wheel.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

6560. H. M. Wallace. *Improvements in or relating to the attachment of corrugated iron sheets or such like to roof purlins and walls.*

6571. H. Plauson and J. A. Vielle. *Process and apparatus for the manufacture of dispersoids.*

6574. Bowers Can Seal Co. *Apparatus for applying and sealing lined can ends to can bodies.*

6680. U. L. Das. *A modified process of extracting oil with the help of country oil mill.*

6685. G. P. Lewis. *Improved process for effecting the combination of solid and liquid fuels.*

6727. M. L. M. Rathod. *Improvements in kilns for burning bricks and arrangement of unburnt bricks in the combustion chamber.*

6773. Metals Extraction Corporation, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to the purification of zinc solutions.*

6781. H. Miller. *Improvements in ticket printing, issuing and recording machines.*

6972. P. E. Lehuraux. *Improved automatic window grip.*

7199. Singer Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in driving and controlling mechanisms for power-operated sewing machines and other small machines.*

7218. H. Brooker. *Improvements in and relating to coin-freed delivery apparatus.*

7265. H. J. Round. *Improvements in and relating to the reception of wireless signals.*

7291. E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co. *Improvements in and relating to ore concentration tables.*

7292. C. S. Franklin. *Improvements in continuous wave telephony and telegraphy.*

7439. O. Von Faber. *Improved process for recovering iodine.*

7489. C. J. Lane and Galvanizing Equipment Co., Ld. *Improvements in or relating to separating or sorting apparatus and the like.*

7519. W. A. Thomson and W. G. Mouldie. *An improved starting device for internal combustion engines.*

7524. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ld. *Improvements in systems for controlling electric motors.*

7638. Singer Manufacturing Co. *Improvements in driving and controlling mechanisms for power-operated sewing machines and other small machines.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7 accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

5883. Weizmann and Hamlyn.
6444. Sheppard.
6465. Marks.
6469. Maggiora.
6514. The P. & M. Co.
6568. Bellini.
6644. Gange.
6789. Tibbles.
6805. Lloyd and Spon.
6914. Wallace.
7037. Singer Manufacturing Co.
7072. Benko.
7393. Larymore.
7469. International General Electric Co., Inc.

PATENTS SEALED.

5572. Datta.
5663. Datta.
6077. Mangrulkar.
6343. Hohne.
6344. Jerram.
6414. Bates.
6415. Bates.
6421. Dr. Erich F. Huth, G. m. b H.
6423. Dr. Erich F. Huth, G. m. b. H.
6424. Poore.
6472. Casale.
6493. Howards and Sons Ld., and Blagden.
6505. Fibre Corporation Ld.
6524. Ehrat.
6531. Jone, Bury and Minerals Separation Ld.
6655. Rafiuddin.
6673. Ditcham.
6702. Gresham and Kiernan.
6826. Wilson.
6879. McCallum.
7021. Gesellschaft fur Drahtlose Telegraphie, M. b. h.
7010. Woodell.
7052. Smith.
7073. Zanetti.
7281. Rusdell.
7394. Malone.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

80 of 1909. Boyd and ors. (To 18 March 1923.)
360 of 1909. Rawling and anr. (To 18 March 1923.)

354 of 1910. Abbott. (To 13 March 1923.)
466 of 1910. Wakefield. (To 4 April 1923.)
370 of 1911. Minerals Separation Ld. (To 28 May 1923.)
391 of 1911. Minerals Separation Ld. (To 28 May 1923.)
1712 of 1914. Dunlop Rubber Co., Ld. (To 15th June 1923.)
1739 of 1914. Betulander. (To 29 June 1923.)
2057 of 1915. Pickles Bros. Ld., and anr. (To 11 March 1923.)
2174 of 1915. Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ld., and anr. (To 14 June 1923.)
2175 of 1915. Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ld., and anr. (To 14 June 1923.)
2645 of 1916. Moir and anr. (To 1 July 1923.)
3008 of 1917. T. H. Watson & Co. (of Sheffield) Ld., and ors. (To 10 April 1923.)
3611 of 1918. Gray. (To 10 April 1923.)
3607 of 1918. Mossay. (To 10 April 1923.)
3630 of 1918. Fluker. (To 12 April 1923.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1911.

806. (Gare.)

1912.

660. (Westinghouse Metal Filament Lamp Co., Ld.)

1915.

2406. (Gahagan) 2409. (Russell and anr.)

1917.

3426. (Hamilton and anr.) 3427. (Payne.) 3429. (Patterson Lock Nut Manufacturing Co.) 3430. (Billinghurst.) 3435. (Bulman and ors.) 3438. (Calton.) 3442. (Universal Winding Co.) 3444. (Oswal.) 3446. (McGeever and anr.)

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1920 and the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Amendment Act, 1920, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. *Printed Specifications* of applications for patents, which have been accepted (8 annas per copy), may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BARODA	Department of Commerce and Industries.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
PATNA	Secretariat Library, Government of Bihar and Orissa.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANCHI	Office of the Director of Industries, Bihar and Orissa.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.
WASHINGTON (U.S.A.)	The Patent Office.

V. LOUGH,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1922.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th March 1922.

Circles of Issue.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.	RESERVE — COIN AND BULLION — In India.			In England.		In His Majesty's Dominions.	In transit between India, England, and His Majesty's Dominions.		SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE)		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	R	R	R		R	R	R		R		R	R	
Calcutta	49,13,70,048	9,27,23,466	5,00,04,056	4,00,22,856	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 65,70,28,446	(b) 5,84,58,949	89,82,37,773	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 of rupee paper and R58,51,00,000 Indian Treasury Bills. The decrease in column 10 is due to the cancellation of Treasury Bills of the nominal value of Rs. 75,00,000 held in the Reserve. (b) Nominal value—R5,89,00,000 British Treasury Bills.
Cawnpore	9,29,75,247	14,81,42,486	1,04,03,655						...			15,85,46,141	
Lahore	17,22,53,934	8,37,44,527	1,33,56,805						...			9,71,01,332	
Bombay	53,87,00,769	22,35,05,731	13,91,49,672	55,44,355			...	...	...			36,81,99,758	
Karachi	7,10,30,169	3,67,38,380	14,69,135				...					3,82,07,515	
Madras	14,38,93,738	8,43,60,118	2,48,60,965									10,92,21,083	
Rangoon	23,84,64,573	5,04,92,566	39,43,360	...			...					5,44,35,926	
TOTAL	1,74,86,88,498	71,97,07,274	24,31,87,648	4,55,67,211	...		...	...	...	65,70,28,446	5,84,58,949	1,72,39,49,528	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittances to Circles of Issue	47,38,970	*Deduct*—Amount due on T. Ts. drawn by one Circle on another										...	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R	1,74,39,49,528	TOTAL RESERVE R										1,72,39,49,528	
		Internal Bills of exchange held on account of Government under Section 19A of the Paper Currency Act, 1910 (II of 1910).										2,00,00,000	
Increase + ; decrease — as compared with previous week's statement	+1,46,16,568	+20,04,058	+10	...	...	...	...	...	...	—73,57,500	...		

There was no transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending the 15th March 1922.
The gold in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 15th March 1922 amounted to *nil*.
The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 57·82.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Controller of the Currency.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Imperial Bank of India on the 15th March 1922.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	4 PER CENT. Terminable Loan of 1915-16.	Conversion Loan of 1916-17.	INDIAN WAR LOAN. 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922.	2ND INDIAN WAR LOAN. 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1923.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925.	5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928.	5 per cent Loan 1945-55.	Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds 1930.	Five year 6 per cent. Bonds 1926.	Ten year 6 per cent. Bonds 1931.	TOTAL.
Balance of 28th February 1922	19,17,100	58,63,400	2,96,92,500	1,21,06,900	38,16,500	20,76,650	23,100	40,17,200	16,19,550	100	9,48,000	...	12,000	45,100	1,76,650	3,78,200	21,76,100	1,08,04,800	23,29,400	7,80,08,250
Add— Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	30,500	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,500
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A., dated 3-11-08 to 3½% Loan of 1900-01	...	...	...	...	...	17,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,200
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1922	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	...	...	13,400
	19,17,100	58,63,400	2,97,23,000	1,21,07,300	38,16,500	20,93,850	23,100	40,17,200	16,20,550	100	9,48,000	...	12,000	45,100	1,76,650	3,78,200	21,88,100	1,08,04,800	23,29,400	7,80,69,850
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	20,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	37,000
Balance on 15th March 1922	18,97,100	58,63,400	2,97,21,000	1,21,07,300	38,16,500	20,93,850	23,100	40,17,200	16,20,550	100	9,48,000	...	12,000	45,100	1,76,650	3,78,200	21,88,100	1,07,89,800	23,29,400	7,80,32,850

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Jan. 1922 Enfaced from India 12,720 lakhs, re-transferred from London 13,306 lakhs.
,, 16th Jan. 1922 ,, 31st ,, ,, ditto 2 ,, ditto 2 lakhs.
,, 1st Feby. ,, ,, 15th Feby. ,, ditto 3 ,, ditto 11 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, ,, 28th ,, ,, ditto 18 ,, ditto
,, 1st March ,, ,, 15th March ,, ditto 1 lakh, ditto 1 lakh.

12,744 lakhs 13,320 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA:
Calcutta, the 21st March 1922.

D. S. McCLURE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(Corner of Hare Street and Strand Road, Calcutta.)

Open on { Week-days and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and Holidays, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. QUININE can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE both in powder and 3¼ grain tablet forms and CINCHONIDINE can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. QUINOIDINE, or *Pure Amorphous Alkaloid* and *RESIDUAL ALKALOID* or *Amorphous Cinchona Alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. ***These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. P. system***, and are obtainable from the SUPERINTENDENT, JUVENILE JAIL, ALIPORE.

The following drugs are sold by order of the Government of Bengal by the Superintendent of the Juvenile Jail, Alipur, at the undermentioned rates from 1st March 1922:—

	For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time.	For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time.	For any quantity less than 6 lbs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quinine Sulphate	36	37	38
Quinine Hydrochloride	44	45	46
Quinine di-hydrochloride	47	48	49
Quinoidine Sulphate	—	—	38
Cinchonidine Sulphate	16	16	17
Cinchonine Sulphate	16	16	17
Cinchona Febrifuge (Powder)	8	8	9
Cinchona Febrifuge (Tablets)	9	9	10
Quinoidine (Tablets)	9	9	10
Quinoidine (Crude)	8	8	9

Transit Charges are in Addition to the above prices in every case.

Quinine Sulphate is for sale to Government Institutions and Missionaries only. It is not for sale to Private Firms or the General Public.

Cinchona Febrifuge in Powder and Tablet form (when in Stock), is for sale to Government Institutions, Missionaries and the General Public.

Quinine Sulphate will be supplied Hospitals and Dispensaries of this Presidency only at the wholesale rate of Rs. 36 per lb., irrespective of quantities. For all other purchasers the rates given above will apply.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 7 to 10 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M.

1. Drugs are sold for cash only preferably by Remittance Transfer Receipts or Treasury Challans payable in advance.

2. Price and Postage must accompany the price of the drug when the drug is required by Post.

3. The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the Parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post.

4. A scale of Postage is given below:—

(1) For ½ lb. 4 ans.	(4) 1½ lb. 11 ans.	(7) 3 lbs. 1-1-0.
(2) ¾ lb. 5 ans.	(5) 2 lbs. 14 ans.	(8) 3½ lbs. 1-4-0.
(3) 1 lb. 8 ans.	(6) 2½ lbs. 1-1-0	(9) 4 lbs. 1-7-0.

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

Government Reserve the right to alter the prices without notice.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICES.

Madras, the 14th March 1922.

The following changes in the Bank's staff are hereby notified:—

Mr. K. S. Hector to be Agent at Masulipatam.

Mr. H. Corlett to be acting Agent at Calicut.

Mr. J. D. Kennedy to be Accountant at Cocanada.

By order,

W. LAMB,

Offg. Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras Local Board.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1922.

The Members of the Local Board have made the following change in the Bank's establishment:—

Mr. R. G. Crabb to act as Sub-Agent at Secunderabad Sub-Agency, as from 12th March 1922, *vice* Mr. A. G. Iles transferred.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1922.

The Members of the Local Board have made the following charges in the Bank's establishment:—

Mr. E. A. Nuttall to act as Agent at Jalpaiguri Branch, a from 18th March 1922, *vice* Mr. A. H. Johnston proceeding on furlough.

Mr. B. Darling to be Agent at Simla Branch, as from 16th March 1922, *vice* Mr. R. A. Richards proceeding on furlough.

By order,

D. S. McCLURE,

Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1922.

The Members of the Local Board have made the following change in the Bank's establishment:—

Mr. E. J. Dawson to act as Superintendent, Government Account Department, in place of Mr. L. R. W. Mackenzie who has resigned from the Bank's service.

By order,

S. A. H. SITWELL,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1922.

The following appointments in the Bank's staff are hereby notified:—

Mr. D. S. McClure to officiate as Secretary and Treasurer, Bengal Circle.

Mr. C. M. Tallack, O.B.E., to officiate as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bengal Circle.

Mr. S. Lees to officiate as Chief Accountant, Calcutta Local Head Office.

R. AITKEN,

W. B. HUNTER,

Managing Governors.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 17th March 1922.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscribed Capital	11,24,12,000	0	0	Government Securities	9,21,70,000	0	0
Capital paid up	5,62,28,000	0	0	Other authorized securities under the Act	1,28,17,000	0	0
Reserve	4,01,79,000	0	0	Loans	16,72,09,000	0	0
Public Deposits	13,99,99,000	0	0	Cash Credits	28,03,53,000	0	0
Other Deposits	56,78,27,000	0	0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	7,99,73,000	0	0
Loans against securities *per contra*	32,07,000	0	0	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	8,42,000	0	0
Loans from the Government of India under section 19A of the Paper Currency Act against Inland bills discounted and purchased *per contra*	2,00,00,000	0	0	Bullion	19,000	0	0
				Dead Stock	2,43,07,000	0	0
Contingent liabilities	......			Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities *per contra*	......		
Sundries	61,29,000	0	0	Sundries	36,26,000	0	0
				Balances with other Banks	14,48,000	0	0
					66,27,64,000	0	0
				Cash	17,08,05,000	0	0
RUPEES	83,35,69,000	0	0	RUPEES	83,35,69,000	0	0

The above balance sheet includes—

	£	s.	d.
Deposits in London	62,600	0	0
Advances in London	260,800	0	0
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	88,751	0	0

R. AITKEN,
W. B. HUNTER,
Managing Governors.

Percentage 23·17.
Bank Rate 8 per cent.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
II 2160 of 21-22	RC-86, 53673	1,000	Sreemati Hareemati Dassi, widow of late Mati Lall Paul, Bansbaria village, Bansbaria P. O., Hooghly District.
	„ 53674	1,000	
	„ 53675	1,000	
	„ 53990	1,000	
	„ 43191	1,000	
	„ 37890	1,000	
	„ 47121	1,000	
	„ 07184	1,000	

J. J. LATTA,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 18th March 1922.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Treasury.

Treasury Bills sold and paid off during the week ending 18th March 1922 and the amount outstanding at the end of the week.

[In thousands of rupees.]

	Sold in				Total paid off.	Total outstanding on the 20th March 1922.
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.		
months' Bills	39,05	27,05	4,20	70,30	(a) 1,06,40	(b) 1,09,59,55
6 months' Bills	28,05	1,50,35	...	1,78,40		
9 months' Bills	...	5,15	...	5,15		
12 months' Bills	35	...	...	35		
TOTAL	67,45	1,82,55	4,20	2,54,20	1,06,40	1,09,59,55

(a) Includes 75,00 on account of Paper Currency Reserve.

(b) " 58,51,00 issued to " " "

MEMORANDUM.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1922.

During the month of February 1922, 9,51,160 whole rupees were coined at the Calcutta and Bombay mints. The total coinage of rupees from April to February 1922 amounted to Rs. 1,26,66,339.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1922.

In continuation of this office Notification dated the 20th February 1922, it is notified that the rate at which contributions to the Indian Civil Service and Indian Military Service Family Pension Funds and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Funds are recoverable during the month of April 1922 is 1s. 3½d. the rupee.

2. The percentage admissible as Exchange Compensation Allowance on salary paid during the same month is Rs. 8-1-0 per Rs. 100. The allowance is subject to the maximum of Rs. 179-3-5.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Controller of the Currency.

The 21st March 1922.

DELHI (NEW CAPITAL) RAILWAY WORKS SCHEME.

NOTIFICATION.

Raisina, the 15th March 1922.

No. 9061-E.-85.—Mr. R. A. Wallace, Temporary Engineer, is granted privilege leave for 18 days with effect from the forenoon of 5th February 1922.

W. C. RODGERS,

Engineer-in-chief.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee; the 21st March 1917.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Sub-Surveyors.
5. Tracers.
6. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. W. C. SANDES, Major,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

GOVERNMENT OPIUM FACTORY, GHAZIPUR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Dated the 17th March 1922.

The following drugs manufactured at the Government Opium Factory, Ghazipur, are for sale by order of the Government of India, at the undermentioned rates:—

	Rs. a.	
Opium Pulvis	20 0	per lb.
Opium Cake	19 0	,, ,,
Morphine Hydrochloride	8 0	per oz.
Morphine Acetate	7 10	,, ,,
Morphine Sulphate	7 10	,, ,,
Morphine Tartrate	9 12	,, ,,
Codeine	11 8	,, ,,
Cotarnine Hydrochloride or Stypticin	6 0	,, ,,

Transit and packing charges are in addition to the above prices. Drugs below the value of Rs. 50 are sent by V. P. Post—above this value a remittance must accompany order. The attention of the medical profession is specially invited to Cotarnine Hydrochloride which is exempted from the operation of the opium rules.

For issue of the other drugs a permit or license must accompany order.

J. H. HILL,
Managing Director.

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th March 1922.

No.1887-S.—Dr. C. W. B. Normand, M.A., Imperial Meteorologist, is granted leave on average pay for eight months and in continuation leave on half average pay for one month (total 9 months) under rules 77 (b) and 81 (b) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 18th March 1922 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 8th March 1922.

No. 856-R.—The following draft amendments which it is proposed to make in the rules framed under Section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and published with the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's notification No. 2308, dated the 29th April 1909, are published for criticism.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st June 1922, with any remarks or suggestions which are received on or before that date:—

1. Substitute the following for rule 1 in Chapter V, Part II, of the rules:—

1. Save as provided in rule 7 of this Chapter every license for the transport of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st December next following the date of issue of the license.

1A. General licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, may be granted in Form G.

2. *Delete* the words "for a period of twelve months" in rule 2, Chapter V, Part II, of the rules.

3. *Substitute* "1A" for "1" occurring in rules 4 and 4A of Chapter V, Part II, of the rules and on Form G.

4. *Delete* the words "for a period of twelve months" in rule 9, Chapter V, Part II, of the rules.

5. *Delete* the words "for twelve months" occurring in rule 3 of Chapter VI, Part II, of the rules.

By order,
W. G. NEALE, Major,
Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ajmer, the 17th March 1922.

No. 1545-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899) as amended by the Glanders and Farcy Law (Amendment) Act, 1920 (Act IX of 1920) and in supersession of this office Notification No. 590, dated the 4th June 1906, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to apply the said Act to the District of Ajmer-Merwara in respect of all the diseases noted in the margin and in respect of all animals specified in section 2, sub-section (2) as amended by section 2 of the Glanders and Farcy Law (Amendment) Act, 1920 (Act IX of 1920).

Glanders and Farcy.
Surra.
Lymphangitis Epizootica.

No. 1546-C. In supersession of this office Notification No. 591, dated the 6th June 1906, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, under sections 4 and 15 of the Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899), the undermentioned officers to be Inspectors under the said Act to exercise and perform within the area specified against their respective designations the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the said Act on Inspectors:—

(1) The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana.	Throughout the district of Ajmer-Merwara.
(2) The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.	The Ajmer Sub-Division.
(3) The Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad .	The limits of the Nasirabad Cantonment.
(4) The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kekri .	The Kekri Sub-Division.
(5) The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.	The Merwara Sub-Division.
(6) The Veterinary Assistant, Ajmer . .	The Ajmer and Kekri Sub-Divisions.
(7) The Itinerant Veterinary Assistant, Ajmer.	The Ajmer and Kekri Sub-Divisions.
(8) The Veterinary Assistant, Beawar . .	The Merwara Sub-Division.
(9) The Senior Veterinary Officer of the Military Department at Nasirabad.	The limits of the Nasirabad Cantonment.

No. 1547-C.—In supersession of this office Notification No. 592, dated the 6th June 1906, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint under section 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899), the undermentioned officers to be Veterinary Practitioners under the said Act and to exercise and perform within the Areas specified against their respective designations the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the said Act on Veterinary Practitioners:—

(1) The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana.	Throughout the district of Ajmer-Merwara.
(2) The Senior Veterinary Officer of the Military Department at Nasirabad.	The limits of the Nasirabad Cantonment.
(3) The Senior Veterinary Assistant, Ajmer .	Throughout the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 1548-C.—In supersession of this office Notification No. 593, dated the 4th June 1906, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to make the following rules under section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899) for the local area included within the limits of the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

1. The owner or person in charge of an animal, which he believes or has reasons to believe to be diseased, shall report the case immediately to the Inspector appointed under section 4 of the Act, or to a Police Officer, who shall at once inform the Inspector, and he shall remove the animal to any isolated building within 50 yards of the stable in which such animal has been standing or to a remote part of the building, enclosure, or other place and shall keep it as much as is possible within these limits, away from other animals. Such owner or person shall detain in the stable, until the granting of a license for removal, any animal which has been in contact with or near the diseased animal or in the same building, enclosure or place.

2. The Inspector shall have power to enter any building, enclosure or place where animals are stabled or kept, and in the presence of the owner or other person in charge, or in the absence of the owner or person in charge, in the presence of a Police Officer, to search the premises and inspect all animals found therein and to execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

The Inspector may, in such entry and search, be accompanied by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act or by such Police Officers as he considers necessary or by both.

3. The owner of the premises, or the person in charge thereof at the time, shall give free ingress to the Inspector and persons with him and shall in every possible way, facilitate the search, and he shall be entitled, in the event of his premises being infected, to receive written instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector.

4. The Inspector shall seize any animal which he considers diseased, or which he reasonably suspects of being so. Such animal shall, as soon as possible, and under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, be removed to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector where it can conveniently be detained and isolated by the Police. The precautions ordinarily to be prescribed by the Inspector shall comprise, in the case of a discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag, and in the case of open sores, the covering up of the same, so far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads; and such removal shall, unless there be sufficient reasons to the contrary, be at night.

5. The animal having been removed to the place prescribed by the Inspector shall, as soon as possible, be examined by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act, who, with as little delay as possible, shall certify the animal to be diseased or not. The Inspector shall thereupon inform the owner of the result of the Veterinary Practitioner's examination.

6. (1) Before certifying the condition of an animal, the Veterinary Practitioner, for the purposes of his examination, may submit the animal to any of the following tests:—

(*a*) Detention for one calendar month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein test or tests.

(*c*) *Bacteriological tests.*

(*d*) In the case of Lymphangitis Epizootica, microscopical examination of pus or other pathalogical material from abscesses, sores, or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of surra, microscopical examination of the blood.

Whilst isolated and detained for observation, the animal shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Inspector appointed under the Act.

(2) In the case of Surra and Lymphangitis Epizootica it shall be sufficient for the purpose of his examination under rule 5 if the Veterinary Practitioner subjects to microscopical or bacteriological examination material submitted to him for the purpose by the Veterinary Inspector, if the latter be a graduate of a Veterinary College.

7. An animal certified by a Veterinary Practitioner to be diseased shall, unless the disease be other than Glanders or Farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment desirable, be removed between midnight and 5 A.M. to such place as may be appointed by the District Magistrate to be there humanely destroyed in the presence of the Inspector and the carcase disposed of by burning, or in the case of surra, by burial, under the supervision of the Police. Except with the sanction of the Inspector and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcase or any portion of it.

Provided that no animal suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or surra, shall be destroyed until the microscopical test specified in rule 6 (1) (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

8. (1) Whenever an animal is detained for test, observation, treatment or isolation, the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of annas 2 per diem for treatment, and in the case of surra annas 4 per diem, or in the alternative, to pay a fee of Re. 1 per diem, and in the case of surra Re. 1-2-0 per diem, which fee shall be considered to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable, on application to a Magistrate, as if it were a fine.

9. Any animal which has been in contact with a diseased animal, or in the same building, enclosure or place shall be detained by the owner or person in charge in the stable, until a license for removal has been obtained from the Veterinary Inspector. Such License shall be issued by the Inspector only when authorised by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act, who is satisfied that the animal is free from disease. In the event of the owner or person in charge of the said horse failing to apply for a license for removal within one calendar month (from the date of its detection), the Inspector shall issue a notice for removal.

10. (1) The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased animal shall, within 7 days of the service of a notice in this behalf, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure or other premises, and destruction of dung, litter and waste food, gear and other articles in or near the premises as may be prescribed by the Inspector or the Veterinary Practitioner, and such disinfection shall be carried out in the presence of the Inspector.

(2) In all cases dung, surplus food and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear which have been used by or been in contact with the diseased animal, shall be burnt; temporary building materials such as thatch of grass or leaves, bamboo walls and matting shall be burnt with due regard to the public safety; and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings and other articles for destruction by fire) the wood-work of the stable shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water; the walls, wood-work, ceiling and floor (if of masonry) shall be scraped and lime-washed with freshly mixed quick lime and water, to which shall be added crude carbolic acid in the proportion of half a pint to a bucketful of lime-wash, or washed with any other disinfectant fluid prescribed by the Veterinary Inspector, and the flooring, if of earth or wooden boards, shall be removed to a depth of 18″, the removed material being burnt. When a floor is removed, it shall be replaced after the lapse of 2 weeks.

11. In the event of disinfection of premises and the destruction of gear, fittings, dung and other articles condemned by the Inspector not being carried out by the owner or person in charge within a period of 7 days, or not being carried out in strict conformity with the directions prescribed by the Inspector or by the Veterinary Practitioner, they shall be carried out by the Inspector with the aid of the Police and the expense shall be recoverd from the owner of the premises or from the person in charge, on application to a Magistrate, as if it were a fine.

12. Except as provided in these rules, no person shall intentionally or negligently cause or permit any diseased animal to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

13. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50 (Fifty) or with both.

14. The District Superintendent of Police, may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, award to the Inspector, or to person or persons at whose instance any conviction is obtained under the Act, a sum not exceeding half the amount of the fine imposed.

15. The following compensation will be given to the owners of all animals destroyed under these rules.

Glanders and Farcy and Lymphangitis Epizootica.

For clinical cases	Horses and mules	Rs. 30.
	Donkeys	Rs. 15.

For non-clinical cases	Horses and mules	Half the value at the time of destruction subject to a maximum of Rs. 100.
	Donkeys	Half the value at the time of destruction subject to a maximum of Rs. 30.

Surra.

Horses, Mules and donkeys	Half the value at the time of destruction subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 in the case of horses and mules, and Rs. 30 for donkeys.
Camels	Three-fourths of the value at the time of destruction subject to a maximum of Rs. 150.

APPENDIX I.

FORMS.

FORM I.

GLANDERS AND FARCY ACT (XIII OF 1899).

Notice for disinfection under section 9 (rules 10 and 11).

Owner's name————————

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

You are hereby informed that the marginally described animal which was seized on has been in the buildings (shed, enclosed space, open space, open place or open lines) situated in———— and called———— —of which you are the owner (or person in charge) and found to be diseased within the meaning of the Act.

You are therefore directed to carry out the instructions laid down in rule 10 of the Glanders and Farcy Rules, 192 , which are as follow:—

(*a*) to disinfect the said building, etc., by causing—

(1) the wood-work of the stable to be thoroughly washed with boiling water.

(2) the walls, wood-work and ceiling to be scraped and limewashed with freshly mixed quicklime and water, with crude carbolic acid added thereto in the proportion of half a pint of carbolic acid or phenyle to every bucketful of lime wash.

(3) the flooring to be removed to a depth of 18 inches and the earth removed to be burnt and the flooring to be kept unrenewed for the space of two weeks, and then to be replaced by fresh earth.

(4) the whole of the interior of the said (building, etc.), to be fumigated with burning sulphur (or chlorine or carbolic vapour).

(*b*) to destroy by fire—

(1) all dung, litter and waste food and gear in or near the said (building, etc.).

(2) all surplus food and all clothing and other gear which has been used by, or been in contact with, any diseased animal.

(3) the thatch, bamboo walls, matting and all temporary fittings.

In the event of your failure to carry out these instructions within seven days from the service of this notice, I shall cause the necessary disinfection to be carried out and any expense incurred thereby shall be recovered from you as if it were a fine.

Dated 192 . Inspector.

FORM II.

GLANDERS AND FARCY ACT (XIII OF 1899).

License for removal of an animal under section 11 (rule 9).

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification

Under section 11 of the Act, and in accordance with the rules made under section 14 of the said Act, I hereby grant this day of 192 , to , the owner or person in charge of the animal described in margin a license to remove the same.

Dated 192 . Inspector.

FORM III.

GLANDERS AND FARCY ACT (XIII OF 1899).

Certificate to be issued under section 8 (rule 5).

Certified that the animals described hereunder said to be the property of or to have been in charge of has/have this day been examined by me and has/have been found to be $\frac{\text{diseased}}{\text{free from disease}}$ within the meaning of the Act.

Description of animal/animals.

Dated 192 . Veterinary Practitioner.

FORM IV.

GLANDERS AND FARCY ACT (XIII OF 1899).

Notice for the removal of an animal certified not to be diseased (rule 9).

Name of the owner or person in charge————

Description,
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

You are hereby informed that the animal described in the margin which was seized under the Act has been certified not to be diseased and you are requested to remove the same within seven days of this notice.

Dated 192 . Inspector.

FORM V.

GLANDERS AND FARCY ACT (XIII OF 1899).

Order for disposal of a diseased horse under section 8 (1), (rule 7).

To

The Officer in charge of the Police Station.

The animal/animals described hereunder having been certified on the to be diseased by Veterinary Practitioner, you are requested to destroy the said animal/animals at once by shooting or otherwise and dispose of the carcass/carcasses by burning/burial 6 feet below the surface.

Description of animal/animals.

Dated 192 . Inspector.

APPENDIX II.

(Instructions for the diagnosis of Glanders and Farcy.)

(1) Glanders is a malignant, contagious and fatal disease, characterised by the following symptoms:—

Increased temperature; swelling of the glands under the jaw; discharge of sticky material from the nose which sticks about the nostrils; ulcers on the mucous membrane of the nostrils; the eyes are weak and often discharge; abscesses form along the course of the lymphatics of the face; lungs become affected, animal gets very thin, in some cases dies rapidly and in others lives for some weeks.

(2)—Farcy is another form of Glanders and presents the following the symptoms:—

Increased temperature; the legs swell, presenting an uneven surface, increasing and decreasing suddenly; the symptoms are attended with pain and lameness; Farcy buds form along the vessels of the leg, burst and give exit to a thin purulent yellowish material which generally soon dries and forms a yellow crust on the surface of the ulcer.

(Instructions for the diagnosis of Lymphangitis Epizootica.)

Symptoms.—Formation of small nodules or abscesses along the course of a lymphatic. The limbs are most commonly affected. There is usually no systematic disturbance until quite late in the disease and the animals maintains its condition and feeds well. In some cases, there is discharge from one or both nostrils or from one or both eyes.

The disease is usually chronic.

(Instructions for the diagnosis of Surra.)

Symptoms.—Intermittent fever. Loss of condition in spite of a good appetite. Often swelling of the limbs, sheath and under the abdomen.

In the camel, the disease is usually chronic and death may be delayed for a considerable time.

By order,

H. R. N. PRITCHARD, Major,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 15th March 1922.

No. 1746-Home.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Chief Commissioner hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a pamphlet in Urdu entitled "Nala-i-Bekas" (Lamentation of the Helpless), published by Munshi Mohamed Yahaya Sahib Khadim, Saharanpore, United Provinces, and printed at the Hashami Press, Meerut, and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the said pamphlet, on the ground that the said pamphlet contains matter of the nature described in Section 4, sub-section (*1*), clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of the said Act.

No. 1754-Education.—Under the provisions of section 242 (*1*), clauses (*d*) and (*e*), of the Punjab Municipal Act (III of 1911), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to reappoint the following members of the Committee of the Notified Area of Delhi Civil Station in the Province of Delhi, for a further period of three years with effect from the 13th February 1922.

(1) Mr. H. T. Keeling, C.S.I., President.

(2) Mr. D. Hepburn Stent.

(3) Rai Sahib Lala Raj Narain.

(4) Mr. H. R. C. Brew.

No. 1757-Home.—It is hereby notified for general information that Saturday, the 3rd June 1922, will be observed as a public holiday within the meaning of section 25, of the Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881), in all public offices in the Province of Delhi, on account of the anniversary of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday.

Delhi, the 20th March 1922.

No. 1867-Education.—Major H. E. Stanger Leathes, I.M.S., assumed charge of the duties of Superintendent, District Jail, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th March 1922, relieving Major G. G. Jolly, C.I.E., I.M.S., transferred.

No. 1870-Education.—Major H. E. Stanger Leathes, I.M.S., assumed charge of the duties of Health Officer, Notified Area, and Health Officer, Imperial City, Delhi, on the afternoons of the 7th and 8th March 1922, respectively, relieving Major G. G. Jolly, C.I.E., I.M.S., transferred.

No. 1873-Education.—The services of Major G. G. Jolly, C.I.E., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Education and Health, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th March 1922.

No. 1886-Home.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a pamphlet in Urdu, or of its translation, entitled "*Angrezon ki Akarfun*" (The arrogance of Englishmen), published by the National Book Depôt, Nai Sarak, Delhi, and printed at the Al Nazim Press, Delhi, and all copies of all other documents containing the subject matter of the said pamphlet, inasmuch as the said pamphlet contains matter of the nature described in clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the said Act.

C. A. BARRON,

Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 16th March 1922.

No. 976-R.—Khan Mohammad Isa Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner, on special duty under the orders of the Political Agent, Sibi, is posted as Revenue Assistant, Sibi, with effect from the 1st March 1922.

No. 977-R.—On relief by Khan Mohammad Isa Khan, Diwan Tola Ram, an Extra Assistant Commissioner and Revenue Assistant, Sibi, is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, with effect from the 1st March 1922.

No. 978-R.—On relief by Diwan Tola Ram, Khan Sahib Malik Taj Mohammad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, is granted leave on average pay for 6 months with effect from the 1st March 1922

By order,

F. W. JOHNSTON,

Revenue Commissioner,
for Secretary.

Quetta, the 17th March 1922.

No. 996-R.—Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, is granted leave on average pay for 6 months, with effect from the 1st March 1922.

By order,

W. G. NEALE, Major,

Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 199 OF 1922.

Bombay, the 7th March 1922.

Re T. R. Sunder Rao of Madura, doing business at Bombay, Madura and other places under the name and style of T. R. S. Rajam & Co., an adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte Sakalchand Maganlal Rami, Petitioning Creditor.

Whereas the abovenamed T. R. Sunder Rao has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909. It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 211 of 1922.

Bombay, the 11th March 1922.

Re Gordhandas Punjabhai of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kolbhat Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, carrying on business at Ganesh Chowk Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte Dwarkadas Gordhandas, Petitioning Creditor.

Whereas the abovenamed Gordhandas Punjabhai has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,

Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petition.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
197—1922	Musa Juma Memon	Mahomedan	Atar Lane	A hawker in secondhand goods	7th	March	1922	7th	March	1922
198—1922	Cassum Hussein Surti	„	Falkland Road	Lately a weaver in the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mills. Ltd. and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
200—1922	Thomas Arthur Stewart	Anglo-Indian	Byculla	A Guard in the G. I. P. Ry.	„	„	„	„	„	„
202—1922	Haji Mahomed Kamrudin Shaik.	Mahomedan	Nagdevi Street	A Butcher	8th	„	„	8th	„	„
203—1922	William Ellison	Anglo-Indian	Bandra	A Train Examiner in the G. I. P. Ry. at Victoria Terminus.	„	„	„	„	„	„
204—1922	Nanabhai Hormasji Colebawala.	Parsi	371, Colaba Road	Till lately a dealer in shares of Joint Stock Companies and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
205—1922	Mohanlal Bhaichand Desai	Hindu	220, Cavel Street	Lately a contractor for supplying Ghee and Butter and also a grocer and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
206—1922	Framji Muncherji Pasta Kia	Parsi	Grant Road Corner	Lately a speculator in shares of Joint Stock Company and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
207—1922	Oswald Conrade Beale	Anglo-Indian	Clare Road	Lately a foreman in the Bombay Port Trust and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
208—1922	Tyebally Ebrahim Dawoodi, Gulamhusein Ebrahim Dawoodi and Abdul Kadar *alias* Khadabhai Ebrahim Dawoodi.	Mahomedan	Princess Street	Lately speculators in shares of different Joint Stock Companies in partnership and also doing business in partnership of purchasing and selling landed properties and now doing business of purchasing and selling properties.	9th	„	„	9th	„	„

209—1922	Hiralal Narotam Posiar .	Hindu . .	Kalbadevi . . .	Lately a tailor and now a servant in the Parsi Imperial Nalik Mandali.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
210—1922	Vasanji Khandubhai Desai .	,, . .	Chokbelwady Grant Road	Lately doing business as contractor for supplying stones in partnership with Nichabhai Haribhai, Krishnaji Vithoo and Krishnaji Maloo, in the name of Vasanji Krishnaji and Co., and now a teacher in the Bombay Municipal Schools.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
212—1922	Frank Unger . . .	European .	Byculla, Club Road . .	Formerly a timber merchant on his own account and now a salesman in the employ of Messrs. Wise Robinson and Hughes Merchants.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
213—1922	Jathra Vajir Chodri . .	Mahomedan .	Bellasis Road . .	Lately a hacker Victoria Driver and now unemployed.	10th	,, .	,,	10th	,, .	,,
214—1922	Girdharlal Jagjiwandas Sha .	Hindu . .	139, Bhendy Bazar . .	Lately a dealer in shares of a Joint Stock Company (The Union Bank of India, Ltd.) and at present a servant in the employ of Maniklal Bapuji.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
215—1922	Pitamber Valebdas Merchant	Hindu . .	Tardeo	Lately a speculator in shares of Joint Stock Companies and now unemployed.	11th	,, .	,,	11th	,, .	,,
216—1922	Oomar Ismail Hindustani .	Mahomedan .	Madanpura . . .	A weaver in the Great Eastern Mill, Ltd.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
217—1922	Pragji Javer Sha . .	Hindu . .	Old Hanuman Lane . .	Lately a hawker in gold and silver embroidery and silk cloth and now unemployed.	13th	,, .	,,	13th	,, .	,,

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Bombay, this 13th day of March 1922.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Hearing.
268 of 1921	17th December 1921.	Pillai Chathram Appadurai Pillai, residing at No. 15, Ibrahim Sahib Lane, George Town, Madras.	17th December 1921.	......
274 of 1921	22nd December 1921.	K. O. Manicka Achary, residing at 17, Ammen Kovil Street, Madras.	22nd December 1921.	......
5 of 1922	11th January 1922.	V. Sabhapathi Chetty, at No. 217-218, Rasappa Chetty Street, Park Town, Madras.	11th January 1922.	......
12 of 1922	24th January 1922.	Chinni Varadaragulu Chetty, carrying on business at No. 12, Andiappa Naick Street, George Town, Madras.	24th January 1922.	24th March 1922.
19 of 1922	31st January 1922.	E. Venkata Subba Iyer, residing at No. 42, Krishnappa Naick Agraharam Street, Madras.	31st January 1922.	31st March 1922.
25 of 1922	7th February 1922.	V. Sundaram Pillai, carrying on business as timber merchant in Sydnam's Road, Periamet, Madras.	7th February 1922.	7th April 1922.
28 of 1922	11th February 1922.	C. M. S. Vadivelu Mudaliar, residing at No. 127, Govindappa Naicken Street, George Town, Madras.	11th February 1922.	14th April 1922.
35 of 1922	21st February 1922.	T. Vadivelu Naicker, residing at No. 103, Sengalaneer Pillaiyar Coil Street, Mannady, Madras.	21st February 1922.	21st April 1922.
43 of 1922	27th February 1922.	V. P. Somasundaram Pillai, residing at No. 3, Subramania Mudali Street, Purasawakam, Madras.	27th February 1922.	28th April 1922.
44 of 1922	28th February	Akrapalkam Gurunatha Bathadu, residing at No. 25, Parama Siva Chetty Street, Park Town, Madras.	28th February 1922.	28th April 1922.
50 of 1922	7th March 1922	Gilbert Petre Cooke, residing at the "Maitland" Nungambankam High Road, Madras.	7th March 1922	12th May 1922.

C. K. MAHADEVA IYER,
Ag. Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE,
Madras, the 17th March 1922.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE NO. 28 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 2nd March 1922.

In the matter of Kyan Sein, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kyan Sein, unemployed, residing at No. 31, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 1st day of March 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Kyan Sein.

CASE NO. 29 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1922.

In the matter of Bhagatram Saraf, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Bhagatram Saraf, Trader, of No. 161-C., Surti Bazaar, Rangoon, residing at No. 90 in 30th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of March 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 3rd day of March 1922, against the said Bhagatram Saraf.

CASE NO. 30 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 13th March 1922.

In the matter of R. Devaraju, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Devaraju, Reservist, Pensioner, residing at No. 14, 114th Street, Rangoon; on the 9th day of March 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Devaraju.

CASE No 34 OF 1922.

Rangoon, the 15th March 1922.

In the matter of K. Sulaiman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by K. Sulaiman, Butcher, residing at No. 35, in 30th Street, Rangoon, on the 15th day of March 1922, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day, against the said K. Sulaiman.

E. W. W. XAVIER,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 53 OF 1922.

Dated the 20th March 1922.

Re Mul Chand and Bhuramull, both at present residing at No. 37, Armenian Street, in the town of Calcutta, carrying on business as Merchants and Brokers at No. 37, Armenian Street, in the town of Calcutta, under the names and styles of Sewnarain Mahesry and Sewnarain Mul Chand.

Ex parte the Creditor. B. N. Basu & Co.—Creditor's Solicitors.

On the 9th day of March 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the above-named as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 59 OF 1922.

Dated the 17th March 1922.

Re Sreenarain Marwari, residing at No. 3-A, Hurro Coomar Tagore Lane, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business in country produce at No. 32, Corporation Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name of Sreenarain Marwari, at present without employment.

Ex parte the debtor. A. K. Rudra—Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 11th day of March 1922, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the above-named as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 3rd Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, dated at Mhow, this 13th day of March 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—6841665, Rfn., Leonard Richard Ralph.
Age—22 years.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Cellerman.
Date of Enlistment—9th November 1920.
Place of Enlistment—Whitehall, London.
Parish and County in which born—Croydon, Surrey.
Date of Desertion or Absence—Tattoo, 12th March 1922.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Mhow, Central India.
Marks—*Nil.*
Under two years four months' service.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 3rd Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, dated at Mhow, this 13th day of March 1922.

Number, Rank and Name—6840852, Rfn. Walter George Hunt.
Age—20 years 5 months.
Height—5 feet 4½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, pale; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Motor Driver.
Date of Enlistment—8th September 1919.
Place of Enlistment—Stratford, London, E.
Parish and County in which born—Ilford Essex.
Date of Desertion or Absence—Tattoo, 12th March 1922.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Mhow, Central India.
Marks—Tattoo Girl R. Forearm. Mother L. Forearm.
Under two years five months' service.

B. J. MAJENDIE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding, 3rd Battalion, K. R. R. C.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, dated at Jubbulpore, this 17th day of March 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—3513472, Driver, Aspin James.
Age—18 years.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light; eyes, blue.
Trade—*Nil.*
Date and Place of Enlistment—19th February 1919, at Ashton-u-Lyne, Lancs.
Parish and County in which born—Ashton-u-Lyne, Lancs.
Date of Desertion or Absence—11th March 1922.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Ridge Barracks, Jubbulpore.
Marks—*Nil.* Dressed in drill with topic and slacks and leather belt.
Under four years' service.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, dated at Jubbulpore, this 17th day of March 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—3513963, Driver, Artingstall Arthur.
Age—20 years 11 months.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Labourer.
Date and Place of Enlistment—3rd July 1919 at Ashton-u-Lyne, Lancs.
Parish and County in which born—Ashton-u-Lyne, Lancs.
Date of Desertion or Absence—11th March 1922.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Ridge Barracks, Jubbulpore.
Marks—*Nil.* Dressed in drill with topie and slacks and leather belt.
Under three years' service.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, dated at Jubbulpore, this 17th day of March 1922.

Number, Rank, and Name—3512763, Private, Ryan, George.
Age—21 years.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Musician.
Date and Place of Enlistment—19th October 1916 at Ashton-u-Lyne, Lancs
Parish and County in which born—Manchester, Lancs.
Date of Desertion or Absence—11th March 1922.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Ridge Barracks, Jubbulpore.
Marks—*Nil.* Dressed in drill with topic and slacks and leather belt.
Under six years' service.

W. B. EDDOWES, Lt.-Col.,
Comdg., 2nd Bn. The Manchester Regiment.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 17th March 1922.

No. 8.—Mr. M. Abdul Bari Khan, Assistant District Traffic Superintendent, has been granted leave for one year, *viz.*, leave on average pay for 4 months, half average pay for 7 months and 14 days and furlough in advance for 14 days with effect from 6th March 1922 under rule 77 (*b*), (*ii*) 81 (*b*) (*ii*) and (*c*) (*ii*) of the Fundamental Rules.

F. J. HARVEY,
Agent, O. & R. Railway.

SURVEY OF INDIA.
Southern Circle.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 15th March 1922.

No. 35.—Mr. Haji Abdul Rahim Khan Bahadur, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted leave on average pay for 4 months under the Fundamental Leave Rules with effect from the 18th April 1922 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

H. H. TURNER, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Superintendent, Southern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA.
Northern Circle.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mussoorie, the 7th March 1922.

No. 1.—Mr. P. A. T. Kenny, M.B.E., Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted leave on average pay for six months from 18th February 1922 under the Fundamental Rules.

Mussoorie, the 15th March 1922.

No. 3.—Major C. H. Tresham, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted leave on average salary for 1 month and 21 days from 3rd January 1922, under the Fundamental Rules.

H. WOOD, Lt.-Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Superintendent, Northern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1922.

No. 974.—Mr. J. H. Nichol, Deputy Superintendent, is granted leave on average pay under the Fundamental Rules for one month with effect from the 9th March 1922.

C. H. D. RYDER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Bombay, the 10th March 1922.

No. 6.—Commander A. P. Robinson, R.I.M., is granted combined leave out of India on private affairs with effect from 8th March 1922, up to 3rd March 1923 inclusive. The first 150 days will reckon as 60 days' special war leave and 90 days' privilege leave.

LEAVE.

No. 7.—Engineer-Commander F. B. Phillips, O.B.E., R.I.M., is granted combined leave out of India on private affairs for 12 months with effect from the 6th March 1922. The first 150 days will reckon as 60 days' special war leave and 90 days' privilege leave.

EDWARD HEADLAM,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

II D

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Revenue Department.

AGREEMENT made the third day of March One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two Between THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA a Corporation constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act (hereinafter called "the Bank") of the one part and THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called "the Secretary of State") of the other part WHEREAS upon the application of the Bank the Government of Madras by Order No. 268-Revenue, dated the tenth day of February One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two has agreed to acquire on behalf of the Bank under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act the piece of land bungalows and premises occupied by the Bank and by the Rajahmundry English Club at Rajahmundry described and delineated, respectively, in the schedule and plan hereto annexed and enclosed in a red line and situate at Rajahmundry it having been shown to the satisfaction of the Government that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of a work likely to prove useful to the public namely for the erection of new buildings for the conduct of Government Treasury work and for providing adequate accommodation for the currency chest AND WHEREAS the Government has called upon the Bank under the provisions of section 41 of the said Act to enter into the agreement with the Secretary of State hereinafter contained NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS and it is hereby agreed and declared as follows:—

1. THAT the Bank shall pay to the Government of Madras before the said premises are transferred to the Bank the cost of the said premises and all costs of the acquisition inclusive of all payments and allowances in respect thereof payable under the said Act.

2. Upon such payment by the Bank as aforesaid the Secretary of State shall execute and do all such acts deeds matters and things as may be necessary or proper for effectually vesting the said premises acquired in the Bank and give the Bank an absolute title thereto free from incumbrances.

3. The Bank shall within three years from this date construct at its cost such additional building or buildings and currency chest or chests as may be necessary for the conduct of the Government business.

4. The terms upon which the said land shall be held by the Bank are that the Bank shall construct new buildings on the said piece of land for the conduct of Government Treasury work and for providing adequate accommodation for the currency chest and if necessary erect new additions from time to time for the aforesaid purpose and so long as the said Bank shall carry on the business of banking at Rajahmundry shall maintain the said buildings and use the same and the business portion thereof as a branch of the Bank and for the purposes aforesaid or for such purposes as the Bank may from time to time be under agreement with the said Government to perform but the Bank shall have the right to sell any portion of the premises which shall not be required for the purposes of the Bank or Government Treasury.

5. That the customers of the Bank and other persons resorting thereto on business with the Bank shall be entitled to such right of ingress, egress and regress during business hours as may be necessary and proper for their business but otherwise the public shall not be entitled to the use of the said land or the buildings to be erected thereon and the right of the public shall be subject to the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920 and the by-laws thereof.

IN WITNESS whereof the official seal of the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, hath been hereunto affixed in the presence of Thomas Mackenzie Ross and Thaticonda Namberumal Chetty, two of the members of the Local Board and of William Lamb, Officiating Secretary and Treasurer of the said Bank and Edmund Willoughby Legh, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Revenue Department for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL those pieces or parcels of land or ground with the buildings outhouses and stables in the occupation of the Imperial Bank of India and the buildings soda water factory house in the occupation of the Rajahmundry English Club with tennis Courts and premises thereto belonging situate at Rajahmundry bounded on the North by river bed P. W. D. site washerman's houses and Nandivada Rameswara Rao's compound wall on the South by the A. E. L. Mission compound wall and Messrs. S. Gunneswara Rao Brothers' bungalow compound wall now in the occupation of the additional District Munsiff's Court on the East by the Principal District Munsiff's Court compound and club road and on the West by the river Godaveri which pieces of land contain 29,104 square yards or thereabouts.

THE Official Seal of THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, MADRAS, was hereunto affixed in the presence of Thomas Mackenzie Ross and Thaticonda Namberumal Chetty, two of the members of the Local Board of the said Bank at Madras and of WILLIAM LAMB, Officiating Secretary and Treasurer of the said Bank at Madras, who have hereunto set their hands in token of their presence at the affixing of the said seal in the presence of—

T. M. ROSS,
T. NAMBERUMAL CHETTY, } Members of the Local Board.

W. LAMB,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

SIGNED sealed and delivered by the abovenamed EDMUND WILLOUGHBY LEGH in the presence of— } E. W. LEGH,
Ag. Revenue Secy. to Govt.

P. T. SRINIVASA ACHARIYAR,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

R. KRISHNAN,
Clerk, Revenue Secretariat.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 15th March 1922.

No. 11244-An.—The following reversions of officiating and temporary Deputy Examiners in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay District, have been made with effect from the 1st March 1922:—

Name.	From	To
Mr. N. C. Chatterjee	Deputy Examiner (temporary)	Officiating Deputy Examiner.
Mr. A. Atkinson	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.
Mr. A. G. Jacob, B.A.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.
Mr. S. S. Puranik	Officiating Deputy Examiners	Accountants.
Mr. D. S. Bell		
Mr. J. Christian		

No. 11245-An.—The following reversions of officiating and temporary Deputy Examiners in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command and Sind-Rajputana District, have been made with effect from the 1st March 1922:—

Name.	From	To
Mr. Hardas Ram	Deputy Examiner (temporary)	Accountant.
Mr. Dewan Chand	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Mr. R. Muthuswamy Iyer	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Mr. K. R. Iyengar	Officiating Deputy Examiner	Ditto.

Delhi, the 18th March 1922.

No. 11413-An.—Messrs. Gurditta Mal Bali, Lakhmi Dass and Fakir Mohamed, Deputy Examiners (temporary) in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Kohat District, Rawalpindi, reverted to their own grade, with effect from the 1st March 1922.

No. 11414-An.—The following reversions of Deputy Examiners in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras District, have been made, with effect from the 1st March 1922:—

Name.	From	To
Mr. A. Balasundra Naicker	Deputy Examiner (temporary)	Deputy Examiner (Officiating).
Mr. C. Venkataramanujam Chetty	Ditto ditto	Accountant.
Mr. S. Mallayya Naidu	Deputy Examiner (Officiating)	Ditto.

No. 11415-An.—Mr. K. K. Kale, Deputy Examiner (temporary), in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Central Provinces District, Mhow, reverted to his own grade, with effect from the 1st March 1922.

No. 11416-An.—Messrs. P. Bannerji and Nihal Chand, Deputy Examiners (temporary), and Mr. Manohar Lal, B.A., B.T., Officiating Deputy Examiner, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Lahore District, Lahore, reverted to their own grade, with effect from the 1st March 1922.

A. W. DALDY, Colonel,
Offg. Military Accountant General.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(Telegraph Traffic.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1922.

No. G. P.-36.—Mr. P. Wallis, Superintendent, Rangoon Telegraph Office, is granted leave on average pay for 6 months with effect from the 1st February 1922.

Mr. C. C. Addison officiated in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent, Telegraph Traffic, from the 3rd to the 28th February 1922.

Mr. F. Selwyn, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, is appointed to officiate in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Assistant Superintendent, Bombay Telegraph Office, with effect from the 13th February 1922.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1922.

No. G. P.-53.—Mr. C. A. Ball, officiating Superintendent, Telegraph Traffic, Bombay Circle, is reverted to his substantive rank as Telegraph Master with effect from the 15th March 1922.

G. R. CLARKE,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1922.

No. H. G.-17.—Reports of opening of Telegraph offices received during the period 16th March 1922 to 22nd March 1922.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Bhimnath	Bhavnagar State Railway.	16th March 1922	Opened.
Jalila Road	Ditto	" " "	"
Nowgong	Assam Bengal Railway	15th " "	"
Phulaguri	Ditto	" " "	"
Ratodero	Sind	2nd " "	"
Salangpur Road	Bhavnagar State Railway.	16th " "	"
Salona	Assam Bengal Railway	15th " "	"
Samaguri	Ditto	" " "	"
Silghat Town	Ditto	" " "	"
Tagdi	Bhavnagar State Railway.	16th " "	"

F. T. DEMONTE,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.